数据库技术

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April 9, 2018

Overview

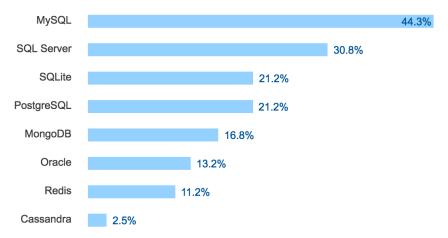
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MySQL

Many of the world's largest and fastest-growing organizations including Facebook, Google, Adobe, Alcatel Lucent and Zappos rely on MySQL to save time and money powering their high-volume Web sites, business-critical systems and packaged software.

database popularity

Most popular databases in 2017 according to StackOverflow survey



https://www.eversql.com/

most-popular-databases-in-2017-according-to-stackoverflow-sur

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分析

- The most popular database is MySQL, and not by far comes SQL Server. Almost half of the developers who answered the survey (44.3% out of 36,935 responders) are using MySQL. It seems RDBMS databases and specifically MySQL are not going anywhere anytime soon.
- 2 RDBMS databases are still significantly more common than NoSQL databases such as MongoDB.
- Relatively new technologies are starting to gain market share in the databases world –Redis (first release at 2009) and Cassandra (first release at 2008).
- Almost 1/4 of all programmers (23.3%) are using SQLite, which is a lite SQL database which is based on a single file. This small database software is gaining popularity among developers, probably mostly for simple and standalone applications.

download and install MySQL

Download MySQL and MySQL connectors

```
https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/(GUI 工具)
```

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/

Install

一般地,对于 MySQL 和 MySQL workbench 默认下一步安装即可。
MySQL Connector/J 解压,将 mysql-connector-java-xxx-bin.jar 文件加入
到 eclipse 中项目的库文件路径中。(在 eclipse 中,右键项目-> 属性->
库-> 添加外部 jar 文件)

JDBC

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is an application programming interface (API) for the programming language Java, which defines how a client may access a database.

JDBC 是 oracle 公司提出的一个标准,其具体实现由各家数据库公司自己进行。

JDBC 的功能

- 同数据库建立连接
- ② 向数据库发送 sql 语句
- ③ 处理从数据库返回的结果

JDBC 中常用的接口

接口	作用
Driver	负责加载驱动
DriverManager	负责管理驱动和连接数据库
Connection	管理某个数据库连接
Statement	执行 sql 语句,并返回结果
ResultSet	获得检索结果

Table: JDBC 的常用接口

连接数据库的一般流程

jsp 连接数据库的一般流程如下:

- 加载 jdbc 驱动程序
- ② 创建数据库连接
- ◎ 执行 sql 语句
- ◎ 获取查询结果
- 关闭连接

加载 jdbc 驱动

```
<%@ page language="java" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<% page import="java.sql.*" %
<%
  trv{
    Class.forName("com.mysgl.jdbc.Driver");
  }catch(ClassNotFoundException e){
    System.out.println("驱动加载失败!");
    e.printStackTrace();
```

建立数据库连接

```
使用DriverManager类的 getConnection() 方法建立 sql 连接。
<%
  trv{
    Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
        "jdbc:mysql://localhost","root","password");
  }catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("出现错误, 具体内容如下:");
    e.printStackTrace();
```

执行 sql 语句

```
使用 Connection 类的对象conn 的 createStatement() 方法创建
Statement 类的对象st,再使用 st 对象来执行 sql 语句 (executeQuery()
或 executeUpdate())。
<%
  try{
    Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
        "jdbc:mysql://localhost/","root","password");
    Statement st = conn.createStatement();
    st.executeQuery("show databases;");
}catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("出现错误, 具体内容如下:");
    e.printStackTrace();
```

获取查询结果并关闭数据库连接

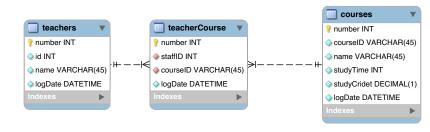
通过 Statement 类的对象st来执行 sql 语句 (executeQuery() 或 executeUpdate()), 会返回一个 ResultSet 类的对象rs, rs 对象拥有一些方法可以获取查询到的值。

```
<%
try{
   Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
   Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:mysql://localhost/","root","password");
   Statement st = conn.createStatement();
   ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery("show databases;");
   while (rs.next()) {
   String str = rs.getString(1);
   System.out.println(str);
    conn.close();
}catch(Exception e){ e.printStackTrace(); }
```

```
<%
try{
   Class.forName("com.mysgl.jdbc.Driver");
   Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:mysql://localhost/","root","password");
   Statement st = conn.createStatement();
   ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery("show databases;");
   int column = rs.getMetaData().getColumnCount();
   System.out.println(column);
   while (rs.next()) {
     System.out.println(rs.getString(1));
    conn.close();
}catch(Exception e){ e.printStackTrace(); }
```

