



Lecture

Hibernate(ORM)



List of Concepts Involved:

- Hibernate Introduction
- Hibernate Architecture
- Usage of API to perform persistence operation
- Usage of Caching and Connection pooling in Hibernate

When we already have JDBC technology, why do we need to go for Hibernate?

Limitations of JDBC

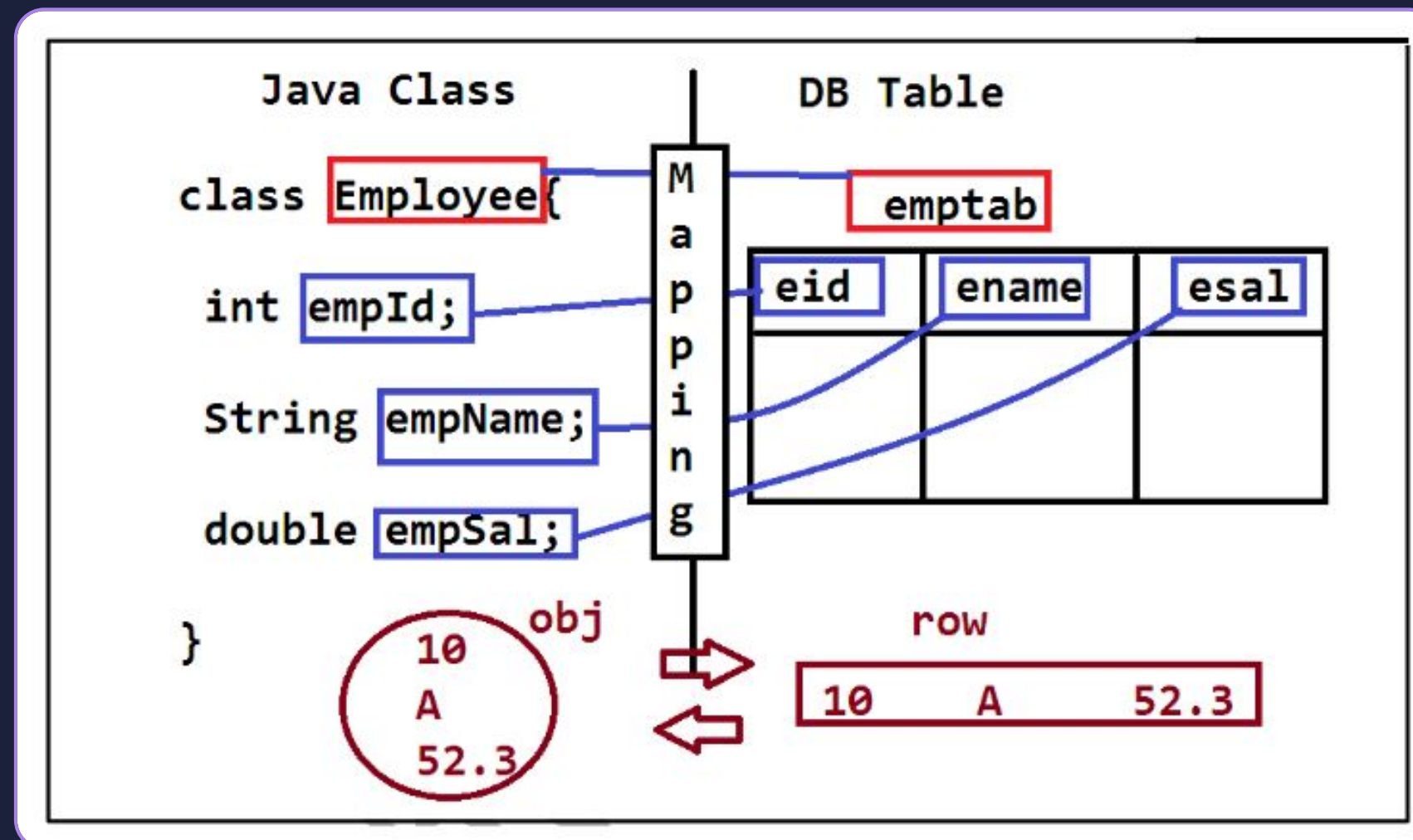
Hibernate Introduction

- Database independent
- Standalone applications and Enterprise Applications.
- Annotations
- HQL
- Good transaction support.

