



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Experiment No.9
Demonstrate Database connectivity
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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Aim :- Write a java program to connect Java application with the MySQL database

Objective :- To learn database connectivity

Theory:

Database used : MySql

1. Driver class: The driver class for the mysql database is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`.
2. Connection URL: The connection URL for the mysql database is `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/loan management` where `jdbc` is the API, `mysql` is the database, `localhost` is the server name on which `mysql` is running, can also use IP address, `3306` is the port number and `loan management` is the database name.
3. Username: The default username for the mysql database is `Hiren`.
4. Password: It is the password given by the user at the time of installing the mysql database. Password used is “ “.

To connect a Java application with the MySQL database, follow the following steps.

- First create a database and then create a table in the mysql database.
- To connect java application with the mysql database, `mysqlconnector.jar` file is required to be loaded.
- download the jar file `mysql-connector.jar`
- add the jar file to the same folder as the java program.
- Compile and run the java program to retrieve data from the database.

Conclusion: Data has been retrieved successfully from a table by establishing database connectivity of java program with mysql database.

1. Explain steps to connect a java application with the MySQL database.
Download MySQL Connector/J: Obtain the MySQL Connector/J JDBC driver from the MySQL website or Maven repository.
Include Connector in Project: Add the MySQL Connector/J JAR file to the project's classpath.
Import JDBC Packages: Import the necessary JDBC packages into the Java code, including `java.sql.*`.
Load JDBC Driver: Use `Class.forName()` to load the MySQL JDBC driver.
Establish Connection: Connect to the MySQL database using `DriverManager.getConnection()` with the JDBC URL, username, and password.
Create Statement Object: Create a Statement object to execute SQL queries.
Execute Queries: Use `Statement.execute()`, `executeUpdate()`, or `executeQuery()` to run SQL queries.
Process Results: Process query results using `ResultSet` if applicable.
Close Resources: Properly close connections, statements, and result sets using their `close()` methods.