**04-03-2022**

**Phase 2 :**

Day 1

Maven :

**SQL** : Self learning using My SQL Database.

**JDBC** : Java Database Connectivity

**Hibernate** : Adv of JDBC

JEE :

**Servlet**

**JSP**

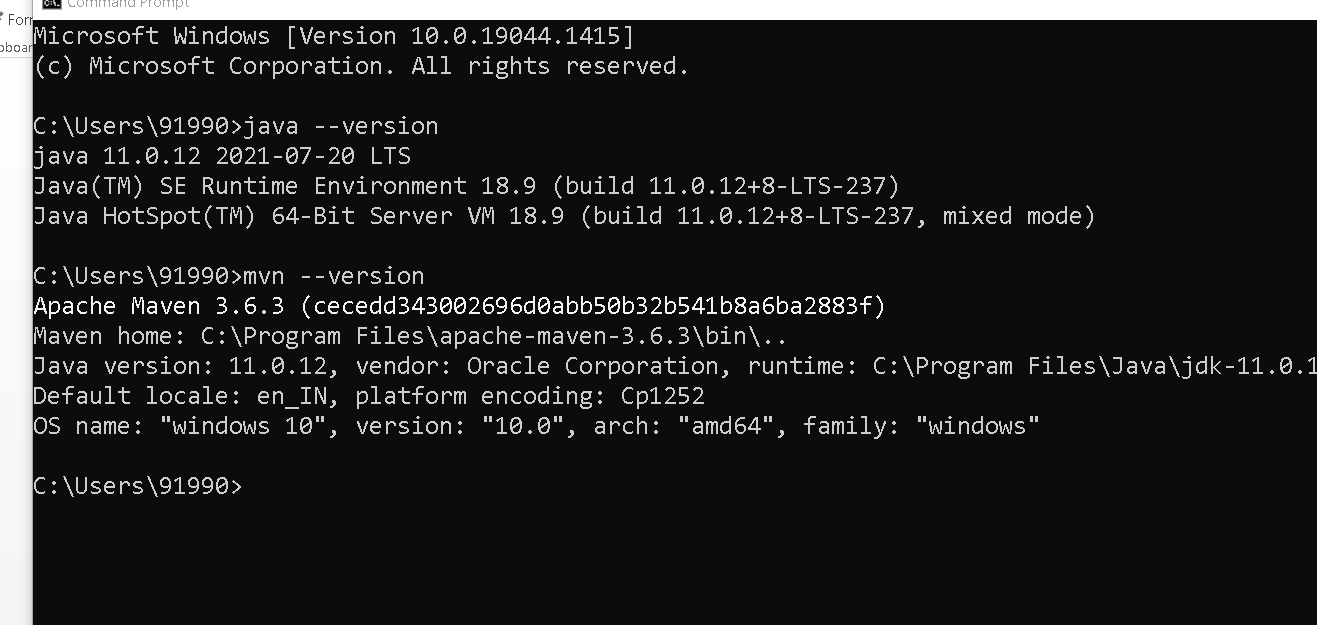
**Maven is known as Build tool. Build tools is responsible to compile, run, creating jar, war or ear file (Java Archive, Web Archive, or Enterprise archive), download the dependencies, creating documentation etc.**

**ANT :**

1. **Maven**
2. **Gradle**

**MAVEN set path**

**To check java and maven please open the command prompt**

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**Creating simple maven project**

