# **Class 230113**

# MySQL 설치

▼ 설치 과정



# MySQL Community Downloads

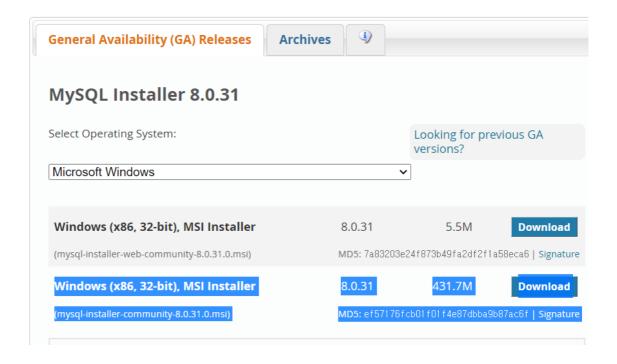
- MySQL Yum Repository
- MySQL APT Repository
- MySQL SUSE Repository
- MySQL Community Server
- MySQL Cluster
- MySQL Router
- MySQL Shell
- MySQL Operator
- MySQL NDB Operator
- MySQL Workbench
- MySQL Installer for Windows

- C API (libmysqlclient)
- Connector/C++
- Connector/J
- Connector/NET
- Connector/Node.js
- Connector/ODBC
- Connector/Python
- MySQL Native Driver for PHP
- MySQL Benchmark Tool
- Time zone description tables
- Download Archives



# MySQL Community Downloads

MySQL Installer



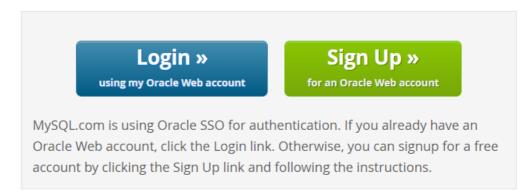


# MySQL Community Downloads

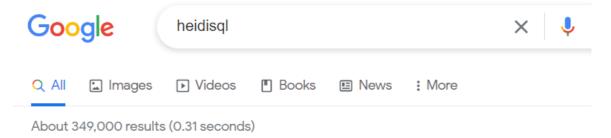
## Login Now or Sign Up for a free account.

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No thanks, just start my download.



https://www.heidisql.com

# HeidiSQL - MariaDB, MySQL, MSSQL, PostgreSQL and ...

**HeidiSQL** is free software, and has the aim to be easy to learn. "Heidi" lets you see and edit data and structures from computers running one of the database ...

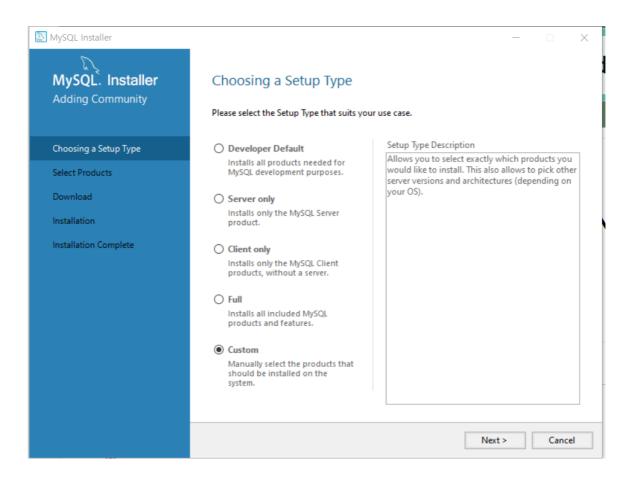
You've visited this page many times. Last visit: 1/12/23

