//新建一个实例，并向DriverManager注册

Class.forName(“oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver”);

//注册完后可以获得一个指向数据库的连接，连接字符每个数据库不一样

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection

(“jdbc:oracle:@192.168.0.1: 端口号:数据库名字”,”User”,”password”);

//创建语句对象

Statement stmt = conn.creatStatement();

RusultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(“select \* from MyDB”);

//rs是一个指针，初始指向第一个数据的前面 ,rs有许多getXXX方法

While(rs.next()){

System.out.println(rs.getString(“字段名”)

}

//关闭连接

rs.close();

stmt.close();

conn.close();

//还需要加上trycatch就不写了

//如何执行sql语句

Class.forName(“oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver”);

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection

(“jdbc:oracle:@192.168.0.1: 端口号:数据库名字”,”User”,”password”);

Statement stmt = conn.creatStatement();

String sql = “sql语句”

stmt.executeUpdate(“sql”);

//使用prepareStatement来帮助构建sql

Int deptno = args[0];

String dname = args[1];

String loc = args[2];

Class.forName(“oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver”);

Con tion conn = DriverManager.getConnection

(“jdbc:oracle:@192.168.0.1: 端口号:数据库名字”,”User”,”password”);

pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(“insert into dept2 values (?,?,?)”);

pstmt.setInt(1,deptno);

pstmt.setString(2,dname);

pstmt.sretString(3,loc)

stmt.executeUpdate(“sql”);