

CS520 Web Programming

Object-Relational Mapping with Hibernate and JPA

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The Object-Oriented Paradigm

- ◆ The world consists of objects
- ◆ So we use object-oriented languages to write applications
- ◆ We want to store some of the application objects (a.k.a. persistent objects)
- ◆ So we use a Object Database?

The Reality of DBMS

- ◆ Relational DBMS are still predominant
 - Best performance
 - Most reliable
 - Widest support
- ◆ Bridge between OO applications and relational databases
 - CLI and embedded SQL
 - Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) tools

Call-Level Interface (CLI)

- ◆ Application interacts with database through functions calls

```
String sql = "select name from items where id = 1";  
  
Connection c = DriverManager.getConnection( url );  
Statement stmt = c.createStatement();  
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery( sql );  
  
if( rs.next() ) System.out.println( rs.getString("name") );
```

Embedded SQL

- ◆ SQL statements are embedded in host language

```
String name;  
#sql {select name into :name from items where id = 1};  
System.out.println( name );
```

Employee – Application Object

```
public class Employee {  
  
    Integer id;  
    String name;  
    Employee supervisor;  
  
}
```

Employee – Database Table

```
create table employees (  
    id            integer primary key,  
    name          varchar(255),  
    supervisor    integer references employees(id)  
);
```

From Database to Application

- ◆ So how do we construct an Employee object based on the data from the database?

```
public class Employee {  
    Integer    id;  
    String     name;  
    Employee   supervisor;  
  
    public Employee( Integer id )  
    {  
        // access database to get name and supervisor  
        ... ..  
    }  
}
```

Problems with CLI and Embedded SQL ...

- ◆ SQL statements are hard-coded in applications

```
public Employee( Integer id ) {  
    ...  
    PreparedStatement p;  
    p = connection.prepareStatement(  
        "select * from employees where id = ?"  
    );  
    ...  
}
```

... Problems with CLI and Embedded SQL ...

- ◆ Tedious translation between application objects and database tables

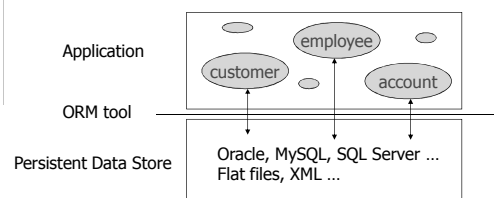
```
public Employee( Integer id ) {  
    ...  
    ResultSet rs = p.executeQuery();  
    if( rs.next() )  
    {  
        name = rs.getString("name");  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

... Problems with CLI and Embedded SQL

- ◆ Application design has to work around the limitations of relational DBMS