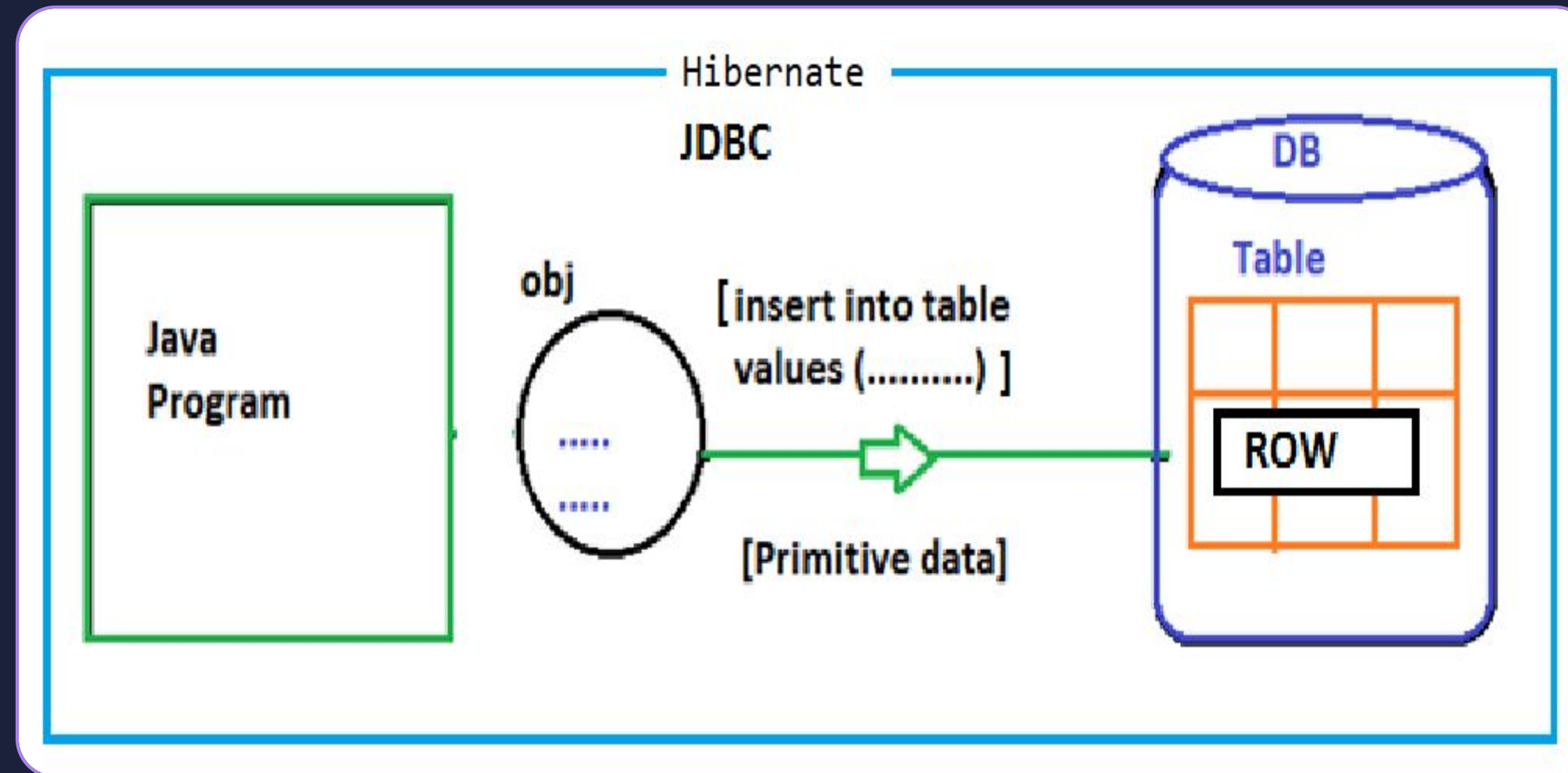
ORM:

