



# JPA with Hibernate

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# Spring Data JPA and Hibernate

What am I actually using? Who has which responsibility?





# ▲ What is what?

- JPA
  - Java Persistence API
  - Now named: Jakarta Persistence API
  - Specification and interfaces.
- Hibernate
  - Implementation of the JPA API.
- Spring Data JPA
  - Layer on top of JPA which makes interacting with JPA less cumbersome.
  - Uses Hibernate behind the scenes.

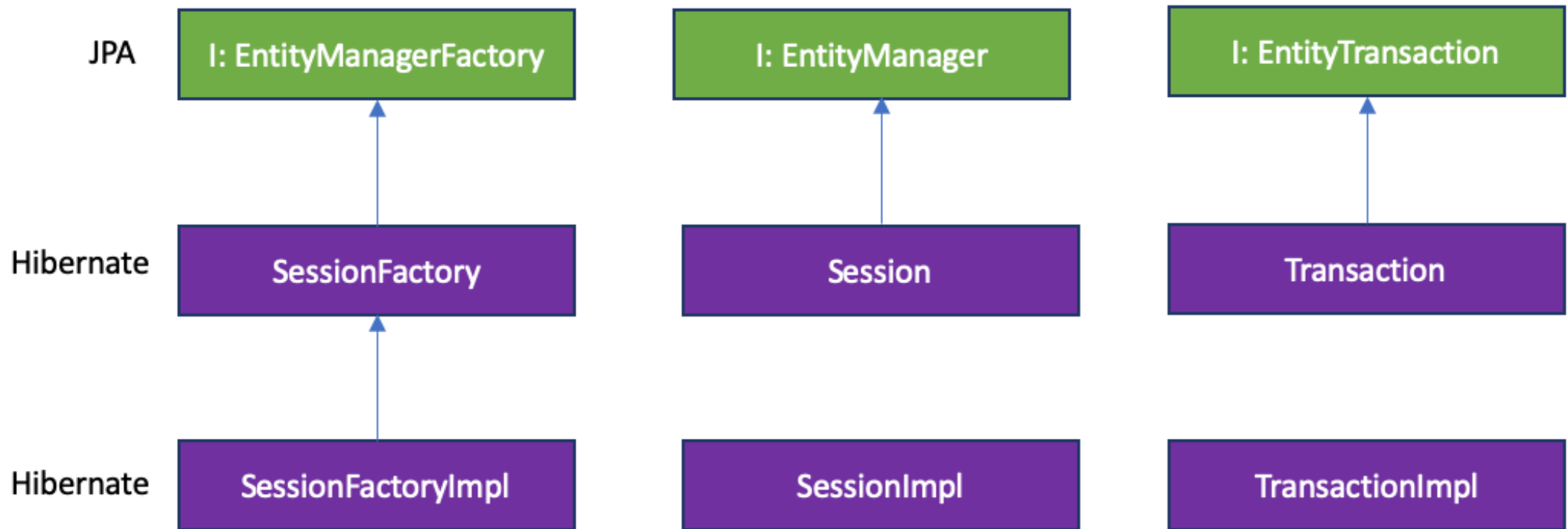


# Transaction management

How does Spring manage transactions and how does it map to JPA/Hibernate?

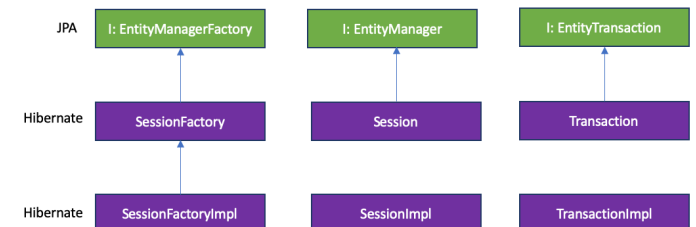


## EntityManager vs Session



# ▲ Persistence context

- The persistence context tracks the entities in memory (the first level cache)
- In JPA: `EntityManager`
- In Hibernate: `Session`
- A database connection is bound to a `Session`.
- A `Session` can span multiple transactions.
  - Open Session In View (a `Session` per request)
- A `Session` can span a single business use case/transaction.
  - “Transaction Scoped Persistence Context”
  - A new `Session/EntityManager` per transaction.
  - `@Transactional`