```
public Employee( Integer id ) {  
    ...  
    ResultSet rs = p.executeQuery();  
    if( rs.next() )  
    {  
        ...  
        supervisor = ??  
    }  
}
```

The ORM Approach



Advantages of ORM

- ◆ Make RDBMS look like ODBMS
- ◆ Data are accessed as objects, not rows and columns
- ◆ Simplify many common operations. E.g. `System.out.println(e.supervisor.name)`
- ◆ Improve portability
 - Use an object-oriented query language (OQL)
 - Separate DB specific SQL statements from application code
- ◆ Caching

Hibernate and JPA

- ◆ Java Persistence API (JPA)
 - Annotations for object-relational mapping
 - Data access API
 - An object-oriented query language JPQL
- ◆ Hibernate
 - The most popular Java ORM library
 - An implementation of JPA

Hibernate Usage

- ◆ Hibernate without JPA
 - API: `SessionFactory`, `Session`, `Query`, `Transaction`
 - More features
- ◆ Hibernate with JPA
 - API: `EntityManagerFactory`, `EntityManager`, `Query`, `Transaction`
 - Better portability
 - Behaviors are better defined and documented

A Hibernate Example

- ◆ Java classes
 - `Employee.java`
- ◆ JPA configuration file
 - `persistence.xml`
- ◆ Code to access the persistent objects
 - `EmployeeTest.java`
- ◆ (Optional) Logging configuration files
 - `log4j.properties`

Java Classes

- ◆ Plain Java classes (POJOs); however, it is *recommended* that
 - Each persistent class has an identity field
 - Each persistent class implements the `Serializable` interface
 - Each persistent field has a pair of getter and setter, *which don't have to be public*

O/R Mapping Annotations

- ◆ Describe how Java classes are mapped to relational tables

@Entity	Persistent Java Class
@Id	Id field
@Basic (can be omitted)	Fields of simple types
@ManyToOne @OneToMany @ManyToMany @OneToOne	Fields of class types

persistence.xml

- ◆ <persistence-unit>
 - name
- ◆ <properties>
 - Database information
 - Provider-specific properties
- ◆ No need to specify persistent classes

Access Persistent Objects

- ◆ EntityManagerFactory
- ◆ **EntityManager**
- ◆ Query and TypedQuery
- ◆ Transaction
 - A transaction is required for updates

Some EntityManager Methods

- ◆ find(entityClass, primaryKey)
- ◆ createQuery(query)
- ◆ createQuery(query, resultClass)
- ◆ persist(entity)
- ◆ merge(entity)
- ◆ getTransaction()

<http://sun.calstatela.edu/~cysun/documentation/jpa-2.0-api/javax/persistence/EntityManager.html>

Persist() vs. Merge()

Scenario	Persist	Merge
Object passed was never persisted	1. Object added to persistence context as new entity 2. New entity inserted into database at flush/commit	1. State copied to new entity. 2. New entity added to persistence context 3. New entity inserted into database at flush/commit 4. New entity returned
Object was previously persisted, but not loaded in this persistence context	1. EntityExistsException thrown (or a PersistenceException at flush/commit)	1. Existing entity loaded. 2. State copied from object to loaded entity 3. Loaded entity updated in database at flush/commit 4. Loaded entity returned
Object was previously persisted and already loaded in this persistence context	1. EntityExistsException thrown (or a PersistenceException at flush or commit time)	1. State from object copied to loaded entity 2. Loaded entity updated in database at flush/commit 3. Loaded entity returned

<http://blog.xebia.com/2009/03/jpa-implementation-patterns-saving-detached-entities/>

Java Persistence Query Language (JPQL)

- ◆ A query language that looks like SQL, but for accessing *objects*
- ◆ Automatically translated to DB-specific SQL statements
- ◆ `select e from Employee e where e.id = :id`
 - From all the Employee objects, find the one whose id matches the given value

See Chapter 4 of *Java Persistence API, Version 2.0*

Hibernate Query Language (HQL)

- ◆ A superset of JPQL
- ◆ <http://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/stable/core/reference/en-US/html/queryhql.html>
- ◆ CSNS Examples
 - CourseDaoImpl
 - QuarterDaoImpl

Join in HQL ...

```
class User {
    Integer id;
    String username;
    ...
}

class Section {
    Integer id;
    User instructor;
    ...
}
```

users

id	username
1	cysun
2	vcrespi

sections

id	instructor_id
1	1
2	1
3	2

... Join in HQL ...

- ◆ Query: find all the sections taught by the user "cysun".
 - *SQL??*
 - *HQL??*

... Join in HQL ...

```
class User {
    Integer id;
    String username;
    ...
}

class Section {
    Integer id;
    Set<User> instructors;
    ...
}
```

◆ *Database tables??*

... Join in HQL

- ◆ Query: find all the sections for which "cysun" is one of the instructors
 - *SQL??*
 - *HQL??*

Basic Object-Relational Mapping

- ◆ Class-level annotations
 - @Entity and @Table
- ◆ Id field
 - @Id and @GeneratedValue
- ◆ Fields of simple types
 - @Basic (can be omitted) and @Column
- ◆ Fields of class types
 - @ManyToOne and @OneToOne

Advanced ORM

- ◆ Embedded class
- ◆ Collections
- ◆ Inheritance

hbm2ddl

- ◆ Part of the Hibernate Tools package
- ◆ Generate DDL from Java classes and annotations
- ◆ In CSNS2 and Hibernate Examples, run `mvn process-classes`

Embedded Class

