

EXPERIMENT NO. 10

Title: Application using Hibernate Mapping Collections.

Outcome: Students will be able to develop application using Hibernate Mapping Collections.

Theory:

Simple Web Application using Hibernate Mapping with Collections in Eclipse (Dynamic Web Project).

This example shows how Hibernate handles **collection mapping** — specifically a **one-to-many relationship** using List.

We'll create:

- Student (one) → Subjects (many)

A student can have multiple subjects stored as a collection.

Step 1: Create a New Dynamic Web Project

1. Eclipse → File → New → Dynamic Web Project
 2. Project name: HibernateCollectionDemo
 3. Target runtime: Apache Tomcat 8.5 or 9.0
 4. Dynamic Web Module: 3.1
 5. Click **Finish**
-

Step 2: Database Setup (MySQL)

Create database and tables.

```
CREATE DATABASE hibernatedb;
```

```
USE hibernatedb;
```

```
CREATE TABLE student (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE subject (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    subject_name VARCHAR(50),
    student_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES student(id)
);
```

Step 3: Add Hibernate & MySQL JARs

Copy these JARs to your project's WebContent/WEB-INF/lib or src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/lib:

- hibernate-core-5.x.x.jar
- hibernate-commons-annotations.jar
- hibernate-jpa-2.1-api.jar
- dom4j.jar
- javassist.jar
- antlr.jar
- mysql-connector-java-8.x.jar
- commons-logging.jar
- (any slf4j/log4j JARs required)

Step 4: Create Hibernate Configuration File

 src/hibernate.cfg.xml

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-configuration PUBLIC
"-//Hibernate/Hibernate Configuration DTD 3.0//EN"
"http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-configuration-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-configuration>
    <session-factory>
        <property
name="hibernate.connection.driver_class">com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</property>
        <property
name="hibernate.connection.url">jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/hibernatedb?useSSL=false
&serverTimezone=UTC</property>
        <property name="hibernate.connection.username">root</property>
        <property name="hibernate.connection.password">your_password</property>
        <property
name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5Dialect</property>
        <property name="show_sql">true</property>
        <property name="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update</property>

        <mapping resource="student.hbm.xml"/>
    </session-factory>
</hibernate-configuration>
```

Step 5: Mapping File with Collection

 src/student.hbm.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE hibernate-mapping PUBLIC
  "-//Hibernate/Hibernate Mapping DTD 3.0//EN"
  "http://hibernate.sourceforge.net/hibernate-mapping-3.0.dtd">

<hibernate-mapping>
  <class name="com.example.bean.Student" table="student">
    <id name="id" column="id">
      <generator class="increment"/>
    </id>
    <property name="name" column="name"/>

    <!-- Collection Mapping -->
    <set name="subjects" cascade="all" inverse="true" table="subject">
      <key column="student_id"/>
      <one-to-many class="com.example.bean.Subject"/>
    </set>
  </class>

  <class name="com.example.bean.Subject" table="subject">
    <id name="id" column="id">
      <generator class="increment"/>
    </id>
    <property name="subjectName" column="subject_name"/>
  </class>
</hibernate-mapping>

```

 **Step 6: Entity Classes**

 src/com/example/bean/Student.java

```
package com.example.bean;
import java.util.Set;
```

```

public class Student {
  private int id;
  private String name;
  private Set<Subject> subjects;

  public Student() {}

  public int getId() { return id; }
  public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }

```

```
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }

public Set<Subject> getSubjects() { return subjects; }
public void setSubjects(Set<Subject> subjects) { this.subjects = subjects; }
}

 src/com/example/bean/Subject.java
package com.example.bean;

public class Subject {
    private int id;
    private String subjectName;

    public Subject() {}

    public int getId() { return id; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }

    public String getSubjectName() { return subjectName; }
    public void setSubjectName(String subjectName) { this.subjectName = subjectName; }
}
```

Step 7: Hibernate Utility Class

```
 src/com/example/util/HibernateUtil.java
package com.example.util;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.cfg.Configuration;

public class HibernateUtil {
    private static final SessionFactory sessionFactory;

    static {
        try {
            sessionFactory = new Configuration().configure().buildSessionFactory();
        } catch (Throwable ex) {
            throw new ExceptionInInitializerError(ex);
        }
    }
}
```

```
public static SessionFactory getSessionFactory() {  
    return sessionFactory;  
}  
}
```

Step 8: Servlet to Save Student and Subjects

 src/com/example/servlet/AddStudentServlet.java

```
package com.example.servlet;  
  
import java.io.IOException;  
import java.util.HashSet;  
import java.util.Set;  
  
import javax.servlet.*;  
import javax.servlet.http.*;  
  
import org.hibernate.Session;  
import org.hibernate.Transaction;  
  
import com.example.bean.Student;  
import com.example.bean.Subject;  
import com.example.util.HibernateUtil;  
  
public class AddStudentServlet extends HttpServlet {  
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)  
        throws ServletException, IOException {  
  
        String name = request.getParameter("name");  
        String sub1 = request.getParameter("sub1");  
        String sub2 = request.getParameter("sub2");  
  
        Subject s1 = new Subject();  
        s1.setSubjectName(sub1);  
        Subject s2 = new Subject();  
        s2.setSubjectName(sub2);  
  
        Set<Subject> subjects = new HashSet<>();  
        subjects.add(s1);  
        subjects.add(s2);  
  
        Student student = new Student();  
    }  
}
```

```
student.setName(name);
student.setSubjects(subjects);

Session session = HibernateUtil.getSessionFactory().openSession();
Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();
session.save(student);
tx.commit();
session.close();

response.sendRedirect("success.jsp");
}

}
```