## Who does what?

What?	Project
<code>EntityManager</code>	JPA
<code>Session</code>	Hibernate
<code>CrudRepository</code>	Spring Data JPA
<code>@Transactional</code>	Spring Transaction
JPQL	JPA
JPQL/HQL (implementation)	Hibernate

## ▲ Accessing the persistence context

```
@PersistenceContext  
private EntityManager em;
```

If you are using Spring Data JPA, you don't need to use `EntityManager` directly (use a repository).

# Transaction management in Spring

- JPA/Hibernate doesn't provide any type of declarative transaction management.
- Spring offers an API-neutral transaction platform.
  - Support for plain JDBC, JPA, etc.
  - `@Transactional`, `TransactionTemplate`, `TransactionManager`
- `TransactionManager` **manages** transactions (and database connections) and binds them to the current thread.



# Loading associations: best practices

What is the best way to fetch associations?





## ▲ Demo setup

- Primarily using tests
- Sometimes a little web...



# ▲ Problem

- Given:
  - A `Post` that can have multiple `Comments`.
- We want to:
  - Generate a summary of that `Post` with all its `Comments`.
- Problem:
  - How do we efficiently retrieve all `Comments` on a `Post`?



## ▲ Solution 1: Use lazy loading with

`FetchType.LAZY`

- Loads the association lazily when the getter on the entity is used.



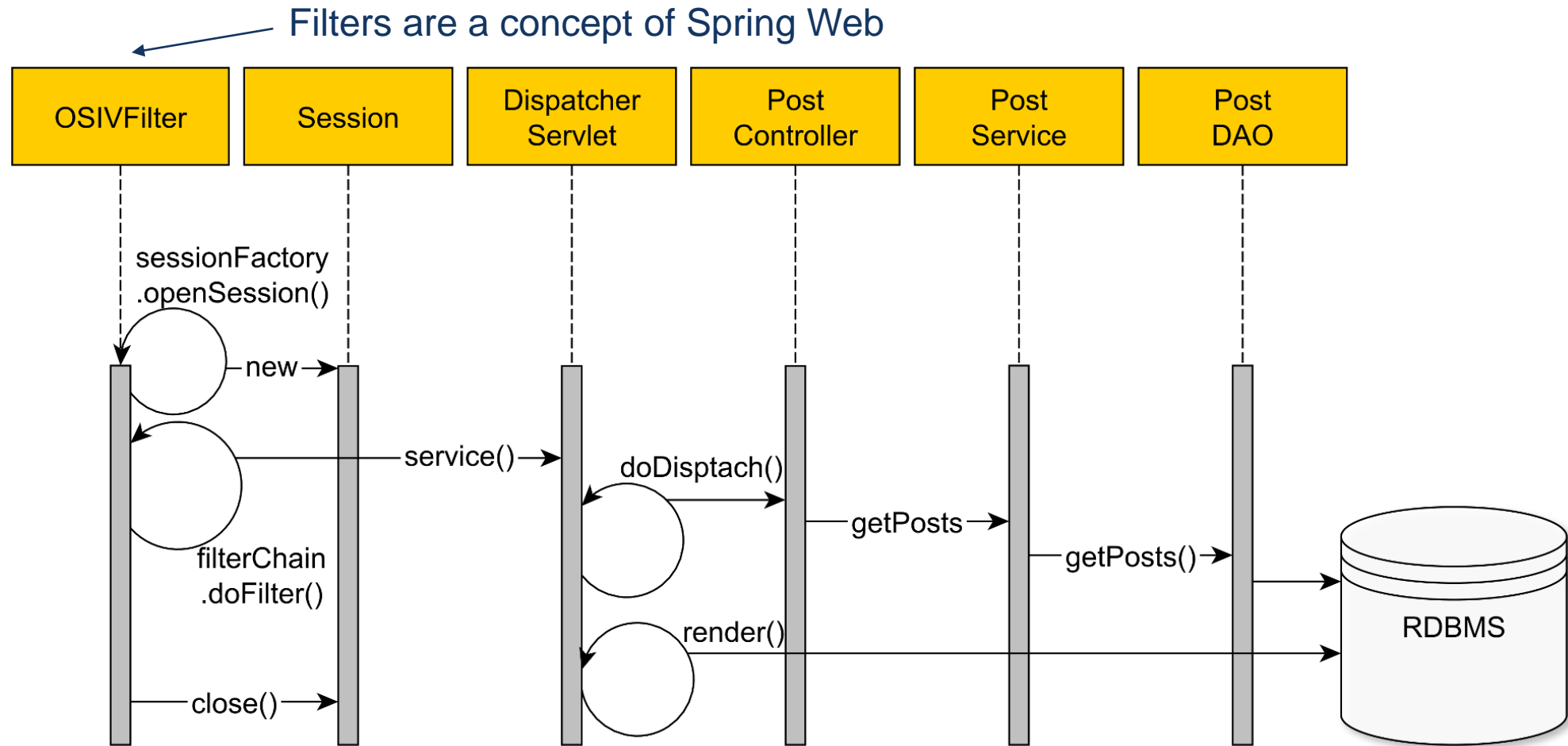
2023-04-14 09:44:14.631 WARN 12456 --- [main] JpaBaseConfiguration\$JpaWebConfiguration :  
spring.jpa.open-in-view is enabled by default. Therefore, database queries may be performed during  
view rendering. Explicitly configure spring.jpa.open-in-view to disable this warning



