Hibernate

A Developer's Notebook™

Hibernate 程序高手秘笈 (影印版)

James Elliott 著

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- Automate plumbing
- Database neutral
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Hibernate

程序高手秘笈

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Preface

Hibernate is a lightweight object/relational mapping service for Java. What does that mean? It's a way to easily and efficiently work with information from a relational database in the form of natural Java objects. But that description doesn't come close to conveying how useful and exciting the technology is. I'm not the only person who thinks so: Hibernate 2.1 just won *Software Development* magazine's 14th annual Jolt Award in the "Libraries, Frameworks, and Components" category.

So, what's great about Hibernate? Every nontrivial application (and even many trivial ones) needs to store and use information, and these days this usually involves a relational database. Databases are a very different world than Java objects, and they often involve people with different skills and specializations. Bridging between the two worlds has been important for a while, but it used to be quite complex and tedious.

Most people start out struggling to write a few SQL queries, embedding these awkwardly as strings within Java code, and working with JDBC to run them and process the results. JDBC has evolved into a rich and flexible database communication library, which now provides ways to simplify and improve on this approach, but there is still a fair degree of tedium involved. People who work with data a great deal need more power, some way of moving the queries out of the code, and making them act more like well-behaved components in an object-oriented world.

Such capabilities have been part of my own (even more) lightweight object/relational layer for years. It began with a Java database connection and query pooling system written by my colleague Eric Knapp for the Lands' End e-commerce site. Our pooler introduced the idea of external SQL templates that could be accessed by name and efficiently combined with runtime data to generate the actual database queries. Only

later did it grow to include the ability to bind these templates directly to Java objects, by adding simple mapping directives to the templates.

Although far less powerful than a system like Hibernate, this approach proved valuable in many projects of different sizes and in widely differing environments. I've continued to use it to this day, most recently in building IP telephony applications for Cisco's CallManager platform. But I'm going to be using Hibernate instead from now on. Once you work through this book, you'll understand why, and will probably make the same decision yourself. Hibernate does a tremendous amount for you, and does it so easily that you can almost forget you're working with a database. Your objects are simply there when you need them. This is how technology should work.

You may wonder how Hibernate relates to Enterprise JavaBeans[™]. Is it a competing solution? When would you use one over the other? In fact, you can use both. Most applications have no need for the complexity of EJBs, and they can simply use Hibernate directly to interact with a database. On the other hand, EJBs are indispensable for very complex three-tier application environments. In such cases, Hibernate may be used by an EJB Session bean to persist data, or it might be used to persist BMP entity beans.

How to Use This Book

The Developer's Notebook™ series is a new approach to helping readers rapidly come up to speed with useful new technologies. This book is not intended to be a comprehensive reference manual for Hibernate. Instead, it reflects my own exploration of the system, from initial download and configuration through a series of projects that demonstrate how to accomplish a variety of practical goals.

By reading and following along with these examples, you'll be able to get your own Hibernate environment set up quickly and start using it for realistic tasks right away. It's as if you can "walk with me" through terrain I've mapped out, while I point out useful landmarks and tricky pitfalls along the way.

Although I certainly include some background materials and explanations of how Hibernate works and why, this is always in the service of a focused task. Sometimes I'll refer you to the reference documentation or other online resources if you'd like more depth about one of the underlying concepts or details about a related but different way to use Hibernate.

Once you're past the first few chapters, you don't need to read the rest in order; you can jump to topics that are particularly interesting or relevant to you. The examples do build on each other, but you can download the finished source code from the book's web site (you may want to start with the previous chapter's files and follow along making changes yourself to implement the examples you're reading). You can always jump back to the earlier examples if they turn out to be interesting because of how they relate to what you've just learned.

Font Conventions

This book follows certain conventions for font usage. Understanding these conventions up-front makes it easier to use this book.

Italic

Used for filenames, file extensions, URLs, application names, emphasis, and new terms when they are first introduced.

Constant width

Used for Java class names, methods, variables, properties, data types, database elements, and snippets of code that appear in text.

Constant width bold

Used for commands you enter at the command line and to highlight new code inserted in a running example.

Constant width italic

Used to annotate output.

On the Web Site

The web site for this book, http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/0596006969, offers some important materials you'll want to know about. All the examples for this book can be found there, organized by chapter.

The examples are available as a ZIP archive and a compressed TAR archive.

In many cases, the same files are used throughout a series of chapters, and they evolve to include new features and capabilities from example to example. Each chapter folder in the downloadable archive contains a snapshot of the state of the example system, reflecting all the changes and new content introduced in that chapter.

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Any list of thanks has to start with my parents for fostering my interest in computing even when we were living in countries that made that a major challenge, and with my partner Joe for putting up with it today when it has flowered into a major obsession. I'd also like to acknowledge my employer, Berbee, for giving me an opportunity to delve deeply into Java and build skills as an architect of reusable APIs; for letting me stay clear of the proprietary, platform-specific tar pit that is engulfing so much of the programming world; for surrounding me with such incredible colleagues; and for being supportive when I wanted to leverage these experiences in writing this book.

