

Hibernate-Component and Inheritance Mappings

Presented by

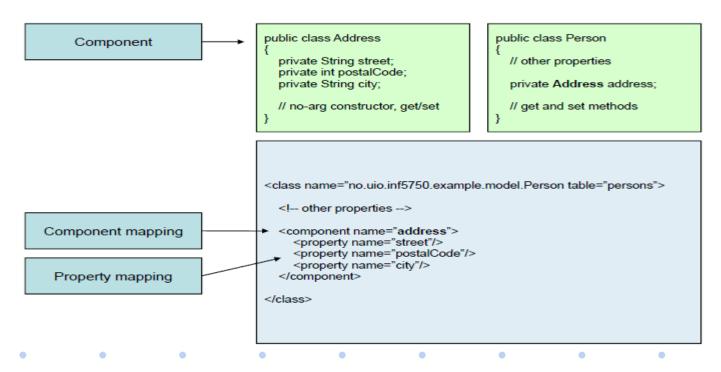


Component Mapping

A component is an object saved as a value in another object

Resembles **HAS – A relation**

Ex: Person HAS-A Address





Component Mapping ...

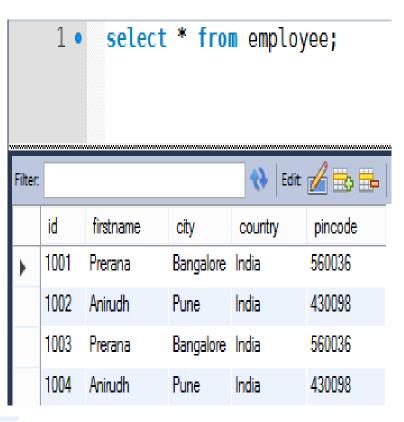
```
public class Employee {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private Address address;//HAS-A relation

Employee(int id, String name, Address address){
    this.id = id;
    this.name = name;
    this.address = address;
}
```



Component Mapping ...

```
Address preranaAddress = new Address():
Address anirudhAddress = new Address();
preranaAddress.setCity("Bangalore");
preranaAddress.setCountry("India");
preranaAddress.setPinCode(560036);
anirudhAddress.setCity("Pune");
anirudhAddress.setCountry("India");
anirudhAddress.setPinCode(430098);
Employee prerana=new Employee(1003,"Prerana", preranaAddress);
Employee anirudh=new Employee(1004,"Anirudh", anirudhAddress);
session.persist(prerana);
session.persist(anirudh);
```





Inheritance Mapping

•Mapping the inheritance hierarchy classes with the table of the database.

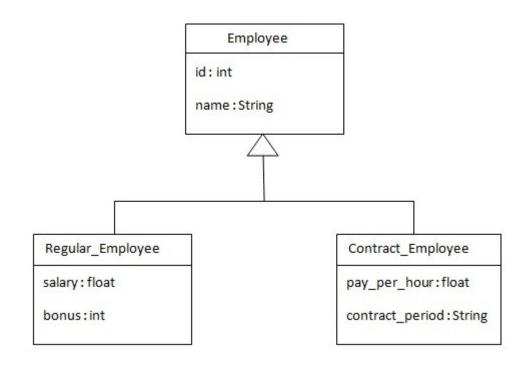
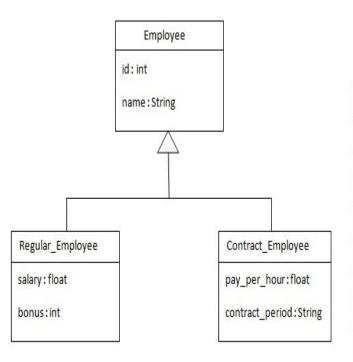




Table per Hierarchy

•Mapping the whole hierarchy by single table only.



Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
ID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-	1
TYPE	VARCHAR2(255)	No	120	2
NAME	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
SALARY	FLOAT	Yes	-	-
BONUS	NUMBER(10,0)	Yes	-	-
PAY_PER_HOUR	FLOAT	Yes	(2)	-
CONTRACT_DURATION	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
				1-7



Table per Hierarchy ...

```
<class name="Employee" table="Employee" discriminator-value="emp">
  < id name = "id" >
    <generator class="increment"></generator>
  </id>
  <discriminator column="type" type="string"></discriminator>
  property name="name">
  <subclass name="RegularEmployee" discriminator-value="regularEmp">
    property name="salary">
    property name="bonus">
  </subclass>
  <subclass name="ContractEmployee" discriminator-value="contractEmp">
    property name="payPerHour">
    property name="contractDuration">
  </subclass>
</class>
```



Table per Hierarchy ...

