

# 数据库系统课程实验报告

实验名称: 实验九: 使用 JDBC 连接

openGauss 数据库

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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) 配置好服务器和连接
- (2) 准备工作
- 1.修改数据库的 pg\_hba.conf 文件

在 GS\_HOME 中查找 pg\_hba.conf 文件,本实验中数据库GS\_HOME设置的为/gaussdb/data/db1,实际操作中 GS\_HOME 地址可以查看安装 时 的 配 置 文 件: <PARAM name="dataNode1" value="/gaussdb/data/db1"/>cd/gaussdb/data/db1"/>vipg\_hba.conf

```
[root@ecs-c06a ~]# cd/gaussdb/data/db1
-bash: cd/gaussdb/data/db1: No such file or directory
[root@ecs-c06a ~]# cd /gaussdb/data/db1
[root@ecs-c06a db1]# vi pg_hba.conf
```

结果如下

```
# PostgreSQL Client Authentication Configuration File
  # Refer to the "Client Authentication" section in the PostgreSQL
# documentation for a complete description of this file. A short
# synopsis follows.
\# This file controls: which hosts are allowed to connect, how clients
# are authenticated, which PostgreSQL user names they can use, which
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} databases they can access. Records take one of these forms:
# local
            DATABASE USER METHOD [OPTIONS]
# host
            DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD [OPTIONS]
            DATABASE USER
# hostssl
                           ADDRESS METHOD
                                             [OPTIONS]
# hostnossl DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD [OPTIONS]
# (The uppercase items must be replaced by actual values.)
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} The first field is the connection type: "local" is a Unix-domain
# socket, "host" is either a plain or SSL-encrypted TCP/IP socket,
\# "hostssl" is an SSL-encrypted TCP/IP socket, and "hostnossl" is a
# plain TCP/IP socket.
# DATABASE can be "all", "sameuser", "samerole", "replication", a
# database name, or a comma-separated list thereof. The "all"
# keyword does not match "replication". Access to replication
# must be enabled in a separate record (see example below).
# USER can be "all", a user name, a group name prefixed with "+", or a
# comma-separated list thereof. In both the DATABASE and USER fields
# you can also write a file name prefixed with "@" to include names
# from a separate file.
\# ADDRESS specifies the set of hosts the record matches. It can be a
# host name, or it is made up of an IP address and a CIDR mask that is
# an integer (between 0 and 32 (IPv4) or 128 (IPv6) inclusive) that
"pg_hba.conf" 99L, 4534C
```

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,添加后按下"ECS"键,退出 INSERT 模式,输入":wq"后回车保存。

# IPv4 local connections:

host all all 127.0.0.1/32 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 ::1/128trust

```
# TYPE DATABASE
                        USER
                                         ADDRESS
                                                                 METHOD
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
        all
                                                                  trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host
        all
                                         127.0.0.1/32
                        all
                                                                  trust
        all
               all
                      192.168.0.247/32
                                          trust
# IPv6 local connections:
                                         ::1/128
                                                                  trust
```

使用 omm 用户登陆, 使用 gs\_ctl 将策略生效

su - omm

gs\_ctl reload -D /gaussdb/data/db1/

```
[omm@ecs-c06a ~]$ gs_ctl reload -D /gaussdb/data/db1/
[2023-06-02 16:51:51.241][4463][][gs_ctl]: gs_ctl reload ,datadir is /gaussdb/data/db1
server signaled
```

2. 登陆数据库授权退出

使用 omm 用户登陆数据库给dbuser 用户授权,并退出数据库 gsql-d postgres -p 26000 -r

#### 创建一个角色 dbuser

#### CREATE ROLE dbuser IDENTIFIED BY 'Bigdata@123';

alter role dbuser createrole createdb;