Marc Loy got me connected with the wonderful folks at O'Reilly by inviting me to help with the second edition of Java Swing, and Mike Loukides has been patiently working on me ever since—encouraging me to write a book of my own. In Hibernate he found the perfect topic to get me started. Deb Cameron, our revisions editor for the Swing effort, has played a big role in turning my tentative authorial ambitions into a rewarding reality. I'm also grateful she was willing to "loan me out" from

helping with the third edition of *Learning Emacs* to take on the Hibernate project.

I'm particularly indebted to my technical reviewers: Adrian Kellor and Curt Pederson. They looked at some very early drafts and helped set my tone and direction, as well as reinforcing my enthusiasm about the value of this project. As the book came together, Bruce Tate provided an important sanity check from someone actively using and teaching Hibernate, and he offered some great advice and even more encouragement. Eric Knapp reviewed a large portion with an eye toward using the book in an instructional setting at a technical college, and reminded me to keep my feet on the ground. Tim Cartwright jumped in at the end, working with a nearly complete draft in an effort to understand Hibernate as a potential platform for future work, and providing a great deal of useful feedback about the content and presentation.

I'd also like to thank the many members of O'Reilly's production department who put in lots of work under an unusually tight schedule.

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Installation and Setup

It continues to amaze me how many great, free, open source Java™ tools are out there. When I needed a lightweight object/relational mapping service for a JSP e-commerce project several years ago, I had to build my own. It evolved over the years, developed some cool and unique features, and we've used it in a wide variety of different contexts. But now that I've discovered Hibernate, I expect that I'll be using it on my next project instead of my own familiar system (toward which I'll cheerfully admit bias). That should tell you how compelling it is!

Since you're looking at this book, you're interested in a powerful and convenient way to bridge between the worlds of Java objects and relational databases. Hibernate fills that role very nicely, without being so big and complicated that learning it becomes a daunting challenge in itself. To demonstrate that, this chapter guides you to the point where you can play with Hibernate and see for yourself why it's so exciting.

Getting an Ant Distribution

If you're not already using Ant to manage the building, testing, running, and packaging of your Java projects, now is the time to start. The examples in this book are Ant driven, so you'll need a working Ant installation to follow along and experiment with variations on your own system, which is the best way to learn.

First of all, get an Ant binary and install it.

Why do I care?

We chose to structure our examples around Ant for several reasons. It's convenient and powerful, it's increasingly (almost universally) the

In this chapter:

- Getting an Ant Distribution
- Getting the HSQLDB Database Engine
- Getting
 Hibernate
- Setting Up a
 Project Hierarchy

I used to wonder why people bothered with Ant when they could use Make. Now that I've seen how well it manages Java builds, I feel lost without it.

standard build tool for Java-based development, it's free and it's cross-platform. Many of the example and helper scripts in the current Hibernate distribution are Windows batch files, which don't do any good for people like me who live in a Unix world. Using Ant means our examples can work equally well anywhere there's a Java environment, which means we don't have to frustrate or annoy any readers of this book. Happily, it also means we can do many more cool things with less effort—especially since several Hibernate tools have explicit Ant support, which we'll show how to leverage.

To take advantage of all this, you need to have Ant installed and working on your system.

How do I do that?

Download a binary release of Ant from http://ant.apache.org/bindownload.cgi. Scroll down to find the current release of Ant, and download the archive in a format that's convenient for you to work with. Pick an appropriate place for it to live, and expand the archive there. The directory into which you've expanded the archive is referred to as ANT_HOME. Let's say you've expanded the archive into the directory /usr/local/apache-ant-1.5.1; you may want to create a symbolic link to make it easier to work with, and to avoid the need to change any environment configuration when you upgrade to a newer version:

/usr/local \$ ln -s apache-ant-1.5.1 ant

Once Ant is situated, you need to do a couple of things to make it work right. You need to add its bin directory in the distribution (in our example, /usr/local/ant/bin) to your command path. You also need to set the environment variable ANT_HOME to the top-level directory you installed (in this example, /usr/local/ant). Details about how to perform these steps under different operating systems can be found in the Ant manual, http://ant.apache.org/manual/, if you need them.

Of course, we're also assuming you've got a Java SDK. Because some of Hibernate's features are available only in Java 1.4, you'd be best off upgrading to the latest 1.4 SDK. It's also possible to use most of Hibernate with Java 1.3, but you may have to rebuild the Hibernate JAR file using your 1.3 compiler. Our examples are written assuming you've got Java 1.4, and they will need tweaking if you don't.

Once you've got this set up, you should be able to fire up Ant for a test run and verify that everything's right:

~ \$ ant -version

Apache Ant version 1.5.1 compiled on February 7 2003

What just happened?