An extra column (also known as <u>discriminator</u> column) is created in the table to identify the class.

```
RegularEmployee prerana = new RegularEmployee();
prerana.setName("Prerana");
prerana.setSalary(50000);
prerana.setBonus(5);
ContractEmployee karan=new ContractEmployee();
karan.setName("Karan");
karan.setPayPerHour(1000);
karan.setContractDuration("15 hours");
session.persist(prerana);
session.persist(karan);
```

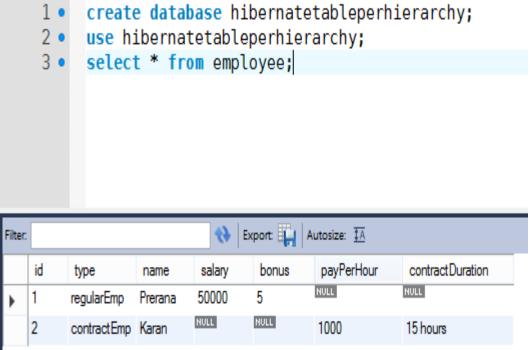
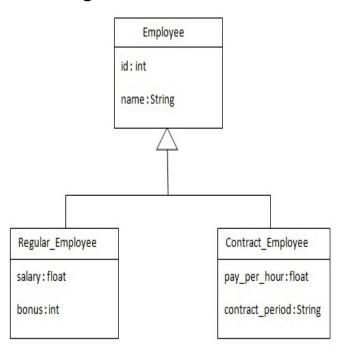




Table Per Concrete Class

In case of Table Per Concrete class, there will be three tables in the database

having no relations to each other.



Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
ID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-	1
NAME	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
				1-2

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
ID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-	1
NAME	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
SALARY	FLOAT	Yes	-	
BONUS	NUMBER(10,0)	Yes	-	-
				1 - 4

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
ID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-	1
NAME	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
PAY_PER_HOUR	FLOAT	Yes	-	-
CONTRACT_DURATION	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	-
				1 - 4



Table Per Concrete Class ...

```
<class name="Employee" table="Employee">
 <id name="id">
    <generator class="increment"></generator>
 </id>
  property name="name">
  <union-subclass name="RegularEmployee" table="RegularEmployee">
          property name="salary">
    property name="bonus">
  </union-subclass>
  <union-subclass name="ContractEmployee" table="ContractEmployee">
    property name="contractDuration">
  </union-subclass>
</class>
```

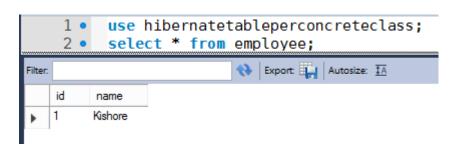
Table Per Concrete Class ...

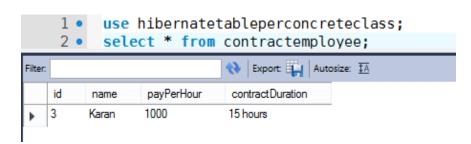
```
Employee kishore=new Employee();
kishore.setName("Kishore");

RegularEmployee prerana =new RegularEmployee();
prerana.setName("Prerana");
prerana.setSalary(50000);
prerana.setBonus(5);

ContractEmployee karan=new ContractEmployee();
karan.setName("Karan");
karan.setPayPerHour(1000);
karan.setContractDuration("15 hours");

session.save(kishore);
session.save(prerana);
session.save(karan);
```





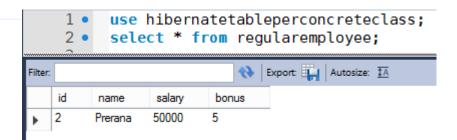
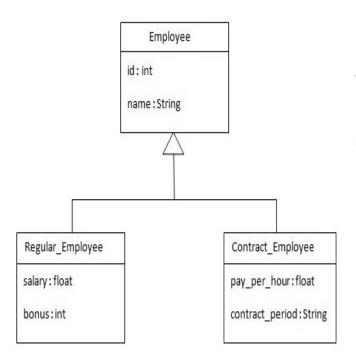




Table Per Sub Class

In case of table per subclass strategy, tables are created as per persistent classes however, they are related using **primary and foreign key**



We need to specify –

-- In the Super class

@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.JOINED)

-- in the Sub class

@PrimaryKeyJoinColumn



Table per sub class ...

Table structure for Employee class

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
ID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-	1
NAME	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	-	5. 4 5
				1 - 2

Table structure for Regular_Employee class

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
EID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	-0 <u></u> 0	1
SALARY	FLOAT	Yes	7 -	-
BONUS	NUMBER(10,0)	Yes	-	-
				1 - 3

Table structure for Contract_Employee class

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
EID	NUMBER(10,0)	No	20	1
PAY_PER_HOUR	FLOAT	Yes	32	48
CONTRACT_DURATION	VARCHAR2(255)	Yes	# #	+2
				1 - 3



No Mapping file - Annotations

The configuration file should have mapping tags as follows

```
<mapping class="Employee"/>
 <mapping class="ContractEmployee"/>
 <mapping class="RegularEmployee"/>
import javax.persistence.*;
@Entity
@Table(name = "Employee")
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.JOINED)
public class Employee {
  @Id
  @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.AUTO)
  @Column(name = "id")
  private int id;
  @Column(name = "name")
  private String name;
  //getters and setters
```



Table per sub class ... Annotate

```
import javax.persistence.*;
@Entity
@Table(name = "Employee")
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.JOINED)
public class Employee {
  @ld
  @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.AUTO)
  @Column(name = "id")
  private int id;
  @Column(name = "name")
  private String name;
  //getters and setters
```

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Table per sub class ...