## ▲ Open Session in View?!

- `findById` only keeps the database session open when retrieving the initial entity (the post).
- Open Session in View ensures that a database session is active **throughout the entire web request** – so that we can retrieve the lazy loaded collections in the same database session (the post comments).
- By default “on” in Spring Boot (`spring.jpa.open-in-view=true`)

# Open Session in View (OSIV)





## ▲ Advice

- Avoid Open Session in View, especially if you're not familiar with JPA.
- There is no separation of concerns since SQL statements can be generated at any point in the application (like the UI rendering process).
- Hard to get rid of in badly tested projects.
- It's easy to navigate associations at any point, which might cause performance issues later on.
- Database connection is held throughout the entire request, which increases connection lease times.

## ▲ Problem: `LazyInitializationException`

- A lazy association needs the `Session` to be opened in order to initialize the collection.
- Open Session in View kept a session open for us the entire request...
- The persistence context (`Session`) is closed after executing a method on a `JpaRepository`.
- If the persistence context is closed, when trying to access a non-initialized lazy association, the infamous `LazyInitializationException` is thrown.



## ▲ Solution 2: Use eager loading with `FetchType.EAGER`

▲ I was getting the same error for a one to many relationships for below annotation.

23

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy="department", cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
```

▼

↺

Changed as below after adding `fetch=FetchType.EAGER`, it worked for me.

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy="department", cascade = CascadeType.ALL, fetch=FetchType.EAGER)
```

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edited Nov 30, 2017 at 18:18



Ahmed Ashour

4,418 ● 10 ● 32 ● 49

answered Sep 20, 2017 at 10:21



Smruti R Tripathy

733 ● 1 ● 9 ● 15

44 Yes it may fix it but now you are loading the whole tree of data. This will have negative performance impacts in most cases – [astro8891](#) Jun 11, 2018 at 1:39

solved my problem thank you so much – [crispengari](#) Dec 18, 2021 at 23:01

Add a comment

**DEMO**

# ▲ Lazy loading vs eager loading

- `FetchType.EAGER` is a code smell.
- Most often it's used for simplicity sake without considering the long-term performance penalties.
- The fetching strategy should never be the entity mapping responsibility.
- **Once a relationship is set to be eagerly fetched, it cannot be changed to being fetched lazily on a per-query basis.**
- **Each business use case has different entity load requirements and therefore the fetching strategy should be delegated to each individual query.**



## ▲ Advice

- Use lazy associations.
- Using lazy associations gives you the flexibility of changing the fetching strategy at query time with the `FETCH HQL` directive.

