

# 数据库系统课程实验报告

实验名称:使用 JDBC 连接 opengauss 数据库实验日期:2022.12.23实验地点:四号楼提交日期:2022.12.23

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### 1. 实验目的

掌握使用 JDBC 连接 openGauss 数据库的方法

# 2. 实验内容和步骤

- (1) 准备连接环境
  - 1. 查找 pg\_hba.conf 文件

```
[root@ecs-7cda ~]# cd /gaussdb/data/db1
[root@ecs-7cda db1]# vi pg_hba.conf
```

#### 如下图:

```
# PostgreSQL Client Authentication Configuration File
# Refer to the "Client Authentication" section in the PostgreSQ
# documentation for a complete description of this file. A sho
# synopsis follows.
# This file controls: which hosts are allowed to connect, how c
# are authenticated, which PostgreSQL user names they can use,
# databases they can access. Records take one of these forms:
 local
            DATABASE USER METHOD [OPTIONS]
# host
            DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD [OPTIONS]
            DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD [OPTIONS]
# hostnossl DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD [OPTIONS]
# (The uppercase items must be replaced by actual values.)
# The first field is the connection type: "local" is a Unix-dom
ain
000
```

## 2. 修改 pg\_hba.conf 文件

输入":90"找到对应位置,然后输入"i"切换到 INSERT模式, 将以下内容添加进 pg\_hba.conf 文件

```
# IPv4 local connections:
                             127.0.0.1/32
host
      all
trust
host
      all
            all 192.168.0.19/32 trust
host all all 0.0.0.0/0 sha256
# IPv6 local connections:
host
      all
                     all
                                  ::1/128
trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host
       all
                     all
                                 127.0.0.1/32
host
             all 192.168.0.8/32 trust
```

#### 3. 使用 omm 用户登陆,使用 gs\_ctl 将策略生效

```
[root@ecs-7cda db1]# su - omm
Last login: Fri Dec 9 21:36:58 CST 2022 on pts/0
Welcome to 4.19.90-2003.4.0.0036.oel.aarch64
System information as of time: Fri Dec 23 16:44:39 CST 2022
System load:
               0.00
Processes:
              113
Memory used:
              10.8%
Swap used:
               0.0%
Usage On:
              15%
IP address:
              192.168.0.8
Users online:
              1
```

```
[omm@ecs-7cda ~]$ gs_ctl reload -D /gaussdb/data/db1/
[2022-12-23 16:45:02.912][3034][][gs_ctl]: gs_ctl reload ,datad
ir is /gaussdb/data/db1
[2022-12-23 16:45:02.912][3034][][gs_ctl]: PID file "/gaussdb/data/db1/postmaster.pid" does not exist
[2022-12-23 16:45:02.912][3034][][gs_ctl]: Is server running?
```

## 4. 为 dbuser 用户授权

```
[omm@ecs-7cda ~]$ gsql -d postgres -p 26000 -r
gsql ((openGauss 2.0.0 build 78689da9) compiled at 2021-03-31 2
1:03:52 commit 0 last mr )
NOTICE: 6 days left before password expired, please change the password.
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requirin g high-security)
Type "help" for help.
```

```
postgres=# alter role dbuser createrole createdb;
ALTER ROLE
```

5. 修改数据库监听地址

设置 GS HOME

```
[omm@ecs-7cda ~]$ cd /gaussdb/data/db1
[omm@ecs-7cda db1]$ vi postgresql.conf
```

输入":60"找到对应位置,然后输入"i"切换到 INSERT模式,

将 listen\_addresses 的值修改成为\*

```
listen_addresses = '*'
comma-separated list of addresses;

# defaults to 'localhos
t'; use '*' for all
# (change requires rest
art)
local_bind_address = '192.168.0.8'
port = 26000 # (change requires rest
art)
max_connections = 5000 # (change requires rest
art)
000
-- INSERT --
```

修改完成后重启数据库生效

```
[omm@ecs-7cda db1]$ gs_ctl restart -D /gaussdb/data/db1/
```

## 6.在 dbuser 下创建数据库

```
[omm@ecs-7cda db1]$ gsql -d postgres -p 26000 -U dbuser -r
Password for user dbuser:
gsql ((openGauss 2.0.0 build 78689da9) compiled at 2021-03-31 2
1:03:52 commit 0 last mr )
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requirin
g high-security)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=> create database demo ENCODING 'UTF8' template = temp
late0;
CREATE DATABASE
```

切换到数据库demo

```
postgres=> \connect demo;
Password for user dbuser:
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requirin g high-security)
You are now connected to database "demo" as user "dbuser".
```

7.创建 schema 并设置搜索路径

```
demo=> CREATE SCHEMA demo;
CREATE SCHEMA

demo=> SET search_path TO demo;
SET
```

8.创建测试表 websites

```
demo=> CREATE TABLE websites (
demo(> id int NOT NULL,
demo(> name char(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
demo(> url varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
demo(> PRIMARY KEY (id)
demo(> );
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index
"websites_pkey" for table "websites"
CREATE TABLE
demo=> COMMENT ON COLUMN websites.name IS '站点名称';
COMMENT
```

9.插入数据

```
demo=> INSERT INTO websites VALUES

demo-> ('1', 'openGauss', 'https://opengauss.org/zh/'),

demo-> ('2', '华为云', 'https://www.huaweicloud.com/'),

demo-> ('3', 'openEuler', 'https://openeuler.org/zh/'),

demo-> ('4', '华为support中心', 'https://support.huaweicloud.co

m/');

INSERT 0 4
```

(2) 确定 26000 端口是否放开



- (3) 下载,安装 JDK 并配置环境
- (4) 连接 opengauss

对 java 程序进行编译

E:\openGauss-2.0.0-JDBC>javac -encoding utf-8 -cp postgresql.jar OpenGaussDem o.java

E:\openGauss-2.0.0-JDBC>java -cp .;postgresq1.jar OpenGaussDemo

#### 运行结果:

#### (5) 实验思考

- 一、准备连接环境
  - 1.修改数据库的 pg\_hba.conf 文件
  - 2. 登陆数据库授权退出
  - 3.修改数据库监听地址
  - 4.下载 Java 驱动包导入工具
  - 5.创建测试数据库 demo
  - 6.创建 schema
  - 7.创建测试表 websites
  - 8.插入数据
  - 9.退出数据库
- 二、确定 26000 端口是否放开
- 三、下载并安装 JDK
- 四、配置JDK环境变量

# 五、连接 openGauss 并执行 java 代码

# 3. 实验总结

# 3.1 完成的工作

- 1.在 openGauss 中创建数据库、表。
- 2.使用 jdbc 连接到新创建的数据库。
- 3.在 java 程序中改变数据库中的值或者输出数据库中的值

# 3.2 对实验的认识

掌握了使用 JDBC 连接 openGauss 数据库的方法

# 3.3 遇到的困难及解决方法

无