Step 9: web.xml

WebContent/WEB-INF/web.xml

```
<web-app xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee" version="3.1">
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>AddStudentServlet</servlet-name>
        <servlet-class>com.example.servlet.AddStudentServlet</servlet-class>
    </servlet>

    <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>AddStudentServlet</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/addStudent</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>

    <welcome-file-list>
        <welcome-file>index.jsp</welcome-file>
    </welcome-file-list>
</web-app>
```

Step 10: JSP Pages

index.jsp

```
<html>
<head><title>Hibernate Collection Example</title></head>
<body>
<h2>Student Registration</h2>
<form action="addStudent" method="post">
    Student Name: <input type="text" name="name"/><br/>
    Subject 1: <input type="text" name="sub1"/><br/>
```

```

Subject 2: <input type="text" name="sub2"/><br/>
<input type="submit" value="Save Student"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

success.jsp

```

<html><body>
<h3>Student and Subjects saved successfully!</h3>
<a href="index.jsp">Add Another Student</a>
</body></html>

```

Step 11: Run and Test

1. Right-click project → **Run As** → **Run on Server**.

2. Open

browser:

 <http://localhost:8080/HibernateCollectionDemo/>

3. Enter:

- Name: Ravi
- Subject1: Maths
- Subject2: Physics

4. Click **Save Student**.

5. Check MySQL:

SELECT * FROM student;

SELECT * FROM subject;

 You'll see:

student.id student.name

1 Ravi

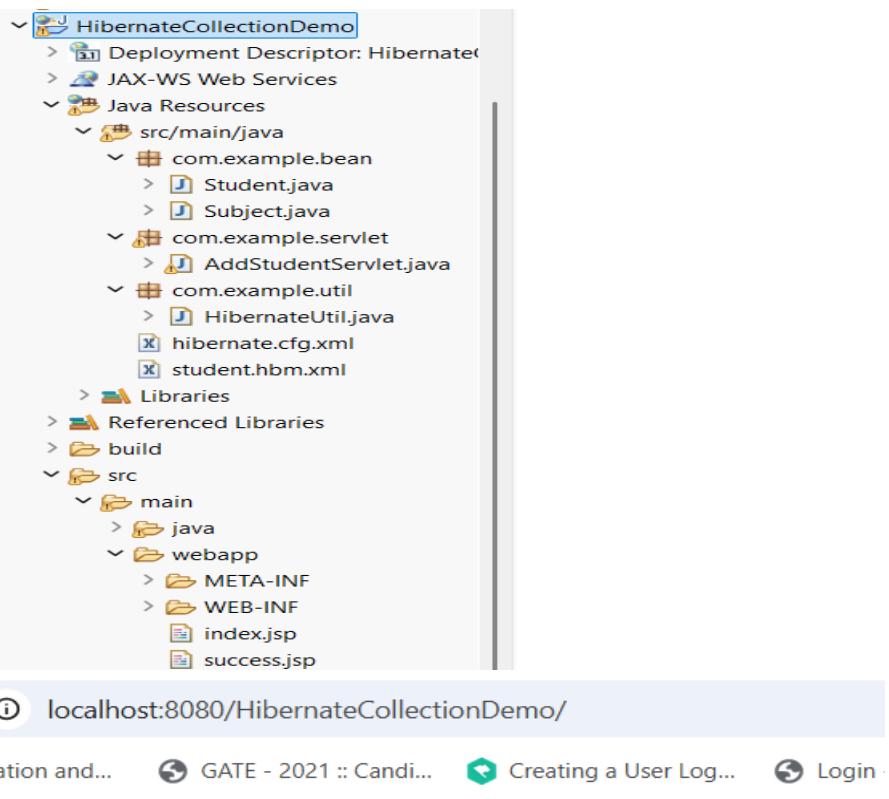
subject.id subject_name student_id

1 Maths 1

2 Physics 1

Understanding the Concept

- Student → parent entity
- Subject → child entity
- <set> mapping defines a one-to-many relationship.
- cascade="all" means saving a student automatically saves its subjects.
- inverse="true" prevents circular updates.

Output:-

Student Registration

Student Name:

Subject 1:

Subject 2:

Student and Subjects saved successfully!

[Add Another Student](#)

The screenshot shows two separate MySQL Workbench sessions. The top session is for the 'hibernatedb2' schema, which contains two tables: 'student' and 'subject'. The 'student' table has columns 'id', 'name', and 'address', with one row inserted (id=1, name='Devyani', address='Kolhapur'). The 'subject' table has columns 'id', 'subject_name', and 'student_id', with two rows inserted (id=1, subject_name='IT', student_id=NULL) and (id=2, subject_name='Maths', student_id=NULL). The bottom session is also for the 'hibernatedb2' schema and shows the same two tables ('student' and 'subject') with identical data structures and inserted rows.

Conclusion : Thus, I have developed application using Hibernate Mapping Collections.