## Advice

ASSOCIATION TYPE	DEFAULT FETCHING POLICY
@OneToMany	LAZY
@ManyToMany	LAZY
@ManyToOne	EAGER
@OneToOne	EAGER

Good practice: always set the fetching policy explicitly in your entity mapping.





## ▲ Solution 3: use `@Transactional`

- Ensures that a transaction is active within a scope using aspect-oriented-programming (AOP).
- At the location where you initialize a collection, ensure that it is wrapped in `@Transactional`.





## ▲ Where to use @Transactional

- The service layer determines the transaction boundaries.
- Avoid it in the web layer: it increases database connection lease times (see OSIV)
- Repositories require a transaction, but this should propagate from the service layer.

## ▲ When to use `@Transactional`

- When using repositories, `@Transactional` is applied to repository scope automatically.
- You'd lose the connection after getting a result back from the repository.
- You'd get a `LazyInitializationException` when using Lazy Loading out of repository scope because the session is lost.
- You'll have to use it when using Lazy Loading.
- Good practice: always use it to clearly define transaction boundaries!

## ▲ Solution 4: custom query with JPQL JOIN FETCH

- Retrieves an entity with the flexibility of choosing the fetching strategy for an association.



## ▲ JOIN FETCH with projections

- Often used in combination with *DTO projections* for read-only datasets.
- DTO = Data Transfer Object
- You should fetch just as much data you need to fulfill the requirements of a given business logic use case.
- Fetching too many columns than necessary has an impact, and that's why entities are not good candidates for read-only views.
- Good practice: make a separate model for reading and writing (CQRS).





# Schema generation and validation

How can I evolve my database?



# Schema generation

- Let Hibernate update the schema?
- Don't do this in production!
- Better write your own patches and migrations.

## 4. Schema generation

Hibernate allows you to generate the database from the entity mappings.



Although the automatic schema generation is very useful for testing and prototyping purposes, in a production environment, it's much more flexible to manage the schema using incremental migration scripts.



## ▲ Schema generation

- The scripts will reside in version control along with your codebase. When you check out a branch, you can recreate the whole schema from scratch (and so can your tests).
- The incremental scripts can be included in your test setup.
- Flexibility of writing your own migration logic.







## ▲ Schema validation

- Use `ddl-auto validate` mode.
- Validates the real database model against your entities.
- This doesn't do any changes to the database!





## ▲ Integration testing

- My advice: avoid using embedded databases like H2 on more complex projects.
- Use *Testcontainers* with your real production database.
- Use the same Liquibase/Flyway migrations.





# JPQL

How can I use JPQL to fix the *N+1 problem*? What can I do against the *cartesian product problem*?



## ▲ Why use JPQL?

- Very SQL like.
- Supports many features.
- Database independency.



## ▲ JPQL vs auto-generated repository methods

- Use JPQL when a query can't easily be expressed in a repository method name.
- Use JPQL when your repository method name becomes too long.
- Use JPQL when you think it will improve readability.

# ▲ The N+1 query problem

- The N+1 query problem happens when the data access framework executed **N additional SQL statements to fetch the same data that could have been retrieved when executing the primary SQL query.**
- Eager loading is prone to this issue.
- Lazy loading is prone to this issue.



## ▲ JOIN FETCH directive in JPQL

- Solution for the N+1 problem.
- Avoid lazily navigating associations, or eagerly retrieving associations that you don't need.
- Careful! If you forget to “JOIN FETCH” properly, the persistence context will run queries on your behalf while you navigate the lazy associations (the *N+1 query problem*).
- When using JOIN FETCH we create a new problem: *The cartesian product problem*.