```
public class Address {
    String street;
    String city;
    String state;
    String zip;
}

public class User {
    Integer id;
    String username;
    String password;
    Address address;
}
```



users

id	...	street	city	state	zip	...
----	-----	--------	------	-------	-----	-----

Mapping Embedded Class

```
@Embeddable
public class Address {
    String street;
    String city;
    String state;
    String zip;
}

@Entity
public class User {
    @Id
    Integer id;
    String username;
    String password;
    @Embedded
    Address address;
}
```

Collection of Simple Types

```
public class Customer {

    Integer id;

    String name;
    String address;

    Set<String> phones;
}
```

Mapping Element Collection

```
@ElementCollection
Set<String> phones;
```



customers

	id

Customer_phones

Customer_id	phones

Customize Collection Table

```
@ElementCollection
@CollectionTable(
    name = "customer_phones",
    joinColumns=@JoinColumn(name = "customer_id")
)
@Column(name="phone")
Set<String> phones;
```

List of Simple Types

- ◆ Order by property
 - @OrderBy("<property_name> ASC|DESC")
 - Simple types do not have properties

```
@ElementCollection
@OrderBy("asc")
List<String> phones;
```

- ◆ Order by a separate column

```
@ElementCollection
@OrderColumn(name = "phone_order")
List<String> phones;
```

Issues Related to Collections of Object Types

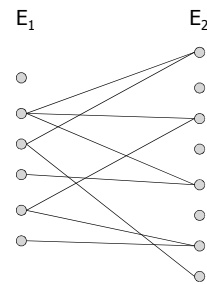
- ◆ Relationships (a.k.a. associations)
 - one-to-many
 - many-to-many
- ◆ Unidirectional vs. Bidirectional
- ◆ Set and List
- ◆ Cascading behaviors

Types of Relationships

- ◆ Many-to-Many
- ◆ Many-to-One / One-to-Many
- ◆ One-to-One

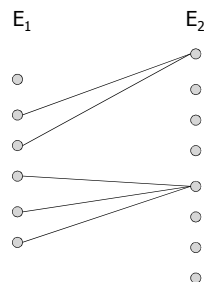
Many-to-Many Relationship

- ◆ Each entity in E_1 can be related to many entities in E_2
- ◆ Each entity in E_2 can be related to many entities in E_1



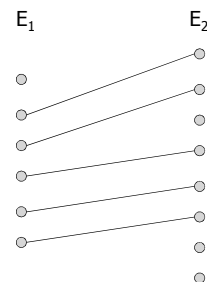
Many-to-One Relationship

- ◆ Each entity in E_1 can be related to one entities in E_2
- ◆ Each entity in E_2 can be related to many entities in E_1



One-to-One Relationship

- ◆ Each entity in E_1 can be related to one entities in E_2
- ◆ Each entity in E_2 can be related to one entities in E_1



Relationship Type Examples

- ◆ Books and authors??
- ◆ Books and editors??

One-To-Many Example

- ◆ A customer may own multiple accounts
- ◆ An account only has one owner

Bidirectional Association – OO Design #1

```
public class Account {           public class Customer {
    Integer id;                   Integer id;
    Double balance;               String name;
    Date createdOn;              String address;
    Customer owner;               Set<String> phones;
                                  Set<Account> accounts;
}
```

Unidirectional Association – OO Design #2

```
public class Account {           public class Customer {
    Integer id;                   Integer id;
    Double balance;               String name;
    Date createdOn;              String address;
                                  Set<String> phones;
                                  Set<Account> accounts;
}
```

Unidirectional Association – OO Design #3

```
public class Account {           public class Customer {
    Integer id;                   Integer id;
    Double balance;               String name;
    Date createdOn;              String address;
    Customer owner;               Set<String> phones;
}
```

Unidirectional vs. Bidirectional

- ◆ Do the three OO designs result in different database schemas??
- ◆ Does it make any difference on the application side??
- ◆ Which one should we use??

Mapping Bidirectional One-To-Many

```
public class Account {      public class Customer {  
    Integer id;             Integer id;  
    Double balance;        String name;  
    Date createdOn;        String address;  
                            Set<String> phones;  
    @ManyToOne             @OneToMany(mappedBy="owner")  
    Customer owner;        Set<Account> accounts;  
}                            }  
                            ↑  
                            property
```

Using List

