

Batch Google Classroom
SpringHibernate_11May21_2PMto4PM

Batch WhatsApp Group
<https://chat.whatsapp.com/LdhFmOTRjow2NiSTmedNiA>

Batch Link
<meet.google.com/atv-jmfx-crd>

Day1

Advanced Java
Book1-WCD(Web Component Developer)
JDBC
Servlet
JSP
XML

Adv Java Book2

Module:Hibernate & Spring Frameworks[Adv Java Book2]
Duration:40 hrs (20 days)

Today we starting with module Hibernate

Hibernate is a Framework??

Framework is semi-developed code which can be customized to develop our application faster

we dont to develop our application from scratch

we acheive RAD[Rapid Application Development]

***Hibernate is a Database Framework

It saves an object into DB

Employee emp=new Employee(101,'Robert',23000);

Here emp object is stored in heap(temporarily stored)

Object Persistence

we want to store object state permanently

Employee emp=new Employee(101,"RObert",78900);

session.save(emp);

we are trying save an object in to the database

**Hibernate is a Framework used for Object Persistence in the database.

Object Persistence Mechanisms

1)JDBC:-

application connects to the db via DriverManager/

DataSource[Connection Pooling]

appln fires query using Statement, PreparedStatement, CallableStatement(stored procedure)

To retrieve data ResultSet/RowSet is used

Pros:-

simple to code

Cons:-

-repeated coding

-transaction & concurrency needs to be done manually

-caching & dynamic update require extra efforts

Connection con=DriverManager.getConnection
(dburl,dbuser,dbpass);

Here conn object will be created & then returned

con.close();//here conn object gets destroyed

DataSource ds=ctx.lookup("myds");

Connection con=ds.getConnection();

Here precreated conn object is returned

con.close();//here conn object is added back to the free pool

PS executes dynamic query(query which accepts runtime input)
insert into emp values (?, ?, ?) --->placeholder

PreparedStatement executes precompiled queries
frequently required static query is compiled only once & native code
is cached & reused. Hence PS offer better performance than statement

"select * from emp"(query)---->native db lang

To fetch data from ResultSet--->3 objects

Connection, Statement, ResultSet

To fetch data using RowSet--->only Rowset(conn, fire query, data retrieve
data)

Rowset

1) 3-in-1(conn, fire query, data retrieve data)

2) Scrollable and updatable is by default

3) supports disconnected architecture

Rowset 2 types --->JdbcRowSet (connected architecture)

CachedRowSet(disconnected architecture)

2)Serialization

Serialization is process of converting object state into a
bytestream.
This bytestream can then be stored into file/transfer across
network

Pros:-

automated object persistence in a file

[
we just need to pass object to a method writeObject()
class need to implements Serializable
]

Cons:-

object--->bytestream---->file [slow]
hence not suitable for large scale data

//Marker or Tagging interface

```
public class Employee implements Serializable{
    int empId;
    String empName;
    double salary;
    Address resAddr;
}

public class Address implements Serializable{
    String street,city,state,country;
}
```

```
Employee emp=new Employee(101,"RObert",78900,new Address(...));
FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("emp.txt");
ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
oos.writeObject(emp);
```

What is a marker/tagging interface?

It is an empty interface, which does not have any method
whenever any class implements it, the class need not impl any method
MI is used to grant a special permission/feature to its implementing
class

3)XML:- Extensible Markup language

we can store an object in to an xml file using XMLStreamWriter

file---->sequential manner
db----->tabular manner
xml----->structured manner

emp.dat

101 Robert 78900.....

employee.xml

<Employee>
 <id>101</id>
 <name>RObert</name>

```
        <salary>78900</salary>
</Employee>
```

Pros:-

stores structured data in a text format[hence best suited for transferring data between heterogeneous systems]

Cons:-

Not good for large scale data