# ▲ Cartesian product problem

- JOINS lead to big datasets.
- JOINS lead to a data set with duplicates.
  - Solution 1: Fetch associations independently.
    - › Downside: the N+1 problem is back.
  - Solution 2: Use `DISTINCT`.
    - › Downside: Hibernate will de-duplicate all data in memory (`QueryTranslatorImpl needsDistincting`).







## ▲ What solution do I use to fix the cartesian product problem?

- It depends.
- Fetching associations with lazy loading causes more database traffic and latency but can be faster than deduplicating a massive result set with `DISTINCT`.

# ▲ The cartesian product problem is a database problem

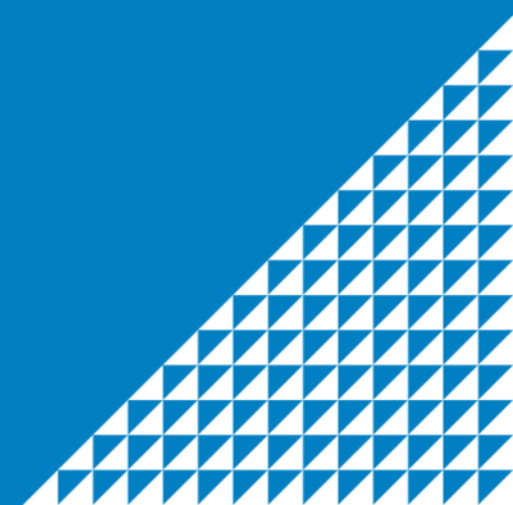
A fetch join has the same join semantics as the corresponding inner or outer join, except that the related objects specified on the right-hand side of the join operation are not returned in the query result or otherwise referenced in the query. Hence, for example, if department 1 has five employees, the above query returns five references to the department 1 entity.

More info:

- <https://jakarta.ee/specifications/persistence/3.0/jakarta-persistence-spec-3.0.html#a4931>
- [https://developer.jboss.org/docs/DOC-15782#jive\\_content\\_id\\_Hibernate\\_does\\_not\\_return\\_distinct\\_results\\_for\\_a\\_query\\_with\\_outer\\_join\\_fetching\\_enabled\\_for\\_a\\_collection\\_even\\_if\\_I\\_use\\_the\\_distinct\\_keyword](https://developer.jboss.org/docs/DOC-15782#jive_content_id_Hibernate_does_not_return_distinct_results_for_a_query_with_outer_join_fetching_enabled_for_a_collection_even_if_I_use_the_distinct_keyword)
- <https://vladmihalcea.com/jpql-distinct-jpa-hibernate/>
- <https://in.relation.to/2016/08/04/introducing-distinct-pass-through-query-hint/>
- <https://thorben-janssen.com/hibernate-tips-apply-distinct-to-jpql-but-not-sql-query/>



# Performance tips and common mistakes





## ▲ Tip 1: Avoid entity overhead

- Entities come with a lot of overhead (dirty checking, persistence context)



## ▲ Tip 1: Avoid entity overhead

- If your use-case doesn't require propagating changes to the database, use **read-only transactions**.
- `@Transactional(readOnly=true)`
- It eliminates dirty-checking.
- It eliminates loading the entity in the persistence context.



## ▲ Tip 1: Avoid entity overhead

- You can also eliminate entities by using **DTO projections**.
- Same result as using `@Transactional(readOnly=true)` but allows you to only extract fields that are required.

## ▲ Tip 2: Read SQL logs

- Don't use `hibernate.show_sql`
  - Statements are always logged to console.
- Use the logging framework instead:

```
logging:
```

```
  level:
```

```
    org.hibernate.SQL: debug
```

```
    org.hibernate.type.descriptor.sql: trace
```

## ▲ Tip 3: Don't use `@Transactional` in tests

- Why would you use `@Transactional` in a test?
  - To clean up data and ensure a deterministic test suite.
  - Behavior of `@Transactional` in tests = rollback
    - › In the Spring `TestContext` framework, transactions are managed by the `TransactionalTestExecutionListener`.
- What is the biggest problem when doing this?
  - Using `@Transactional` in tests is dangerous as it can hide production issues.
- Solution:
  - Clean up manually (`@AfterEach`).





