

JDBC PART-4

PreparedStatement interface:

SQL Statement is placed into a PreparedStatement and it is precompiled so that it can be executed efficiently multiple times.

Program to demonstrate PreparedStatement with Command Line Arguments:

```
import java.sql.*;

class InsertDemo
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");

            Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","manager");

            PreparedStatement pstmt=con.prepareStatement("insert
into student values(?,?,?)");

            pstmt.setInt(1, Integer.parseInt(args[0]));
            pstmt.setString(2, args[1]);
            pstmt.setInt(3, Integer.parseInt(args[2]));
            pstmt.executeUpdate();
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println("One Record Inserted Successfully");  
    }catch(Exception e)  
    {        System.err.println(e); }  
    } }
```

Program to demonstrate PreparedStatement with Scanner class:

```
import java.sql.*;  
import java.util.*;  
class SelectDemo  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        try{  
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");  
            Connection  
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","manager");  
            PreparedStatement pstmt=con.prepareStatement("select  
marks from student where rollno=?");  
            Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);  
            int rollno=s.nextInt();  
            pstmt.setInt(1, rollno);  
            ResultSet rs=pstmt.executeQuery();
```

```
        rs.next();  
        System.out.println(rs.getInt(1));  
    }catch(Exception e)  
    {  
        System.err.println(e);  
    }  
}  
}
```

Program to demonstrate PreparedStatement with java.sql.Date class:

```
import java.sql.*;  
  
class Demo  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])throws Exception  
    {  
        Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");  
        Connection  
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","manager");  
        PreparedStatement pstmt=con.prepareStatement("insert  
into emp values(?,?)");  
        pstmt.setInt(1,101);  
        Date d=Date.valueOf("2023-03-03");
```

```
pstmt.setDate(2, d);
pstmt.executeUpdate();
Statement stmt=con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select * from emp");
while(rs.next())
{
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1));
    System.out.println(rs.getDate(2));
}
}
```

**Program to change the date format by using
java.text.SimpleDateFormat class:**

```
import java.sql.*;
class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
    {
        Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
        Connection
        con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","manager");
```

```
PreparedStatement pstmt=con.prepareStatement("insert  
into emp2 values(?,?)");  
  
pstmt.setInt(1,101);  
  
java.text.SimpleDateFormat sdf=new  
java.text.SimpleDateFormat("dd-MM-yyyy");  
  
java.util.Date dd=sdf.parse("02-03-2023");  
  
java.sql.Date d=new java.sql.Date(dd.getTime());  
  
pstmt.setDate(2, d);  
  
pstmt.executeUpdate();  
  
}  
  
}
```

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