





[ICON of JAVA]
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BLOB And CLOB

BLOB (Binary Large Object):

Up to now in Jdbc applications, we are able to interact with the database in order to insert a record, retrieve a record and so on with the varchar data or number data and so on.

As per the application requirement if we want to insert an image or a document in the database table then Oracle provided datatypes numbers, varchar are not sufficient, we have to use BLOB and CLOB datatypes provided by Oracle.

The main purpose of the BLOB and CLOB datatypes is to represent large volumes of binary data and large volumes of character data in a database table.

To insert large volumes of binary data (an image) on to the database table we have to use the following steps.

Step 1: Prepare a table at database with blob data type.

Ex: create table emp_details(eno number, image blob);

Step 2: Represent an image file in the form of File class object.

Ex: File f=File("Desert.jpg");

Step 3: Get File class object content in the form of FileInputStream.

Ex: FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(f);

Step 4: Create preparedStatement object with insert SQL query format.

Ex: PreparedStatement pst=con.prepareStatement("insert into emp_details values(?,?)");



Step 5: Set BinaryStream to the blob type positional parameter in PreparedStatement.

To set a BinaryStream with the blob type positional parameter we have to use the following method from PreparedStatement.

public void setBinaryStream(int param_index, InputStream is, int length);

Ex: pst.setBinaryStream(2, fis, (int)f.length());

Step 6: Execute PreparedStatement.

```
Ex: pst.executeUpdate();
JdbcApp40:
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.*;
public class JdbcApp40
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
Class.forName("oracle.idbc.driver.OracleDriver");
Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","manager");
File f=new File("Desert.jpeg");
FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(f):
PreparedStatement pst=con.prepareStatement("insert into employee values(?,?)");
pst.setInt(1,105);
pst.setBinaryStream(2,fis,(int)f.length());
pst.executeUpdate();
System.out.println("Employee Image inserted Successfully");
con.close();
```



Steps to retrieve blob data from database table to Jdbc application:

Step 1: Prepare ResultSet object with blob data.

Ex: ResultSet rs=st.executeQuery("select * from emp_details");

Step 2: Read normal data from ResultSet object.

Ex: rs.next();

int eno=rs.getInt(1);

Step 3: Get BinaryStream from blob datatype available at ResultSet object

To get a BinaryStream from blob type parameter available at ResultSet object we have to use the following method.

public InputSteram getBinaryStream(int param_index)

Ex: InputSteram is=rs.getBinaryStream(2);

Step 4: Prepare the target resource to hold up the retrieved blob data by using FileOutputStream.

Ex: FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("myimage.jpeg");



Step 5: Read bit by bit from InputStream and write the same bit by bit on FileOutputStream to store the retrieved data on target file.

```
Ex: int i=read();
while(i!=-1) {
fos.write(i);
i=is.read();
JdbcApp41:
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.*;
public class JdbcApp41{
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
Connection
con=Driver Manager.get Connection ("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe", "system", "durga") and the constant of the constan
Statement st=con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs=st.executeQuery("select * from employee");
rs.next();
System.out.println("Employee Id....."+rs.getInt(1));
InputStream is=rs.getBinaryStream(2);
FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("myimage.jpg");
int i=is.read();
while (i != -1)
fos.write(i);
i=is.read();
}
System.out.println("Image created Successfully with the name
myimage.jpeg");
fos.close();
con.close();
```



CLOB (Character Large Object):

clob is a datatype provided by Oracle, it can be used to represent large values of character data like documents, pdf files and so on.

If we want to perform operations with clob datatype then we have to use the same steps what we have used with blob datatype, but we need to provide the following replacements.

JdbcApp42:

```
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.*;
public class JdbcApp42{
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", "durga"
PreparedStatement pst=con.prepareStatement("insert into webinfo
values(?,?)");
pst.setString(1, "app");
File f=new File("web.xml");
FileReader fr=new FileReader(f);
pst.setCharacterStream(2, fr, (int)f.length());
pst.executeUpdate();
System.out.println("web application stored in database successfully");
fr.close();
con.close();
}
}
```



JdbcApp43:

import java.sql.*;

```
import java.io.*;
public class JdbcApp43{
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","durga"
Statement st=con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs=st.executeQuery("select * from webinfo");
rs.next();
System.out.println("Application name is...."+rs.getString(1));
FileWriter fw=new FileWriter("myweb.xml");
Reader r=rs.getCharacterStream(2);
int i=r.read();
while (i != -1)
fw.write(i);
i=r.read();
}
System.out.println("web.xml is retrieved successfully with the name
myweb.xml");
fw.close();
con.close();
```



