# Difference Between JPA, Hibernate, and Spring Data JPA

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## Java Persistence API (JPA)

- A specification under JSR 338 for mapping Java objects to relational database tables.
- Defines interfaces and annotations like @Entity, @Id, and EntityManager.
- Does not provide an actual implementation—only a set of standards to follow.
- Requires an implementation like Hibernate to function.

#### Hibernate

- A widely-used ORM framework and one of the implementations of JPA.
- Translates Java classes and objects into database tables and rows.
- Provides additional features beyond JPA, like caching, fetching strategies, etc.
- Developers are responsible for managing session and transaction handling unless integrated with Spring.

## **Spring Data JPA**

- A part of the Spring ecosystem that simplifies database operations using JPA.
- Does not implement JPA, but works on top of a JPA provider like Hibernate.
- Eliminates boilerplate code by allowing interface-based repository definitions.
- Offers built-in transaction management and auto-generated queries using method names.

# **Code Snippet Comparison**

#### **Hibernate**

```
java
Copy code
public Integer addEmployee(Employee employee){
  Session session = factory.openSession();
  Transaction tx = null;
  Integer employeeID = null;
  try {
    tx = session.beginTransaction();
    employeeID = (Integer) session.save(employee);
    tx.commit();
  } catch (Exception e) {
    if (tx != null) tx.rollback();
  } finally {
    session.close();
  }
  return employeeID;
}
```

- Manual handling of session and transaction.
- Requires more lines of code for basic operations.

## **Spring Data JPA**

### EmployeeRepository.java

```
java
Copy code
public interface EmployeeRepository extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {
}
EmployeeService.java

java
Copy code
@Autowired
private EmployeeRepository employeeRepository;
@Transactional
public void addEmployee(Employee employee) {
    employeeRepository.save(employee);
}
```

- Uses JpaRepository to reduce the need for boilerplate code.
- Spring automatically manages the transaction and implementation.