

```

package com.sxt.jdbc;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;

/**
 * 测定Statement接口的用法，执行sql语句，以及sql语句的注入问题
 * @author DELL
 *
 */

public class Demo02 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Connection conn=null;
        Statement stmt=null;
        try {
            //1.加载驱动类
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            //2.建立数据库连接对象

            conn=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/learn", "root",
            "jiang");

            //一般不用Statement
            stmt=conn.createStatement();
            // String name="张三";
            // String sql="insert into student
            values(default,'" + name + "',18,'男','2018-03-29',1000)";
            // stmt.execute(sql);

            //测试sql注入(危险)
            String sid="5 or 1=1"; //恶意代码
            String sql="delete from student where sid='"+sid;
            stmt.execute(sql);

        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {

            try {
                if(null!=stmt) {
                    stmt.close();
                }
                if(null!=conn) {

```

```
        conn.close();
    }
} catch (SQLException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

}

}
```