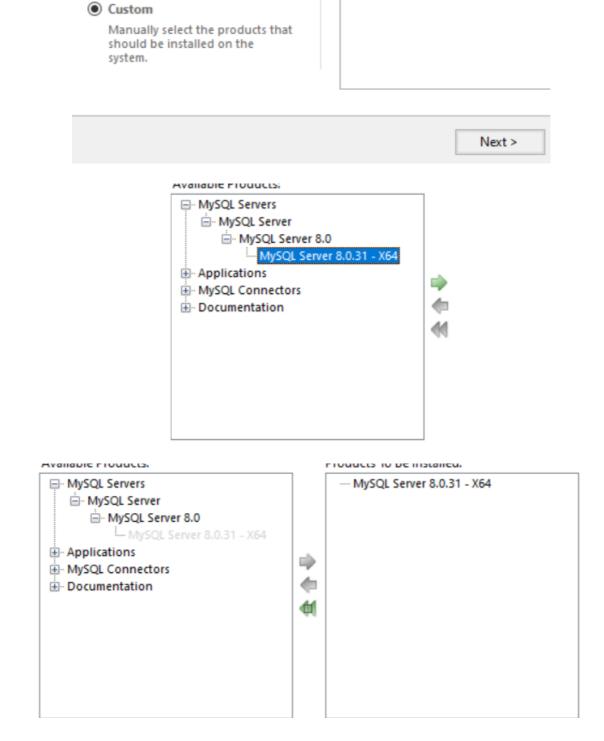
### Downloads

HeidiSQL runs fine on Windows 10 and 11 (and on Windows 7 + 8 ...

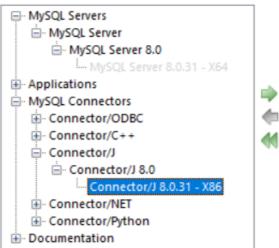
# Basic help on using HeidiSQL

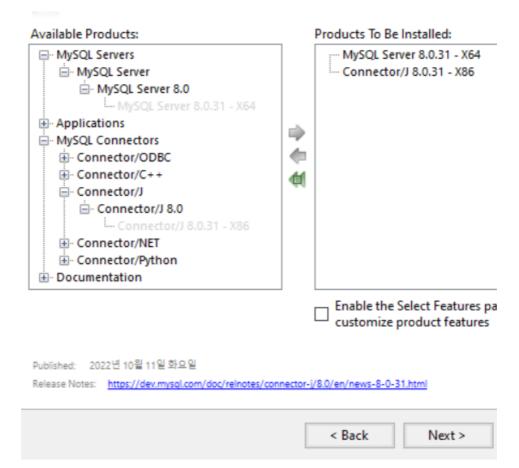
HeidiSQL is a so called client application, only usable when ...

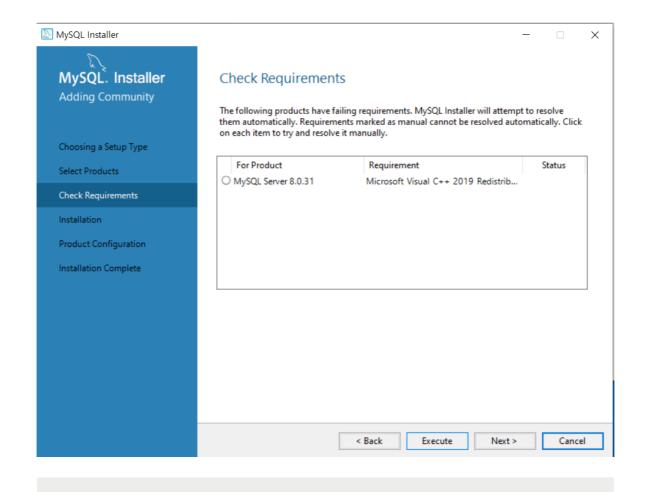




#### Available Products:







Microsoft Visual C++ 2015-2019 Redistributable (x64) -... - ×

Microsoft Visual C++ 2015-2019

Redistributable (x64) - 14.29.30139

Microsoft 소프트웨어 사용권 계약서

MICROSOFT VISUAL C++ 2019 RUNTIME

본 사용권 계약은 Microsoft Corporation(또는 거주 지역에 따라 계열사 중 하나 나가 되하 가에 체견되는 계약이나다 보조거의 에에 며치되 소교트웨

V 동의함(A)

설치(I) 닫기(C)