postgres=# alter role dbuser createrole createdb; ALTER ROLE

\q

postgres=# \q [omm@ecs-c06a ~]\$

3.修改数据库监听地址

在GS\_HOME中,本实验中数据库GS\_HOME设置的为

/gaussdb/data/db1

[omm@ecs-c06a ~]\$ cd /gaussdb/data/db1 [omm@ecs-c06a db1]\$ vi postgresql.conf

```
# -----#
# PostgreSQL configuration file
# This file consists of lines of the form:
    name = value
\mbox{\#} (The "=" is optional.) Whitespace may be used. Comments are introduced with
\ensuremath{\mbox{\# "#"}} anywhere on a line. The complete list of parameter names and allowed
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} values can be found in the PostgreSQL documentation.
# The commented-out settings shown in this file represent the default values.
\# Re-commenting a setting is NOT sufficient to revert it to the default value;
# you need to reload the server.
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} This file is read on server startup and when the server receives a SIGHUP
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} signal. If you edit the file on a running system, you have to SIGHUP the
\mbox{\#} server for the changes to take effect, or use "pg_ctl reload". Some
\# parameters, which are marked below, require a server shutdown and restart to
# Any parameter can also be given as a command-line option to the server, e.g., # "postgres -c log_connections=on". Some parameters can be changed at run time # with the "SET" SQL command.
MB = megabytes
                                                          s = seconds
                   GB = gigabytes
                                                          min = minutes
                                                          h = hours
                                                          d = days
# FILE LOCATIONS
 "postgresql.conf" 870L, 38475C
```

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\*,修改后按下"ECS"键,退出 INSERT模式,输入":wq"后回车保存。

```
listen_addresses = '*' # what IP address(es) to listen on;
# comma-separated list of addresses;
# defaults to 'localhost'; use '*' for all
# (change requires restart)
```

修改完成后重启数据库生效 (-D 后面的数据库默认路径,需要根据实际情况进行修改)

gs\_ctl restart -D /gaussdb/data/db1/

[omm@ecs-c06a db1]\$ gs ctl restart -D /gaussdb/data/db1/

#### 4. 下载 Java 驱动包导入工具

```
2823-86-82 17:81:43.492 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: loaded library
2023-86-02 17:01:43.492 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 01000 0 [BACKEND] WARNING: could not c
reate any HA TCP/IP sockets
2023-06-02 17:01:43.496 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 01000 0 [BACKEND] WARNING: No explicit
IP is configured for listen addresses GUC.
2023-06-02 17:01:43.496 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: InitNuma numaNo
   Num: 1 numa_distribute_mode: none inheritThreadPool: 0.
2023-06-02 17:01:43.496 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: reserved memory for backend threads is: 340 MB
2023-06-02 17:01:43.496 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: reserved memory
 for WAL buffers is: 320 MB
2023-06-02 17:01:43.497 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: Set max backend
 reserve memory is: 660 MB, max dynamic memory is: 1518 MB
2023-06-02 17:01:43.497 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: shared memory 1
981 Mbytes, memory context 2178 Mbytes, max process memory 4096 Mbytes
2023-06-02 17:01:43.516 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 00000 0 [CACHE] LOG: set data cache s
ize(12582912)
2023-06-02 17:01:43.517 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 00000 0 [CACHE] LOG: set metadata cach
2023-06-02 17:01:43.596 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: gaussdb: fsync
file "/gaussdb/data/db1/gaussdb.state.temp" success
2023-06-02 17:01:43.596 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: create gaussdb state file success: db state(STARTING_STATE), server mode(Normal)
2023-06-02 17:01:43.658 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: max_safe_fds =
977, usable_fds = 1000, already_open = 13
The core dump path is an invalid directory
2023-06-02 17:01:43.660 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: the configure file /opt/gaussdb/app/etc/gscgroup_omm.cfg doesn't exist or the size of configure file has changed. Please create it by ro
2023-06-02 17:01:43.660 6479aff7.1 [unknown] 281468440543248 [unknown] 0 dn 6001 00000 0 [BACKEND] LOG: Failed to parse
[2023-06-02 17:01:44.385][4530][][gs_ctl]: done
[2023-66-02 17:01:44.385][4530][][gs_ctl]: server started (/gaussdb/data/db1)
[omm@ecs-c06a db1]$
```