**Create folder with any name (maven project)**

**Open the command prompt in that location**

**mvn archetype:generate**

**wait it will download few dependencies from central repository.**

**mvn archetype : generate : after downloaded dependencies.**

**It will display some number ie 1870 :**

**Then click enter key**

**­Again hit enter key**

**It will ask the group Id : MyProjects (can be any name)**

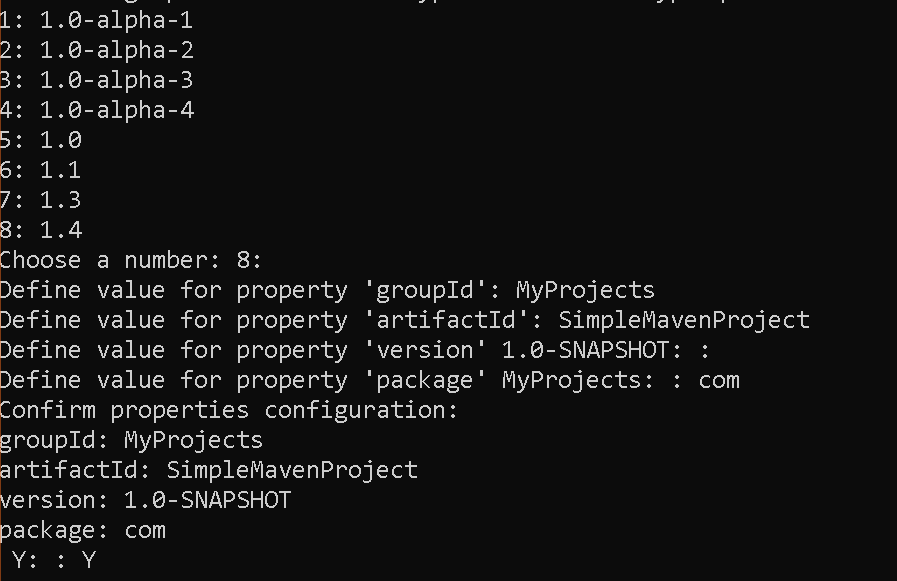
**It will ask the artefact id : SimpleMavenProject**

**Version : hit enter key**

**Package Name : com**

**Y**

**Then enter the key**

****

**pom.xml (Project Object Model). This file contains maven project description details.**

**Maven provide goals.**

**Maven goals are use to do specific task.**

**mvn compile**

**mvn clean**

**To run the maven project through command prompt we have use the command as**

**mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass="com.App"**

**My SQL Database in Virtual Lab**

**Open the command prompt**

**To connect the database you have to type**

**mysql –u root –p**

**password : Simplilearn**

**connect the my sql database through console.**

**Syntax to create the database.**

**create database databaseName**

**create database my\_database**

**command to view all the databases**

**show databases;**

**Command to switch into database.**

**Use databaseName**

**use my\_database**

**syntax to create the table**

**create table employee(id int primary key,name varchar(10), salary float);**

**Table is Employee**

**Id,Name,Salary**

**Id must be hold number value and it must be unique.**

**Name must be hold string value**

**Salary must be hold float value**

**desc employee : it display the table structure.**

**Insert the record in table.**

**insert into employee values(1,’Ravi’,12000);**

**To view the records from a table**

**Select \* from employee**

**Delete the records**

**delete from employee where id =4;**

**update query**

**update employee set salary = 24000 where id=1;**

**JDBC : Java Database Connectivity :**

**Java Program MySQL**

**JDBC**

**Or**

**Hibernate**

**JDBC : Java Database connectivity : Which provide set of classes and interfaces which help to connect the database through Java technologies.**

**JDBC throw (SQL exception) checked exception so whenever we write the JDBC code you have to write the code with exception handling.**

**In JDBC we have to load the Driver. Driver is a pre-defined class provided by vendor (database provider) which help to connect the database.**

**There are totally 4 types of driver**

**Type 1**

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

**Type 4 or jdbc pure or thin driver.**

**Class.forName(“driverName”)**

**In Java Class is a pre-defined class and name itself is a Class which contains forName() static method. which help to load the Driver.**

**Establish the connection**

**DriverManager is a pre-defined class which provide getConnection() static method. and we have to provide url, username and password. getConnection method return type of Connection interface reference.**

**Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url,username,password);**

**JDBC provided Statement and PreparedStatement interface which contains set of method which help to insert, delete, update and retrieve records from database.**

**executeUpdate() : insert, delete and update**

**executeQuery() : select query**

Day 2

07-03-2022

**PreparedStatement : PreparedStatement is a interface which provide set of method which help to dynamic SQL Operation. It support parameterized concept.**

**If we use Statement each time query will compile on java side and execute on database side.**

**But if we use PreparedStatment it compile only once and execute n number of time.**

**So performance wise PreparedStatement is faster than statement interface reference.**

**JDBC with Maven with CRUD Operation on Employee table**

**Backend side Table must be match or map to Java Side Java Bean.**

**Table --🡪 Employee**

**class -🡪 Employee**

**column name must be map to variable name in java side.**

**As a good practise don’t; write JDBC code inside main method.**

**To write JDBC code we have to create DAO class**

**Ie Data Access Object.**

**This class contains pure JDBC or database Logic.**

**EmployeeDao etc**

**ProductDao**

**LoginDao**

**DAO class is not responsible to take the value through keywords. Means inside DAO class don’t’ create Scanner class object.**

