Working with Entities



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Overview



What is an entity?

How to map objects

Entity access types

Define entity primary keys and entity identity



What Is an Entity?

Annotated with @Entity or defined through XML configuration

Top-level class

Public or a protected noarguments constructor Final classes not recommended



What Does an Entity Support?

Inheritance

Polymorphic associations

Polymorphic queries



The Persistent State

Embeddable **Primitive types Entity types** types Collections Serializable types **Enums**

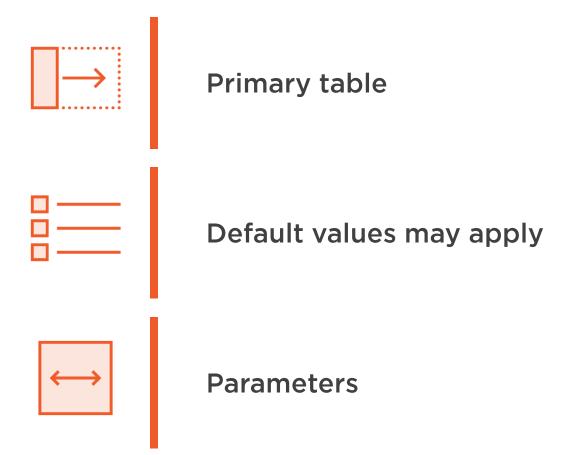


Mapping the Objects



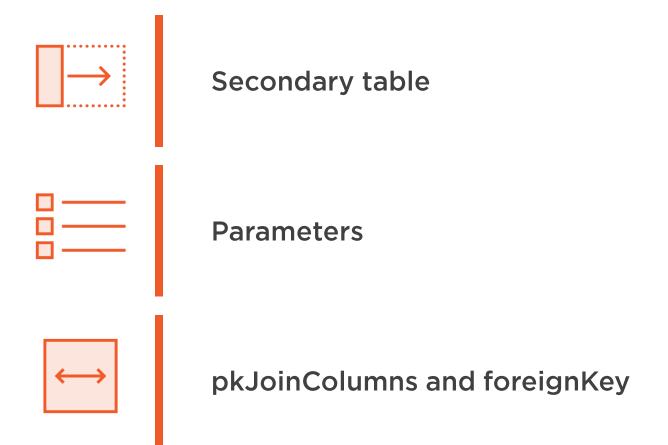


The @Table Annotation



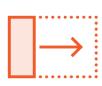


The @SecondaryTable Annotation





The @SecondaryTables Annotation



Multiple secondary tables



Multiple @SecondaryTable annotations as parameters



The same or differently named primary keys

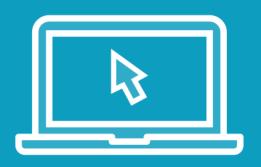




A secondary table with one field Passenger with an address

- The address has one field





A secondary table with multiple fields

Passenger with an address

- The address has multiple fields





Multiple secondary tables

Passenger with address and phone

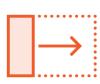




Accessing the Persistent State

Field access **Property access**





Method to access the persistent state of the entity



Single access type by default



Determined by placing the mapping annotations



```
@Entity
@Table(name = "PASSENGERS")
public class Passenger {
    @Id
    @Column(name = "PASSENGER_ID")
    private int id;
    @Column(name = "PASSENGER NAME", table = "PASSENGERS")
    private String name;
```



```
@Entity
@Table(name = "PASSENGERS")
public class Passenger {
    private int id;
    @Id
    @Column(name = "PASSENGER_ID")
    public int getId() {
         return id;
```



```
@Entity
@Table(name = "PASSENGERS")
public class Passenger {
    @Id
    private int id;

    private String name;
```



```
@Entity
@Table(name = "PASSENGERS")
public class Passenger {
    private int id;
    @Id
    public int getId() {
         return id;
```



@Access(AccessType.FIELD)



Default access type for the class is field-based



Persistent state accessed via the instance variables



@Access(AccessType.PROPERTY) for needed properties



@Access(AccessType.PROPERTY)



Default access type for the class is property-based



Persistent state accessed via the properties



@Access(AccessType.FIELD) for needed instance variables



Mixing Access Types

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "PASSENGERS")
@Access(AccessType.FIELD)
public class Passenger {
    @Id
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public int getId() {
        return id;
    @Access(AccessType.PROPERTY)
    public String getName() {
        return name;
```

Field-based vs. Property-based Access



Omit the getter methods for the fields that should not be exposed



Easier readability using field-based access



Additional logic through accessors



Entity Primary Keys and Entity Identity



Defining Primary Keys

Simple primary key

Composite primary key



Rules for Composite Primary Keys

Public class, public no-arguments constructor

Serializable

equals() and
hashCode()

Represented as embeddable class or as an id class

Fields or properties correspondence



The @Generated Value Annotation





Used in conjunction with @ld



May be applied to a persistent field or property





Primary key

@ Generated Value





Primary key

Embeddable primary key/embedded id





Primary key

Embeddable primary key/id class



Summary



Entities

Mapping objects

Entity access types

- Field-based
- Property-based

Entity primary keys and entity identity

- @GeneratedValue
- Embeddable primary key/embedded id
- Embeddable primary key/id class