Well, not much just yet, but you're now in a position where you'll be able to try out the examples we provide later on, and use them as a starting point for your actual Hibernate projects.

If you're new to Ant, it wouldn't be a bad idea to read the manual a little bit to get a sense of how it works and what it can do for you; this will help make sense of the *build.xml* files we start working with in our examples. If you decide (or already know) you like Ant, and want to dig deeper, you can pick up O'Reilly's *Ant: The Definitive Guide* (after you finish *this* book, of course)!

What about...

...Eclipse, JBuilder, Sun ONE Studio (Forte for Java), or some other Java IDE? Well, you can certainly use these, but you're on your own as far as what you need to do to get Ant integrated into the build process. (Several already use Ant, so you might be starting out ahead; for the others you might have to jump through some hoops.) If all else fails, you can use the IDE to develop your own code, but invoke Ant from the command line when you need to use one of our build scripts.

Getting the HSQLDB Database Engine

Hibernate works with a great many relational databases; chances are, it will work with the one you are planning to use for your next project. We need to pick one to focus on in our examples, and luckily there's an obvious choice. The free, open source, 100% Java HSQLDB project is powerful enough that it forms the backing storage for several of our commercial software projects. Surprisingly, it's also incredibly self-contained and simple to install, so it's perfect to discuss here. (If you've heard of HypersonicSQL, this is its current incarnation. Much of the Hibernate documentation uses the older name.)

TIP

Don't panic if you end up at http://hsql.sourceforge.net/ and it seems like the project has been shut down. That's the wrong address—it's talking about the predecessor to the current HSQLDB project. Use the address below to find the current version of the database engine.

Why do I care?

Examples based on a database that everyone can download and easily experiment with mean you won't have to translate any of the SQL dialects or operating system commands to work with your available databases (and may even mean you can save a day or two learning how to download, install, and configure one of the more typical database environments). Finally, if hsqldb is new to you, chances are good you'll be impressed and intrigued, and may well end up using it in your own projects. As it says on the project home page (at http://hsqldb.sourceforge.net):

Go on, download HSQLDB. Heck, take two, they're small! hsqldb is a relational database engine written in Java, with a JDBC driver, supporting a rich subset of ANSI-92 SQL (BNF tree format). It offers a small (less than 160k), fast database engine which offers both in memory and disk based tables. Embedded and server modes are available. Additionally, it includes tools such as a minimal web server, in-memory query and management tools (can be run as applets), and a number of demonstration examples.

How do I do that?

Getting the database is simply a matter of visiting the project page at http://hsqldb.sourceforge.net and clicking the link to download the current stable version. This will take you to a typical SourceForge downloads page with the current release highlighted. Pick your mirror and download the zip archive. There's nothing to install or configure; we'll show you how to use it shortly.

What about...

...MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, DB2, Sybase, Informix, or some other common database? Don't worry, Hibernate can work with all these and others. We'll talk about how you specify "dialects" for different databases later on. And if you really want, you can try to figure out how to work with your favorite from the start, but it will mean extra work for you in following along with the examples, and you'll miss out on a great opportunity to discover HSQLDB.

Getting Hibernate

This doesn't need much motivation! You picked up this book because you wanted to learn how to use Hibernate.

How do I do that?

Go to the Hibernate home page, http://www.hibernate.org/, and click on the "Download" link. The Binary Releases section will tell you which version is recommended for downloading; follow that advice. Make a note of the version you want and proceed to the "Download: SourceForge" link. It takes you to a SourceForge downloads page. Scroll down until you find the recommended release version of Hibernate itself (which will look something like hibernate-2.x.y.zip or hibernate-2.x.y.tar.gz). Choose the archive format that is most convenient for you and download it.

Pick a place that is suitable for keeping such items around, and expand the archive. We will use part of it in the next step, and investigate more of it later on. You may also want to poke around in there some yourself.

While you're on the Hibernate downloads page, also pick up the Hibernate Extensions. They contain several useful tools which aren't necessary for an application running Hibernate, but are very helpful for developers creating such applications. We'll be using one to generate Java code for our first Hibernate experiment in the next chapter. This filename will look like hibernate-extensions-2.x.y.zip (it won't necessarily have the same version as Hibernate itself). Once again, pick your favorite archive format, download this file, and expand it next to where you put Hibernate.

Setting Up a Project Hierarchy

Although we're going to start small, once we start designing data structures and building Java classes and database tables that represent them, along with all the configuration and control files to glue them together and make useful things happen, we're going to end up with a lot of files. So let's start out with a good organization from the beginning. As you'll see in this process, between the tools you've downloaded and their supporting libraries, there are already a significant number of files to organize.

Why do I care?

If you end up building something cool by following the examples in this book, and want to turn it into a real application, you'll be in good shape from the beginning. More to the point, if you set things up the way we describe here, the commands and instructions we give you throughout the examples will make sense and actually work. Many examples also