建表

接下来本 ppt 参照以下 ER 图建立数据库及表以进行演示。



信息录入页面

所开课程	本学期课表	仪器设备、元件	开放实验项目 联系方式
申请排课		姓名: 职工号:	©
测试		Submit	Reset
教师信息			
┲┸ ╏ ╇╒╈╗╇╺╦	H		

信息录入界面关键代码

```
<form action="teacher_add.jsp" method="post">

/table>
/td/d>//tr>
/tr>
/form>
```

写入数据库代码 1/2

```
String teacher_name =
    request . getParameter("nm");
int teacher id =
  Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("staffid"));
Calendar c = Calendar.getInstance();
String d = c.get(Calendar.YEAR)+"-"+
    (c.get(Calendar.MONTH)+1)+"-"+
    c.get(Calendar.DATE)+" "+
    c.get(Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY)+":"+
    c.get(Calendar.MINUTE)+":"+
    c.get(Calendar.SECOND);
```

写入数据库代码 2/2

```
String sql =
"insert into teachers (id, name, logDate) values (?,?,?)
int rz=0;
try{
  Class.forName("com.mysgl.jdbc.Driver");
  Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
   "jdbc:mysql://localhost/lab","root","password");
  PreparedStatement prep = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
  prep.setInt(1, teacher_id);
  prep.setString(2,teacher_name);
  prep.setString(3, d);
  rz = prep.executeUpdate();
  System.out.println(rz);
  conn.close();
  if (rz == 1){
    response.sendRedirect("teacher.jsp");
```

查询数据结果

所开课程 本学期课表	仪器设备、元件 开放实验项目 联系方式
	当前系统中教师信息如下:
申请排课	id name 记载日期
	20157517 ??? 0001-02-05 00:00:00.0
测试	20060001 张海宁 2018-04-05 00:00:00.0
	20060002 Alex 0001-02-05 00:00:00.0
教师信息	20060003 graft 2018-03-06 18:07:23.0
开放实验项目	姓名:
New York word date	职工号:
资料下载	Submit Reset

查询数据关键代码

```
id name记载日期
<%
 Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
 Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
  "jdbc:mysql://localhost/lab","root","password");
 Statement st = conn.createStatement();
 String sql = "select * from teachers;";
 ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery(sql);
 while (rs.next()) {
 out.print(""); out.print(rs.getInt(2));
 out.print(">"); out.print(rs.getString(3));
 out.print(">"); out.print(rs.getString(4));
 out.print("</td></tr>");
%>
```

session

与 cookie 对象类似, session 对象也是用来保存与用户请求有关的一些数据。服务器为每个用户生成一个 session 对象, 用于保存用户的信息, 跟踪用户的操作状态。session 使用 Map 这种数据结构来保存数据。其常用方法如下表所示:

方法	说明
setAttribute(String name, Object obj) invalidate() getAttribute(String name) getAttributeNames()	设置属性及对应的值 销毁 session 对象 获得指定属性的值 获得 session 对象中所有的属性的

Table: session 对象常用方法

判断 session 中是否有需要的值

nav.jsp

```
<%
String user="";
Enumeration < String > enu = session.getAttributeNames();
while (enu.hasMoreElements()) {
String attr = enu.nextElement();
if(attr.equals("user")){
user = (String)session.getAttribute("user");
out.print("你好,"+user+"。");
out.print("<form action=\"logout.jsp\" method=\"post\"
out.print("<input type=\"submit\" value=\"logout\"></f
 break; } }
if (user.equals("")){
out.print("<form action=\"login.jsp\" method=\"post\")
out.print("ID:<input type=\"number\" name=\"id\">");
```

out.print("<input type=\"submit\" value=\"login\"></fo

查询数据库, 创建 session

login.jsp

```
<%
int id = Integer.parseInt(request.getParameter("id"));
Db db = new Db();
Connection conn = db.getConnection();
String sql = "select name from teachers where id =?";
PreparedStatement pst = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
pst.setInt(1, id);
ResultSet rs = pst.executeQuery();
if (rs. first ()) {
  session . setAttribute("id", id);
  session.setAttribute("user", rs.getString("name"));
conn.close();
response.sendRedirect("index.jsp");
%>
```

before and after login



页面显示和页面间传递中文乱码问题

```
<%@ page language="java"
   contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
```

- charset
 用于设定服务器响应的编码格式,即 tomcat 会根据此字符集对响应进行编码
- pageEncodingJSP 文件会以此编码进行保存

```
request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
String teacher_name = request.getParameter("nm");
```

request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8")
 用于设置表单部分数据的编码格式,本条语句必须在request.getParameter()前调用

JSP 写中文到 MySQL 的乱码问题

```
conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:mysql://localhost/lab?
    useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8",
    "root","password");
```

在连接数据库时,指定编码格式。

作业

使用 session 对象,为本小组的项目增加登陆注销功能。

The End