

*Advanced Java Programming

Java Database Connectivity

Agenda

- * Connecting into Database
- * Executing SQL Statements
- * Result Sets
- * Batching SQL Statements & Transaction
- * Prepared Statements
- * Demo

Connecting into Database

- * Get appropriate JDBC driver (depends on database vendor)

- * Load JDBC driver

```
Class.forName("com.mckoi.JDBCdriver");
```

- * Get JDBC URL String

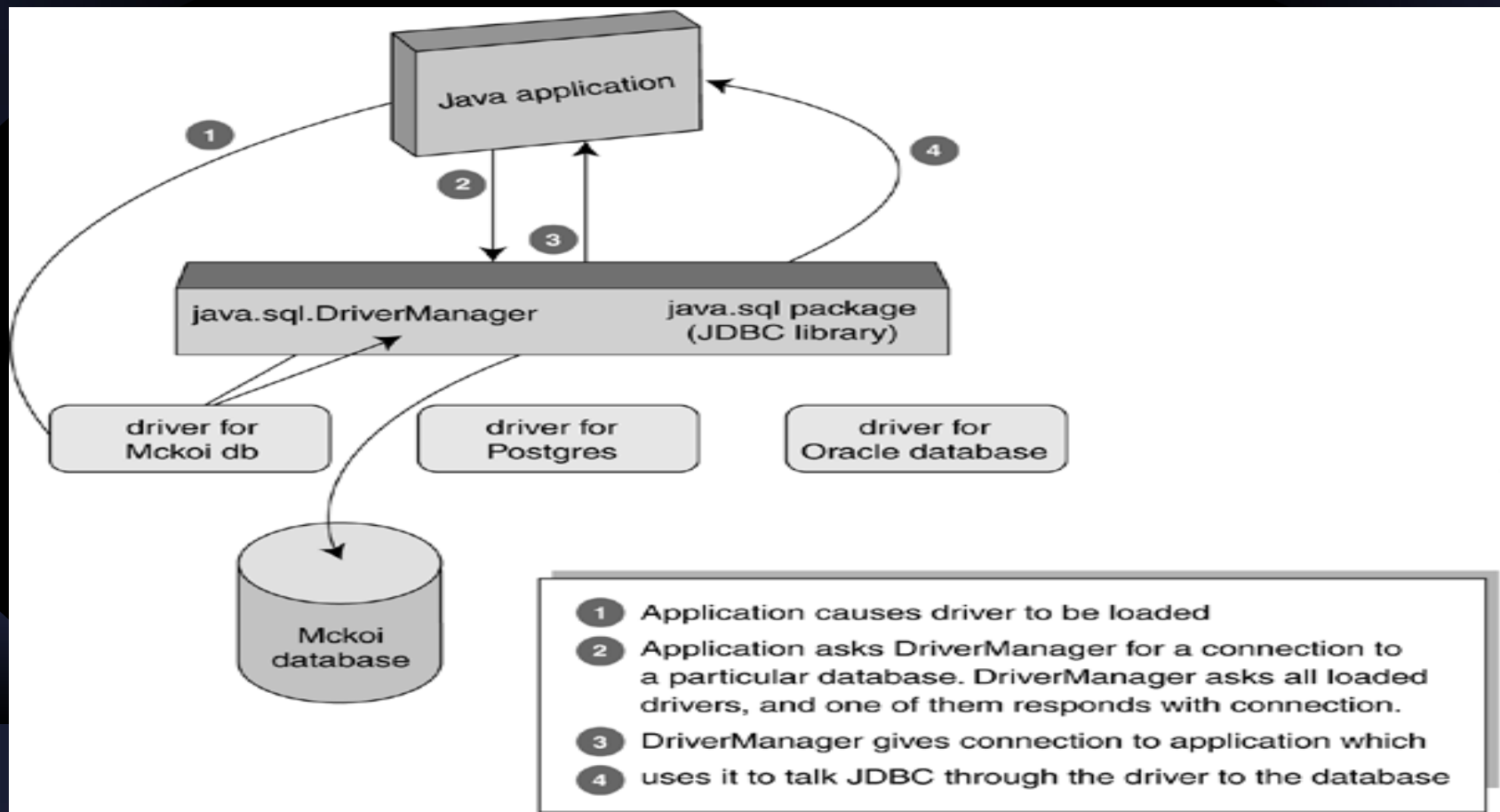
```
String url = "jdbc:mckoi:local://ExampleDB.conf?create=true";
```

- * Get JDBC connection instance

```
connection = java.sql.DriverManager.getConnection(url, user,  
passwd);
```

Connecting into Database (cont.)