下载 Java 连接 openGauss 的驱动包,并将其导入对应的使用工具

5. 创建测试数据库demo

首先授予dbuser 登录权限

postgres=# ALTER ROLE dbuser LOGIN; ALTER ROLE

退出后重新登录,使用 gsql 工具登陆数据库,并输入dbuser 密码 gsql-d postgres -p 26000 -U dbuser -r

```
[omm@ecs-c06a 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 21:03:52 commit 0 last mr )
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requiring high-security)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=>
```

创建数据库demo

create database demo ENCODING 'UTF8' template = template0;

postgres=> create database demo ENCODING 'UTF8' template = template0; CREATE DATABASE

切换到demo 数据库,并输入dbuser 密码

\connect demo;

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

6.创建 schema

创建名为demo 的 schema, 并设置 demo 为当前的schema

CREATE SCHEMA demo;

```
demo=> CREATE SCHEMA demo;
CREATE SCHEMA
将默认搜索路径设为 demo
SET search_path TO demo;
demo=> SET search_path TO demo;
7.创建测试表 websites
CREATE TABLE websites (
  id int NOT NULL,
  name char(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT ",
  url varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ",
  PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
COMMENT ON COLUMN websites.name IS '站点名称';
demo=> CREATE TABLE websites (
      id int NOT NULL,
      name char(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
      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';
8.插入数据
INSERT INTO websites VALUES
('1', 'openGauss', 'https://opengauss.org/zh/'),
('2', '华为云', 'https://www.huaweicloud.com/'),
('3', 'openEuler', 'https://openeuler.org/zh/'),
('4', '华为 support 中心', 'https://support.huaweicloud.com/');
```

```
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.com/');
INSERT 0 4
demo=>
```

9.退出数据库



(3) 确定 26000 端口是否开放

打开华为云首页,登录后进入"控制台",点击"弹性云服务器 ECS"进入 ECS 列表



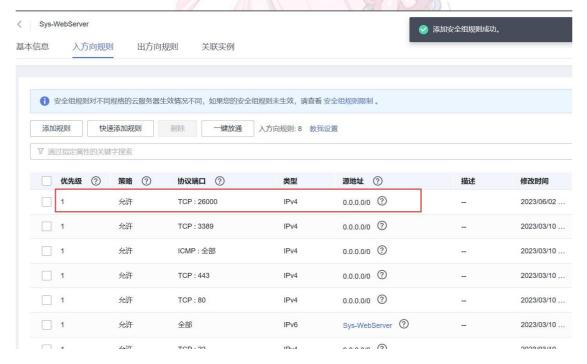
在云服务器控制台找到安装数据库主机的 ECS, 点击查看基本信息, 找到安全组



点击进入安全组,选择"入方向规则"并"添加规则",进行 26000 端口设置

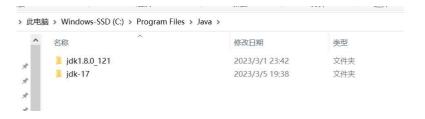


确定后,可以看到入网规则多了"TCP:26000",如下图:



# (4) 下载并安装 JDK

由于之前已经安装并且配置好了, 在此不多做说明



(5) 配置 JDK 环境变量

之前已经配置过环境变量, 查看如下

变量	值
classpath	.;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\lib
JAVA_HOME	C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17

- (6) 连接 openGauss 并执行java 代码
- 1. 使用 Java 程序连接数据库并进行查询

在 postgresql.jar 文件所在的文件夹中创建 OpenGaussDemo.java 文件, 文件内容如下

```
| OpenGaussDemojava |
| import java.sql.*;
| O个形法
| OPENGAUSS OpenGaussDemo {
| OPENGau
```

```
String url = rs.getString("url");
 }catch(SQLException se){
     se.printStackTrace();
```