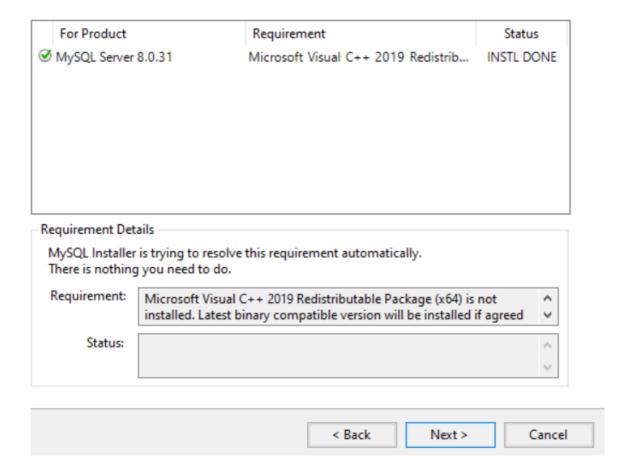
설치 클릭 !!!

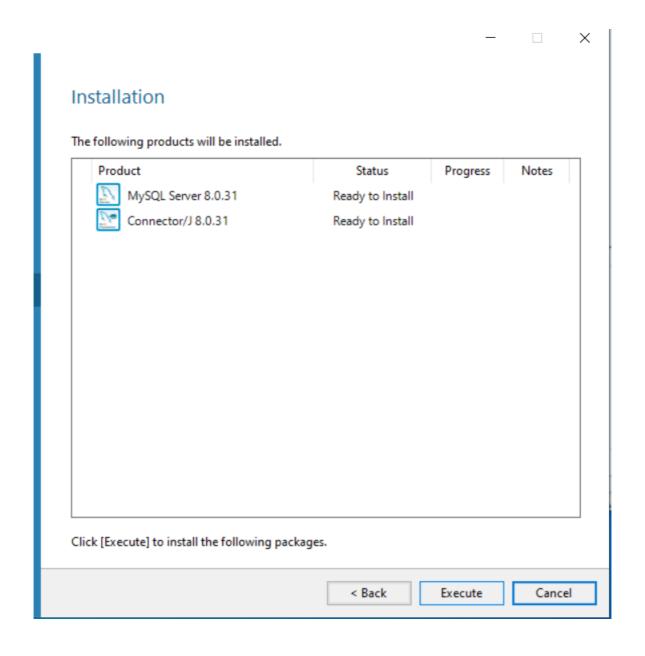
\*\*Execute Click !!!\*\*

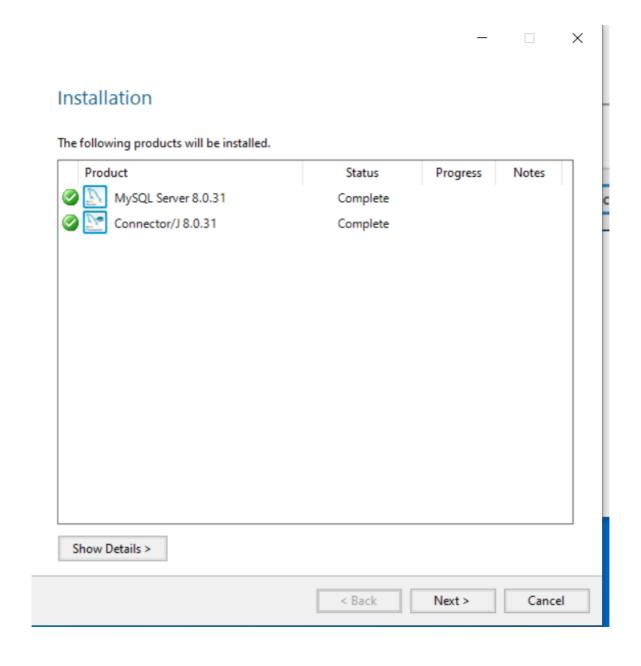
Class 230113

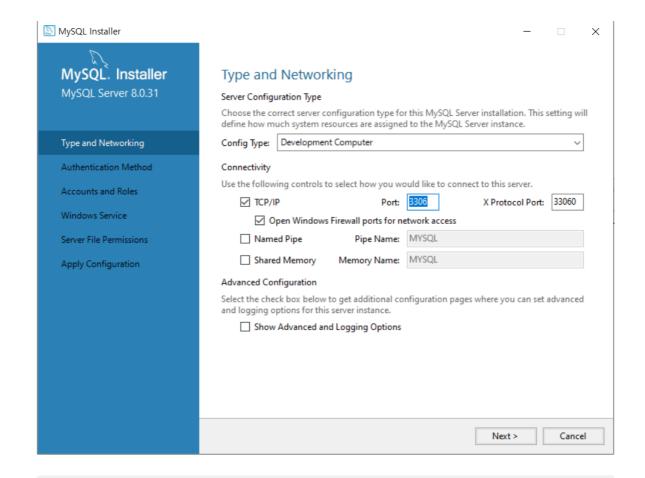
# **Check Requirements**

The following products have failing requirements. MySQL Installer will attempt to resolve them automatically. Requirements marked as manual cannot be resolved automatically. Click on each item to try and resolve it manually.