**DAO class not responsible to interact with input device.**

**Service class :**

**This class is responsible to write business logic.**

**EmployeeService**

**CustomerService**

**ManagerService**

**Service layer not responsible to take the value through keyboard means don’t create the object of Scanner class. Service layer not responsible to display the output.**

**This class contains pure business logic.**

**Logic can be apply before call DAO method, or after called DAO method or Before as well as After DAO method base upon requirements.**

**Main class**

**This class is responsible to take the value through keyboard.**

**Then create the JavaBean class object**

**Set the value through constructor or setter method.**

**Then create service class object.**

**Pass the object service layer**

**And get the result type as message and display on console.**

**App.java**

**package** com.main;

**import** java.util.Iterator;

**import** java.util.List;

**import** java.util.Scanner;

**import** com.bean.Employee;

**import** com.service.EmployeeService;

**public** **class** App {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

// **TODO** Auto-generated method stub

Scanner sc = **new** Scanner(System.***in***);

EmployeeService es = **new** EmployeeService();

**int** id;

String name;

**float** salary;

String con="";

**int** choice;

String result;

**do** {

System.***out***.println("1:Add, 2: Delete, 3: Update, 4:Display All");

System.***out***.println("Plz enter your choice");

choice = sc.nextInt();

**switch**(choice) {

**case** 1: System.***out***.println("Enter the id");

id = sc.nextInt();

System.***out***.println("Enter the name");

name = sc.next();

System.***out***.println("Enter the salary");

salary = sc.nextFloat();

Employee emp = **new** Employee(id, name, salary);

result = es.storeEmployee(emp);

System.***out***.println(result);

**break**;

**case** 2: System.***out***.println("Enter the id");

id = sc.nextInt();

result = es.deleteEmployeeInfo(id);

System.***out***.println(result);

**break**;

**case** 3:System.***out***.println("Enter the id");

id = sc.nextInt();

System.***out***.println("Enter the salary");

salary = sc.nextFloat();

Employee emp1 = **new** Employee();

emp1.setId(id);

emp1.setSalary(salary);

result = es.updateEmployeeInfo(emp1);

System.***out***.println(result);

**break**;

**case** 4:List<Employee> listOfEmp = es.getAllEmployee();

Iterator<Employee> li = listOfEmp.iterator();

**while**(li.hasNext()) {

Employee e = li.next();

System.***out***.println(e);

}

**break**;

**default**:System.***out***.println("Wrong choice");

**break**;

}

System.***out***.println("do you want to continue?");

con = sc.next();

}**while**(con.equals("y"));

System.***out***.println("Thank you visit again!");

}

}

**Employee.java**

**package** com.bean;

**public** **class** Employee {

**private** **int** id;

**private** String name;

**private** **float** salary;

**public** Employee() {

**super**();

// **TODO** Auto-generated constructor stub

}

**public** Employee(**int** id, String name, **float** salary) {

**super**();

**this**.id = id;

**this**.name = name;

**this**.salary = salary;

}

**public** **int** getId() {

**return** id;

}

**public** **void** setId(**int** id) {

**this**.id = id;

}

**public** String getName() {

**return** name;

}

**public** **void** setName(String name) {

**this**.name = name;

}

**public** **float** getSalary() {

**return** salary;

}

**public** **void** setSalary(**float** salary) {

**this**.salary = salary;

}

@Override

**public** String toString() {

**return** "Employee [id=" + id + ", name=" + name + ", salary=" + salary + "]";

}

}

**EmployeeService.java**

**package** com.service;

**import** java.util.Iterator;

**import** java.util.List;

**import** com.bean.Employee;

**import** com.dao.EmployeeDao;

**public** **class** EmployeeService {

**public** String storeEmployee(Employee emp) {

**if**(emp.getSalary()<12000) {

**return** "Salary must be > 12000";

}**else** {

EmployeeDao ed = **new** EmployeeDao();

**int** res = ed.storeEmployee(emp);

**if**(res > 0) {

**return** "Record inserted";

}**else** {

**return** "Record didn't insert";

}

}

}

**public** String deleteEmployeeInfo(**int** id) {

EmployeeDao ed = **new** EmployeeDao();