#### 2.编译后执行

在安装Java 的本机, 打开 cmd 对 Java 程序编译后执行

在 cmd 中进入实验九目录, 先对 Java 程序进行编译(进入 Java 程序的目录)

javac -encoding utf-8 -cp postgresql.jar OpenGaussDemo.java

运行

#### java postgresql.jar OpenGaussDemo

```
E:\QQ文件>java -cp .;postgresql.jar OpenGaussDemo
连接数据库...
6月 02, 2023 6:14:56 下午 org.postgresql.core.v3.ConnectionFactoryImpl openConnectionImpl
信息: [fa5bddce-42d8-4854-b7ec-0124a51b6b1f] Try to connect. IP: 119.3.216.100:26000
6月 02, 2023 6:15:00 下午 org.postgresql.core.v3.ConnectionFactoryImpl openConnectionImpl
信息: [10.32.42.245:60333/119.3.216.100:26000] Connection is established. ID: fa5bddce-42d8-4854-b7ec-0124a51b6b1f
6月 02, 2023 6:15:01 下午 org.postgresql.core.v3.ConnectionFactoryImpl openConnectionImpl
信息: Connect complete. ID: fa5bddce-42d8-4854-b7ec-0124a51b6b1f
实例化Statement对象...
ID: 1. 站点名称: openGauss , 站点 URL: https://opengauss.org/zh/
ID: 2. 站点名称: 华为云 , 站点 URL: https://www.huaweicloud.com/
ID: 3. 站点名称: 华为云 , 站点 URL: https://openeuler.org/zh/
ID: 4. 站点名称: 华为support中心 , 站点 URL: https://support.huaweicloud.com/
Goodbye!
```

完成连接和操作工作, 至此完成实验。

## 3.实验总结

#### 3.1 完成的工作

本次实验完成了在 openGauss 中创建数据库、表,并使用 jdbc 连接到新创建的数据库,并对 java 程序进行编译运行,输出了连接到的站点的相应信息。

## 3.2 对实验的认识

(1) 简述使用 jdbc 连接到 openGauss 数据库的主要步骤。

答:

1.准备 jdbc 驱动程序

JDBC 驱动程序是连接数据库的重要组成部分。需要从openGauss 官网下载对应版本的 JDBC 驱动程序(本次实验中已经给出)并将其添加到 CLASSPATH 环境变量中,或者在执行 Java命令时使用-cp 参数手动指定类路径。

2.加载 JDBC 驱动程序

在使用 JDBC 连接数据库之前,需要先加载对应的驱动程序。通过 Class.forName() 方法, 可以动态地加载驱动程序, 并注册到 DriverManager 中。例如:

Class. for Name ("org.postgresql.Driver");

3. 打开数据库连接

使用 DriverManager.getConnection() 方法,可以打开一个与数据库的连接。该方法返回一个 Connection 对象,该对象用于后续的数据库访问操作。例如:

String url = "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/testdb";

String user = "username"; String password = "password";

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);

其中, url 参数指定了数据库的 URL, user 和 password 分别是连接数据库所需的用户名和密码。

4.创建 Statement 或者 PreparedStatement 对象

Statement 和 PreparedStatement 对象是执行 SQL 查询和更新语句的核心类。 Statement 对象用于执行静态 SQL 语句,而 PreparedStatement 则用于执行动态 SQL 语句。例如:

Statement st = conn.createStatement();

PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT \* FROM user WHERE id = ?");

5.执行 SQL 查询或更新语句

使用 Statement 或 PreparedStatement 对象,可以执行 SQL 查询和更新语句。例如:

ResultSet rs = st.eXecuteQuery("SELECT \* FROM user"); int rows = ps.eXecuteUpdate();

6. 处理查询结果

如果执行的是查询语句,需要处理返回的结果集。可以使用 ResultSet 对象来遍历结果集,如:

while (rs.neXt()) {
 int id = rs.getInt("id");

```
String name = rs.getString("name");
// 处理查询结果
```

7. 关闭数据库连接

}

在完成所有的数据库操作后,需要关闭与数据库的连接,以释放占用的资源。可以使用 Connection、Statement 和 ResultSet 对象的close() 方法来关闭对应的资源。例如:

```
rs.close();
st.close();
conn.close();
```

# 3.3 遇到的困难及解决方法

在理解 openGauss 数据连接 jdbc 的过程中,我花费了很多时间。 不过,通过查阅参考文档和老师提供的链接,我最终对其有了初步的 认识和理解。这帮助我解决了相关问题。