- **ORM stands for : Object Relational Mapping.**
- **ORM says “Do not convert object data, do operations in OOPs. Format only”.**

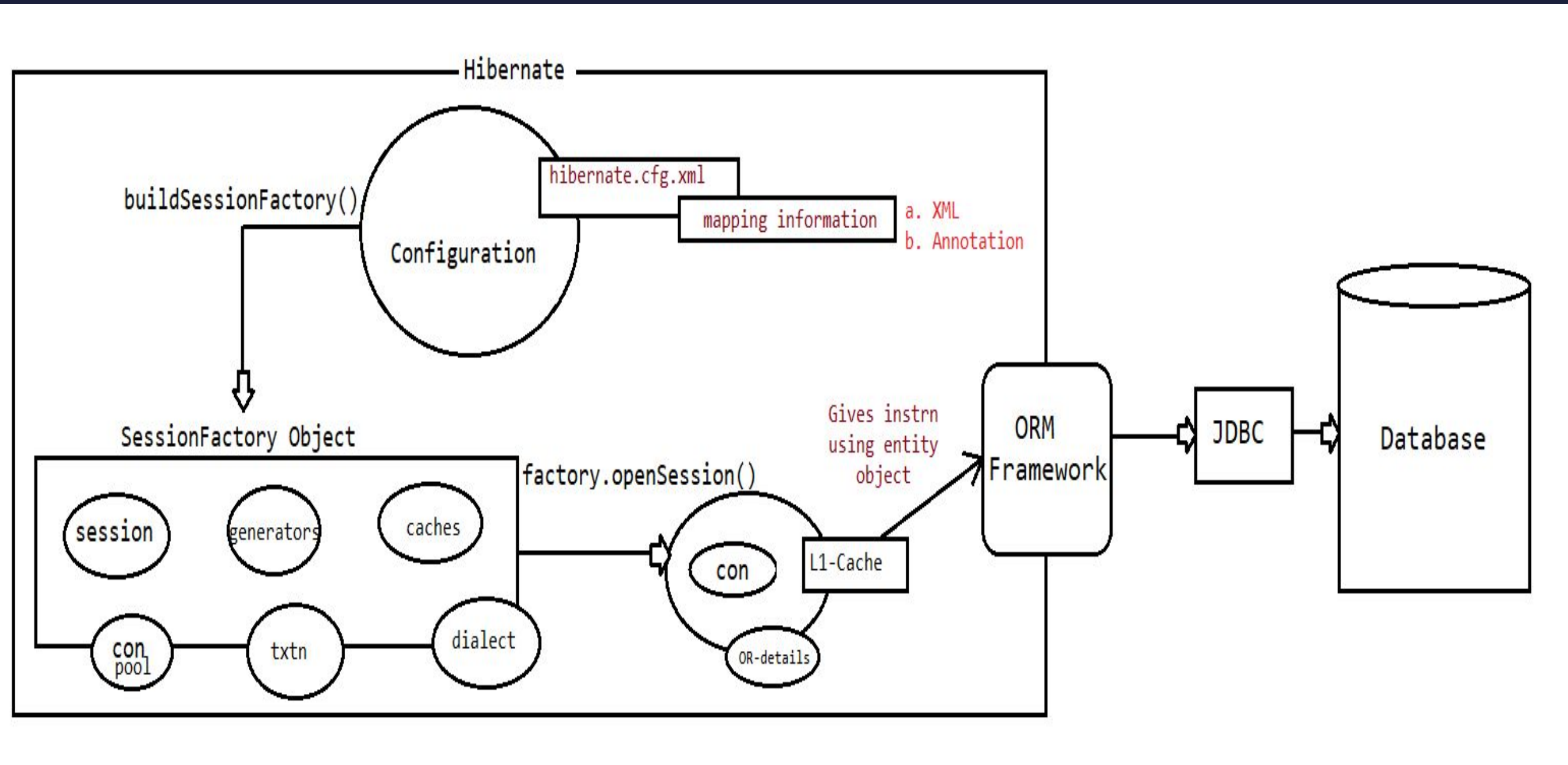
ORM:



Hibernate Design



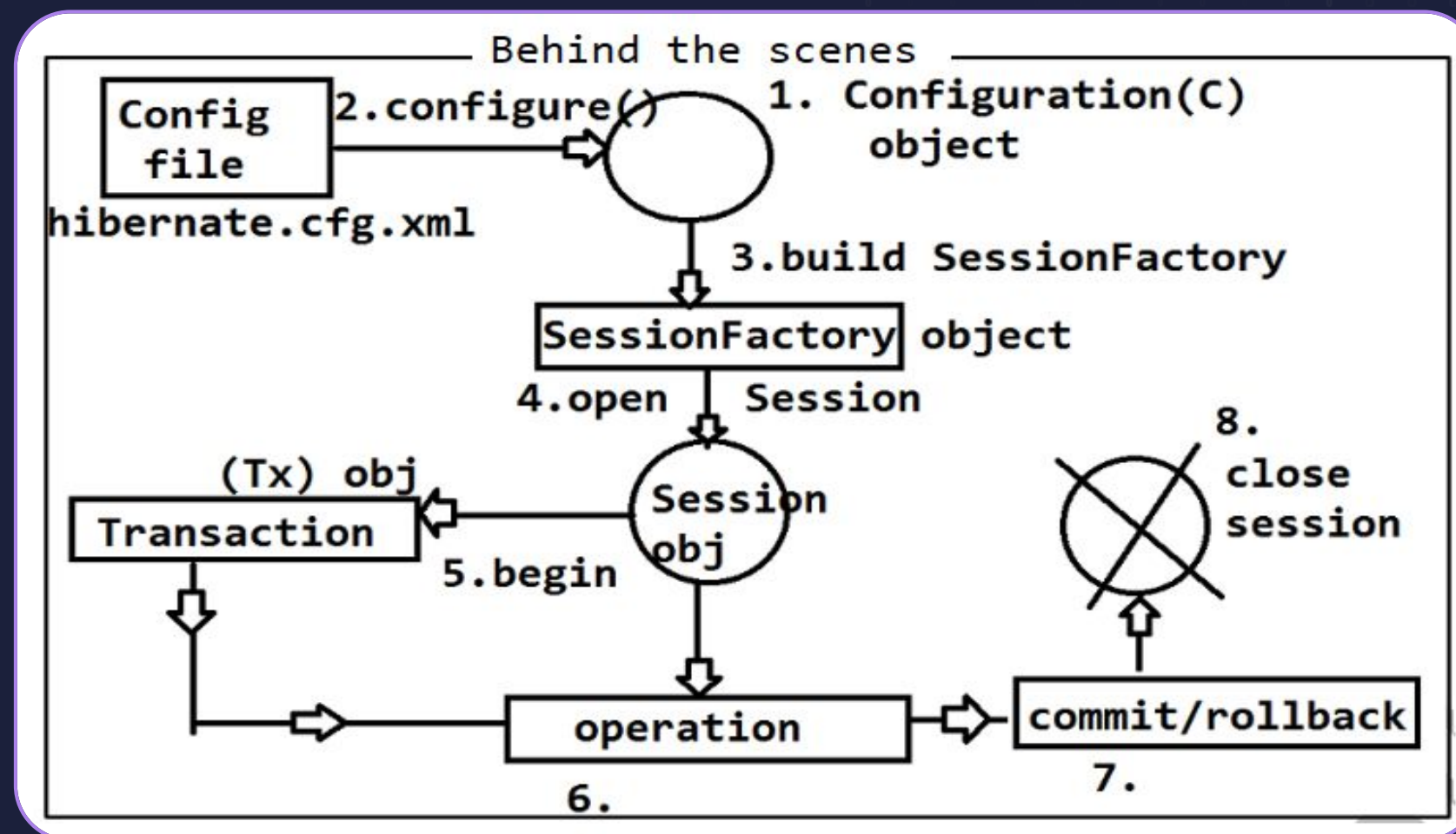
Hibernate Architecture



Steps to prepare Hibernate Application:

1. Prepare Persistence Class or Object.
2. Prepare Hibernate Configuration File
3. Prepare Hibernate Client Application
4. Perform Persistence Operations

Perform Persistence Operations



Hibernate CRUD coding Examples

[Link](#)

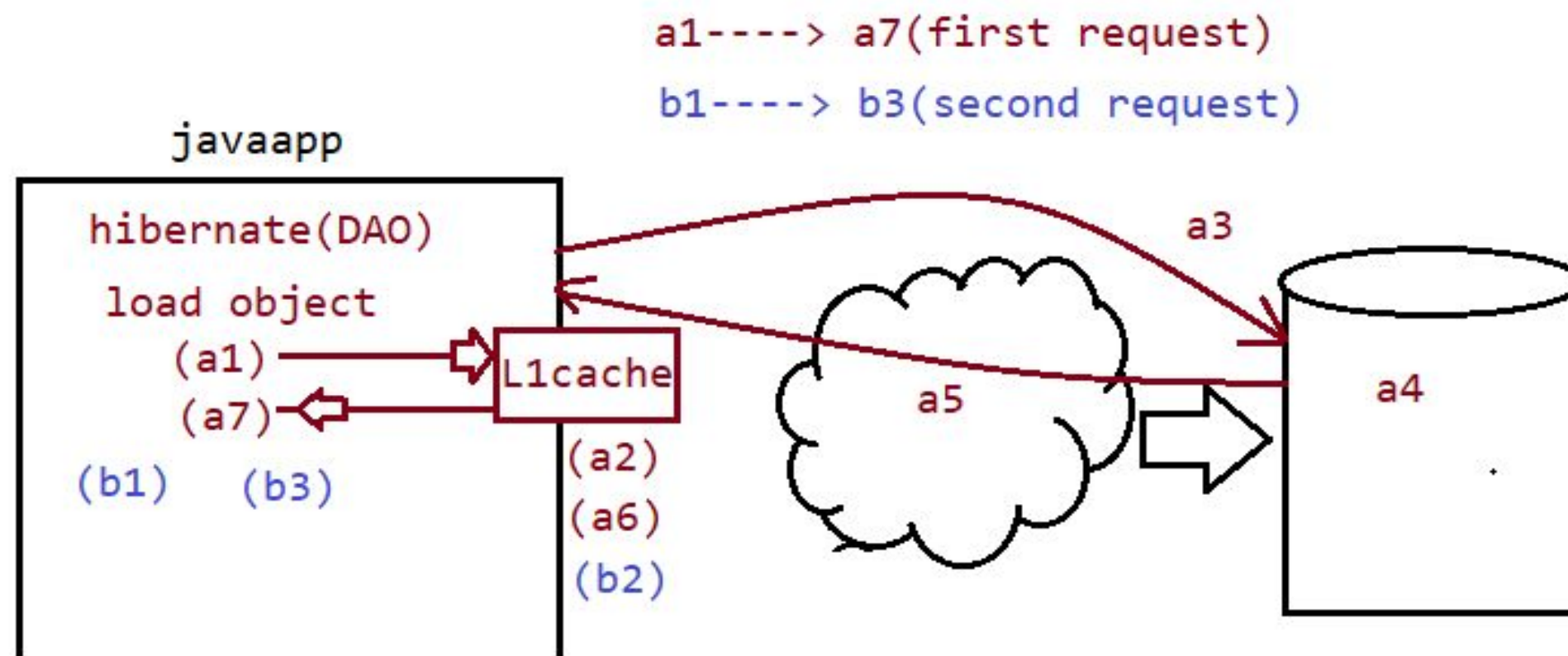
Usage of API to perform persistence operation

When Client Application performs a persistence operation, Hibernate Software will perform the following actions.

- Hibernate Software will take persistence method call and identify persistence Object.
- Hibernate Software will take all mapping details from a hibernate mapping file like database table name and all column names on the basis of Persistence object.
- Hibernate Software will prepare database dependent sql query on the basis of table names and column names and with the persistence object provided data.
- Hibernate Software will execute the generated database dependent sql query and perform the required persistence operation.

Caching

Caching



Next Lecture

- Spring Core



▶ THANK YOU ◀