## ▲ Tip 4: Use bulk operations

- Anti-pattern: retrieving entities and updating/deleting them one by one.
- Try to create an update/delete query for all relevant rows.
- If not possible to write a general query: think about batch processing and Hibernate memory usage.
  - [https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/core/3.6/reference/en-US/html\\_single/#batch](https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/core/3.6/reference/en-US/html_single/#batch)

## ▲ Tip 5: Avoid association fetching anti-patterns

- Open session in view
- `enable_lazy_load_no_trans`
- `FetchType.EAGER`
- Not using `JOIN FETCH` directive if necessary to avoid the N+1 problem.



## ▲ Tip 6: Use the same database system in your tests

- No need for H2, use *Testcontainers* for integration tests.
- Ensures that your tests are representative for production.
- Allows you to use more database specific features.

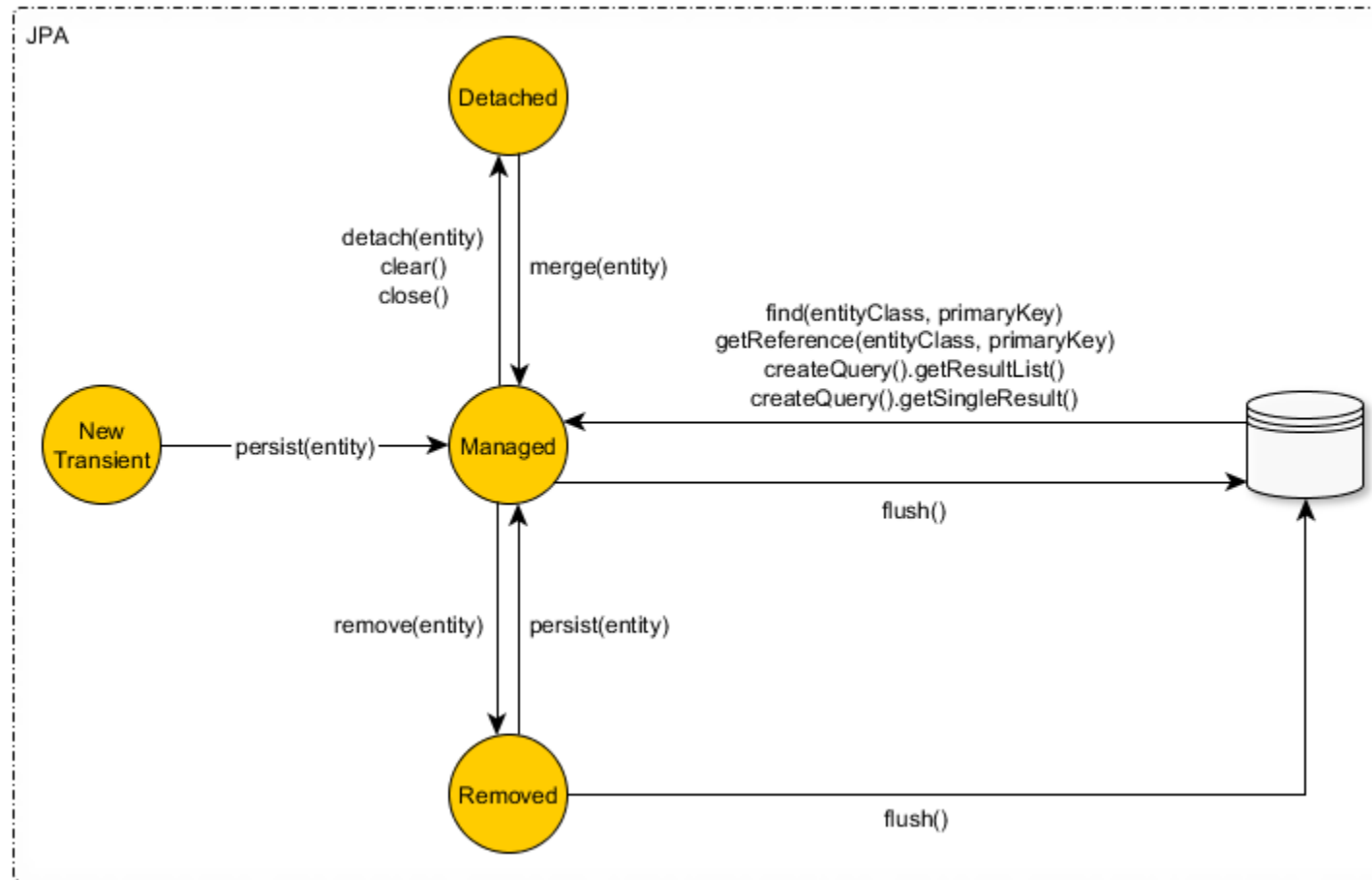


## ▲ Tip 7: Understand @Transactional semantics

- Spot the problems:
  - Demo: retrieve all comments
  - Demo: give managers a raise



## Tip 7: Understand @Transactional semantics





## ▲ Tip 8: Use DTOs in the web layer, not entities

- Always map entities to a *data transfer object* (DTO).
- Avoid security leaks and have a separation between the database model and the web model.

## ▲ Tip 9: Use `getById` instead of `findById` if you don't need the entity contents

- `getById` returns a proxied *reference* to an entity, it doesn't go to the database.