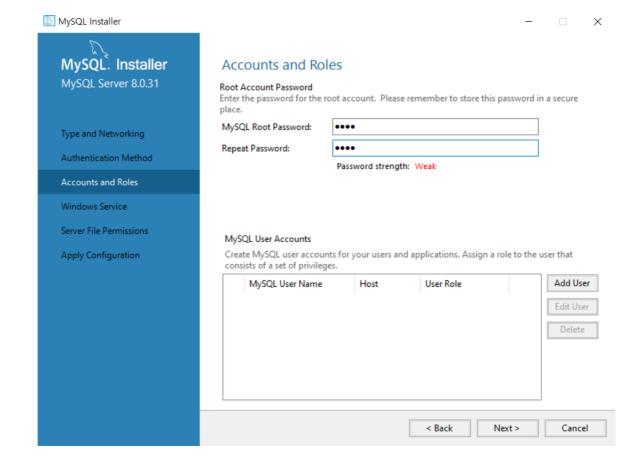


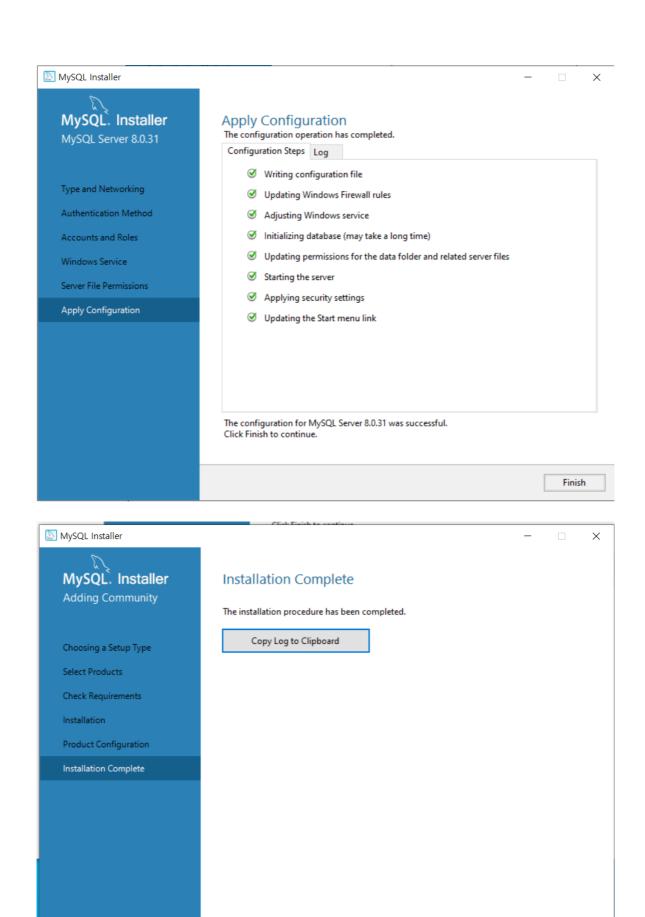




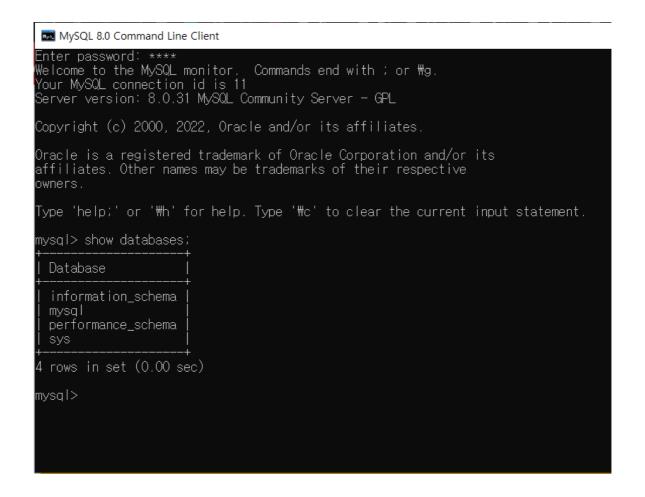


포트 번호는 3306을 사용하는 것이 좋다.





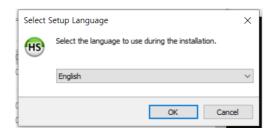
Finish



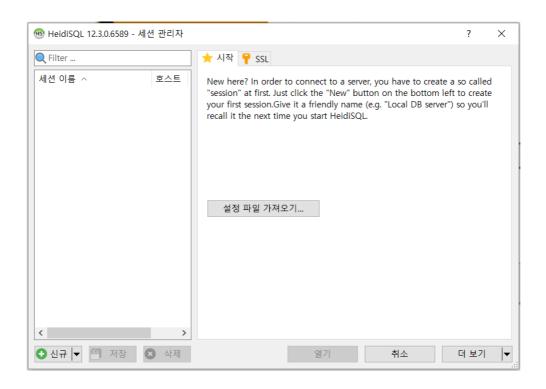
# Heidi 설치

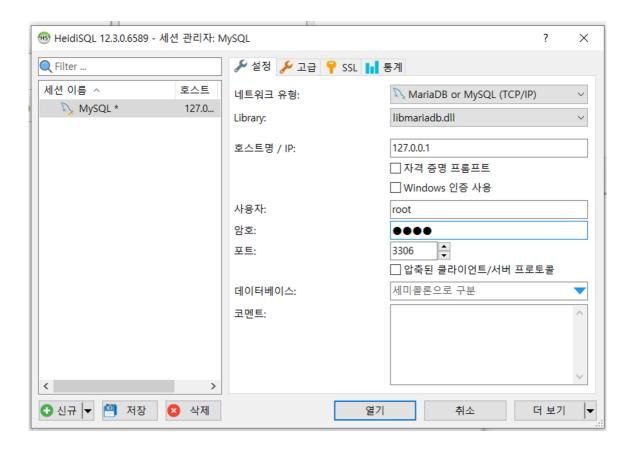
## heidiSQL

- MySQL 와 MariaDB 를 사용하기 쉽게 도와주는 도구
- ▼ 설치 및 사용









## **JDBC**

## JDBC 사용 6단계

- 1. import SQL packages
- 2. load JDBC Driver
- 3. create Connection Object
- 4. create Statement Object
- 5. execute SQL Query
- 6. close Connection Object (java 9부터 생략 가능)
- ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
    pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
 /* Step2 : load JDBC Driver */
 try {
   Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
 } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
 /* step3 : create Connection Object */
 Connection conn = null;
 try {
   conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/", "root", "0000");
 } catch (Exception e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
 /* step4 : create Statement Object */
 PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement("CREATE DATABASE test");
 /* step5 : execute SQL Query */
 pstmt.execute();
 /* step6 : close Connection Object (java 9부터 생략 가능) */
 pstmt.close();
 conn.close();
%>
</body>
</html>
```

### Connection 객체의 PreparedStatement 사용

- · Create Table
  - ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
 /* Step2 : load JDBC Driver */
 try {
   Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
 } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
  /* step3 : create Connection Object */
 Connection conn = null;
   // *테이블 지정*
   conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/univ", "root", "0000");
 } catch (Exception e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
```