How JDBC establishes a connection between your code and a database



Executing SQL Statements

* java.sql.Connection 's Methods

| Method | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <code>Statement createStatement()</code> | Returns a statement object that is used to send SQL to the database. |
| <code>PreparedStatement prepareStatement(String sql)</code> | Returns an object that can be used for sending parameterized SQL statements. |
| <code>CallableStatement prepareCall(String sql)</code> | Returns an object that can be used for calling stored procedures. |
| <code>DataBaseMetaData getMetaData()</code> | Gets an object that supplies database configuration information. |
| <code>boolean isClosed()</code> | Reports whether the database is currently open or not. |
| <code>void setReadOnly(boolean yn)</code> | Restores/removes read-only mode, allowing certain database optimizations. |
| <code>void commit()</code> | Makes all changes permanent since the previous commit/rollback. |
| <code>void rollback()</code> | Undoes and discards all changes done since the previous commit/rollback. |
| <code>void setAutoCommit(boolean yn)</code> | Restores/removes auto-commit mode, which does an automatic commit after each statement. |
| <code>void close()</code> | Closes the connection and releases the JDBC resources for it. |

Executing SQL Statements (cont.)

- * Call `createStatement()` first before executing SQL statements

```
Statement myStmt = connection.createStatement();
```

```
ResultSet myResult= myStmt.executeQuery( "SELECT * FROM  
Person;" );
```

java.sql.Statement's Methods

| SQL statement | JDBC statement to use | Type of its return value | Comment |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| SELECT | <code>executeQuery(String sql)</code> | <code>ResultSet</code> | The return value will hold the data extracted from the database. |
| INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, DROP | <code>executeUpdate(String sql)</code> | <code>int</code> | The return value will give the count of the number of rows changed (for insert, update, or delete statements), or zero otherwise. |
| Stored procedure with multiple results | <code>execute(String sql)</code> | <code>boolean</code> | The return value is true if the first result is a <code>ResultSet</code> , false otherwise. You get the actual results by calling another method of the statement class. |

Result Sets

* ResultSet to get query results

```
ResultSet result = statement.executeQuery( " SELECT  
Person.name, Person.age " + "FROM Person " + "WHERE  
Person.age = 24 " );  
while (result.next()) {  
    String p = result.getString(1);  
    int a = result.getInt(2);  
    System.out.println( p + " is " + a + " years");  
}
```

Batching SQL Statements & Transaction

- * To reduce the overhead of network latency, many vendors support a way to batch several SQL statements together and send them to the database as a group. In JDBC you can use JDBC Batch and transaction for data integrity.

```
Statement myStmt = conn.createStatement();
myStmt.addBatch( myNonSelectSQL0 );
myStmt.addBatch( myNonSelectSQL1 );
myStmt.addBatch( myNonSelectSQL2 );
try{
    connection.setAutoCommit(false);
    int [] res = myStmt.executeBatch();
    connection.commit(); // commit the changes
}catch(SQLException sqle){
    connection.rollback();
}
```


Prepared Statements

- * Another way to boost performance is to precompile the SQL statement using what is termed a "prepared statement."

```
PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement( "UPDATE  
EMPLOYEES SET SALARY = ? WHERE ID = ?");  
pstmt.setBigDecimal(1, 150000.00);  
pstmt.setInt(2, linden4303);  
pstmt.executeUpdate(); // other code goes here  
pstmt.setBigDecimal(1, 85000.00);  
pstmt.setInt(2, jenkins2705);  
pstmt.executeUpdate();
```

Demo

* Available in [JDBCDemo.zip](#)

References

- * Just Java 6th edition, Peter Van Der Linden, Addison Wesley