- You can use getters on the proxied reference, but this triggers lazy loading.
- Perfect when you only need the entity for establishing a relationship.
  - Example: Inserting a `PostComment` for a `Post`.



## Tip 10: Don't trust Stack Overflow blindly





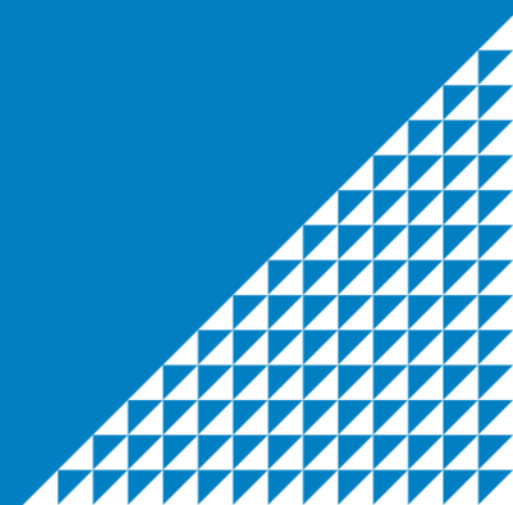


## ▲ In conclusion...

- All my advice is a nuanced story...
- Important to realize that using JPA comes with a performance impact.
- Don't be afraid to utilize JPA!
- Awareness is the most important: know what JPA does for you behind the scenes.



# Further resources





## ▲ Slides and demos

- Slides and demos are available on GitHub.
- <https://github.com/raoulvdberge/jpa-with-hibernate>

## ▲ Further resources

- Vlad Micalcea (Hibernate contributor and expert)
  - <https://vladmihalcea.com/>
  - <https://vladmihalcea.com/the-open-session-in-view-anti-pattern/>
  - <https://vladmihalcea.com/eager-fetching-is-a-code-smell/>
- Hibernate User Guide
  - [https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/orm/current/userguide/html\\_single/Hibernate\\_User\\_Guide.html](https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/orm/current/userguide/html_single/Hibernate_User_Guide.html)
- JPA specification
  - <https://jakarta.ee/specifications/persistence/3.0/jakarta-persistence-spec-3.0.html>
- How does Spring Transactional work?
  - <https://dzone.com/articles/how-does-spring-transactional>
- JPA Join Types
  - <https://www.baeldung.com/jpa-join-types>