#### · Insert Table

### ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
 /* Step2 : load JDBC Driver */
 try {
   Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
 } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
  /* step3 : create Connection Object */
 Connection conn = null;
  try {
   // *테이블 지정*
   conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/univ", "root", "0000");
 } catch (Exception e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
 String hakbun = request.getParameter("hakbun");
 String name = request.getParameter("name");
 String dept = request.getParameter("dept");
 String addr = request.getParameter("addr");
 String sql = "INSERT INTO student VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)";
  /* step4 : create Statement Object */
 PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
  pstmt.setString(1, hakbun);
  pstmt.setString(2, name);
```

```
pstmt.setString(3, dept);
pstmt.setString(4, addr);

/* step5 : execute SQL Query */
pstmt.executeUpdate();

/* step6 : close Connection Object (java 9부터 생략 가능) */
pstmt.close();
conn.close();
%>
</body>
</html>
```

#### · Select Table

### ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<%
 /* Step2 : load JDBC Driver */
 try {
   Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
 } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
 }
  /* step3 : create Connection Object */
 Connection conn = null;
  try {
   // *테이블 지정*
   conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/univ", "root", "0000");
 } catch (Exception e) {
   out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>" + e.getMessage());
 String sql = "SELECT * FROM student";
  /* step4 : create Statement Object */
 PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
  /* step5 : execute SQL Query */
 pstmt.execute();
 ResultSet rs = pstmt.getResultSet();
 <h3>List</h3>
 학번
     이름
     전공
     주소
   <%
 while(rs.next()) {
```

```
        <</td>

        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
        <</td>
```

# JSP로 데이터베이스 사용 4가지 방법

- 1. 각각의 JSP 파일에서 매번 직접 DB사용
- 2. DB 연결 부분만 별도의 File로 구성

```
<‰ include file="파일명" %>
```

#### ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<%@ include file="dbconnect.inc" %>
  /* step4 : create Statement Object */
 PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement("CREATE DATABASE test");
  /* step5 : execute SQL Query */
 pstmt.execute();
<%@ include file="dbclose.inc" %>
</body>
</html>
```

- 3. DB 연결 부분만 별도의 Class로 구성
  - a. Connection 객체를 만들고 닫는 클래스

#### ▼ 코드 예시

```
package jdbc6steps;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class DBconnClose {
 private DBconnClose() {
 }
  // DB 연결 공통 부분 메서드
  public static Connection getConnextion() {
    /* Step2 : load JDBC Driver */
    try {
     Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
     System.out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>>" + e.getMessage());
   /* step3 : create Connection Object */
   Connection conn = null;
   try {
     conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/", "root", "0000");
    } catch (Exception e) {
     System.out.print("JDBC Driver load failed <br>>" + e.getMessage());
   return conn;
  // DB 해제 공통 부분 메서드
  public static void close(Connection conn, PreparedStatement pstmt) {
    try {
     if (pstmt != null){
       pstmt.close();
     if (conn != null){
       conn.close();
    } catch (SQLException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
 }
}
```

### b. 사용

## ▼ 코드 예시

```
<%@page import="jdbc6steps.DBconnClose"%>
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
    pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!-- step1 : import SQL package -->
<%@ page import="java.sql.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<%
    // step 2, 3
    Connection conn = DBconnClose.getConnextion();

/* step4 : create Statement Object */
PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement("CREATE DATABASE test2");

/* step5 : execute SQL Query */
pstmt.execute();

// step 6
    DBconnClose.close(conn, pstmt);

%>
</body>
</html>
```

4. Connection Pool 이용 (권장) → 내일 계속