```
public class Customer {  
    Integer id;  
    String name;  
    String address;  
    Set<String> phones;  
    @OneToMany(mappedBy="owner")  
    @OrderBy("createdOn asc")  
    List<Account> accounts;  
}
```

Many-To-Many Example

- ◆ A customer may own multiple accounts
- ◆ An account may have multiple owners

Mapping Many-To-Many

```
public class Account {      public class Customer {  
    Integer id;             Integer id;  
    Double balance;        String name;  
    Date createdOn;        String address;  
                            Set<String> phones;  
    @ManyToMany             @ManyToMany(mappedBy="owners")  
    Set<Customer> owners;   Set<Account> accounts;  
}                            }  
                            ↑
```

Customize Join Table

```
@ManyToMany  
@JoinTable(  
    name = "account_owners",  
    joinColumns=@JoinColumn(name = "account_id"),  
    inverseJoinColumns=@JoinColumn(name="owner_id")  
)  
Set<Customer> owners;
```

Cascading Behavior

- ◆ Whether an operation on the parent object (e.g. Customer) should be applied to the children objects in a collection (e.g. List<Account>)

```
Customer c = new Customer("cysun");  
Account a1 = new Account();  
Account a2 = new Account();  
c.getAccounts().add( a1 );  
c.getAccounts().add( a2 );
```

```
entityManager.persist(c); // will a1 and a2 be saved as well?  
entityManager.remove(c); // will a1 and a2 be deleted from db??
```

Cascading Types in JPA

• <http://sun.calstatela.edu/~cysun/documentation/jpa-2.0-api/javax/persistence/CascadeType.html>

CascadeType Examples

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy="owner",  
            cascade=CascadeType.PERSIST)  
List<Account> accounts;
```

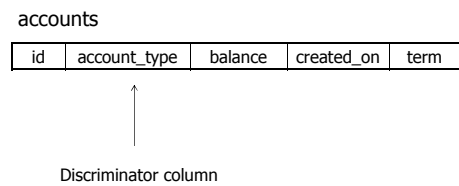
```
@OneToMany(mappedBy="owner",  
            cascade={CascadeType.PERSIST, CascadeType.MERGE})  
List<Account> accounts;
```

```
@OneToMany(mappedBy="owner",  
            cascade=CascadeType.ALL)  
List<Account> accounts;
```

Inheritance

```
public class CDAccount extends Account {  
    Integer term;  
}
```

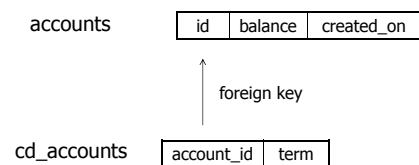
Everything in One Table



Inheritance Type – SINGLE_TABLE

```
@Entity  
@Table(name="accounts")  
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE)  
@DiscriminatorColumn(name="account_type")  
@DiscriminatorValue("CHECKING")  
public class Account { ... }  
  
@Entity  
@DiscriminatorValue("CD")  
public class CDAccount { ... }
```

Table Per Subclass



Inheritance Type – JOINED

```
@Entity
@Table(name="accounts")
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.JOINED)
public class Account { ... }
```

```
@Entity
@Table(name="cd_accounts")
public class CDAccount { ... }
```

Table Per Concrete Class

accounts

id	balance	created_on
----	---------	------------

cd_accounts

id	balance	created_on	term
----	---------	------------	------

Inheritance Type – TABLE_PER_CLASS

```
@Entity
@Table(name="accounts")
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
public class Account { ... }
```

```
@Entity
@Table(name="cd_accounts")
public class CDAccount { ... }
```

Tips for Hibernate Mapping

- ◆ Understand relational design
 - Know what the database schema should look like before doing the mapping
- ◆ Understand OO design
 - Make sure the application design is object-oriented

Further Readings

- ◆ TopLink JPA Annotation Reference – <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/ias/toplink-jpa-annotations-096251.html>
- ◆ *Pro JPA 2* by Mike Keith and Merrick Schincariol