HIBERNATE BATCH PROCESSING

Consider a situation when you need to upload a large number of records into your database using Hibernate. Following is the code snippet to achieve this using Hibernate:

```
Session session = SessionFactory.openSession();
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
for ( int i=0; i<100000; i++ ) {
    Employee employee = new Employee(.....);
    session.save(employee);
}
tx.commit();
session.close();
```

Because by default, Hibernate will cache all the persisted objects in the session-level cache and ultimately your application would fall over with an **OutOfMemoryException** somewhere around the 50,000th row. You can resolve this problem if you are using **batch processing** with Hibernate.

To use the batch processing feature, first set **hibernate.jdbc.batch_size** as batch size to a number either at 20 or 50 depending on object size. This will tell the hibernate container that every X rows to be inserted as batch. To implement this in your code we would need to do little modification as follows:

```
Session session = SessionFactory.openSession();
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
for ( int i=0; i<100000; i++ ) {
    Employee employee = new Employee(.....);
    session.save(employee);
 if( i % 50 == 0 ) { // Same as the JDBC batch size
        //flush a batch of inserts and release memory:
        session.flush();
        session.clear();
    }
}
tx.commit();
session.close();
```

Above code will work fine for the INSERT operation, but if you are willing to make UPDATE operation then you can achieve using the following code:

```
Session session = sessionFactory.openSession();
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();

ScrollableResults employeeCursor = session.createQuery("FROM EMPLOYEE")
                                   .scroll();
int count = 0;

while ( employeeCursor.next() ) {
   Employee employee = (Employee) employeeCursor.get(0);
   employee.updateEmployee();
   seession.update(employee);
   if ( ++count % 50 == 0 ) {
      session.flush();
      session.clear();
   }
}
tx.commit();
session.close();
```

Batch Processing Example:

Let us modify configuration file as to add **hibernate.jdbc.batch_size** property:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration SYSTEM
```

```
"http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>
   <session-factory>
   <property name="hibernate.dialect">
      org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">
      com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
   </property>

   <!-- Assume students is the database name -->
   <property name="hibernate.connection.url">
      jdbc:mysql://localhost/test
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.username">
      root
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.connection.password">
      root123
   </property>
   <property name="hibernate.jdbc.batch_size">
      50
   </property>

   <!-- List of XML mapping files -->
   <mapping resource="Employee.hbm.xml"/>

</session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

Consider the following POJO Employee class:

```
public class Employee {
   private int id;
   private String firstName;
   private String lastName;
   private int salary;

   public Employee() {}
   public Employee(String fname, String lname, int salary) {
      this.firstName = fname;
      this.lastName = lname;
      this.salary = salary;
   }
   public int getId() {
      return id;
   }
   public void setId( int id ) {
      this.id = id;
   }
   public String getFirstName() {
      return firstName;
   }
   public void setFirstName( String first_name ) {
      this.firstName = first_name;
   }
   public String getLastName() {
      return lastName;
   }
   public void setLastName( String last_name ) {
      this.lastName = last_name;
   }
   public int getSalary() {
      return salary;
   }
   public void setSalary( int salary ) {
      this.salary = salary;
   }
}
```

Let us create the following EMPLOYEE table to store Employee objects:

```
create table EMPLOYEE (
   id INT NOT NULL auto_increment,
   first_name VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   last_name  VARCHAR(20) default NULL,
   salary     INT  default NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

Following will be mapping file to map Employee objects with EMPLOYEE table.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC
 "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD//EN"
 "http://www.hibernate.org/dtd/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-mapping>
   <class name="Employee" table="EMPLOYEE">
      <meta attribute="class-description">
         This class contains the employee detail.
      </meta>
      <id name="id" type="int" column="id">
         <generator />
      </id>
      <property name="firstName" column="first_name" type="string"/>
      <property name="lastName" column="last_name" type="string"/>
      <property name="salary" column="salary" type="int"/>
   </class>
</hibernate-mapping>
```

Finally, we will create our application class with the main() method to run the application where we will use **flush()** and **clear()** methods available with Session object so that Hibernate keep writing these records into the database instead of caching them in the memory.

```
import java.util.*;

import org.hibernate.HibernateException;
import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.Transaction;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

public class ManageEmployee {
   private static SessionFactory factory;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try{
         factory = new Configuration().configure().buildSessionFactory();
      }catch (Throwable ex) {
         System.err.println("Failed to create sessionFactory object." + ex);
         throw new ExceptionInInitializerError(ex);
      }
      ManageEmployee ME = new ManageEmployee();

      /* Add employee records in batches */
      ME.addEmployees( );
   }
   /* Method to create employee records in batches */
   public void addEmployees( ){
      Session session = factory.openSession();
      Transaction tx = null;
      Integer employeeID = null;
      try{
         tx = session.beginTransaction();
         for ( int i=0; i<100000; i++ ) {
            String fname = "First Name " + i;
            String lname = "Last Name " + i;
            Integer salary = i;
            Employee employee = new Employee(fname, lname, salary);
            session.save(employee);
```

```
            if( i % 50 == 0 ) {
                 session.flush();
                 session.clear();
               }
            }
            tx.commit();
         }catch (HibernateException e) {
            if (tx!=null) tx.rollback();
            e.printStackTrace();
         }finally {
            session.close();
         }
         return ;
      }
}
```

Compilation and Execution:

Here are the steps to compile and run the above mentioned application. Make sure you have set PATH and CLASSPATH appropriately before proceeding for the compilation and execution.

- Create hibernate.cfg.xml configuration file as explained above.
- Create Employee.hbm.xml mapping file as shown above.
- Create Employee.java source file as shown above and compile it.
- Create ManageEmployee.java source file as shown above and compile it.
- Execute ManageEmployee binary to run the program which will create 100000 records in EMPLOYEE table.