**if**(ed.deleteEmployee(id)>0) {

**return** "Record deleted successfully";

}**else** {

**return** "Record not present";

}

}

**public** String updateEmployeeInfo(Employee emp) {

EmployeeDao ed = **new** EmployeeDao();

**if**(ed.updateEmployee(emp)>0) {

**return** "Record updated successfully";

}**else** {

**return** "Record not present";

}

}

**public** List<Employee> getAllEmployee() {

EmployeeDao ed = **new** EmployeeDao();

List<Employee> listOfEmp = ed.findAllEmployee();

Iterator<Employee> li = listOfEmp.iterator();

**while**(li.hasNext()) {

Employee emp = li.next();

emp.setSalary(emp.getSalary()+1000);

}

**return** listOfEmp;

}

}

**EmployeeDao.java**

**package** com.dao;

**import** java.sql.Connection;

**import** java.sql.DriverManager;

**import** java.sql.PreparedStatement;

**import** java.sql.ResultSet;

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**import** java.util.List;

**import** com.bean.Employee;

**public** **class** EmployeeDao {

**public** **int** storeEmployee(Employee emp) {

**try** {

Class.*forName*("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

Connection con = DriverManager.*getConnection*("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/my\_database", "root", "root@123");

PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("insert into employee values(?,?,?)");

pstmt.setInt(1, emp.getId());

pstmt.setString(2, emp.getName());

pstmt.setFloat(3, emp.getSalary());

**int** res= pstmt.executeUpdate();

**return** res;

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.***out***.println(e);

}

**return** 0;

}

**public** **int** deleteEmployee(**int** id) {

**try** {

Class.*forName*("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

Connection con = DriverManager.*getConnection*("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/my\_database", "root", "root@123");

PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("delete from employee where id = ?");

pstmt.setInt(1, id);

**int** res= pstmt.executeUpdate();

**return** res;

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.***out***.println(e);

}

**return** 0;

}

**public** **int** updateEmployee(Employee emp) {

**try** {

Class.*forName*("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

Connection con = DriverManager.*getConnection*("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/my\_database", "root", "root@123");

PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("update employee set salary = ? where id = ?");

pstmt.setFloat(1, emp.getSalary());

pstmt.setInt(2, emp.getId());

**int** res= pstmt.executeUpdate();

**return** res;

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.***out***.println(e);

}

**return** 0;

}

**public** List<Employee> findAllEmployee() {

List<Employee> listOfEmp = **new** ArrayList<>();

**try** {

Class.*forName*("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");

Connection con = DriverManager.*getConnection*("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/my\_database", "root", "root@123");

PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("select \* from employee");

ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();

**while**(rs.next()) {

Employee emp = **new** Employee(); // converting each record into java bean object.

emp.setId(rs.getInt("id"));

emp.setName(rs.getString("name"));

emp.setSalary(rs.getFloat("salary"));

listOfEmp.add(emp);

}

**return** listOfEmp;

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.***out***.println(e);

}

**return** **null**;

}

}

**Day 3**

**08-03-2022**

**Resource layer : This layer is responsible to provide the resource details.**

**Like database connection.**

**ORM : Object Relation Mapping**

**Limitation of JDBC**

1. **Using JDBC we can’t store and retrieve object from database. We have to convert Java object into sql and vice-versa.**
2. **SQL is database dependent language. If we move from one database to another database like MySQL to Oracle we have to change the query. 70 to 80% query are same but 20% query different.**
3. **JDBC throw checked exception so we have to write the code with try-catch or throws mandatory.**
4. **JDBC doesn’t support is a(Inheritance) and has a(association, aggregation, and composition) relationship.**

**Object Relation**

**Programming side Database**

**Mapping**

**In ORM JavaBean class is known as**

**Entity class**

**class Employee { Employee 🡪Table id,name,salary ID,NAME,SALARY**

**setter and getter methods**

**}**

**Mapping**

**Employee(Entity class) --🡪 EMPLOYEE(Table)**

**id -🡪ID (PK)**

**name🡪NAME**

**salary 🡪SALARY**

**Old Version we were using xml file to do mapping**

**New Version Xml file replace by annotation**

**@Entity**

**@Table(name=”Employee”)**

**class Employee { Employee**

**@Id**

**private int id; id,name,salary**

**private String name;**

**private float salary;**

**}**

**@Entity**

**@Table(name=”EmployeeDetails”)**

**class Employee { EmployeeDetails**

**@Id**

**private int id; id,fname,salary**

**@Column(name=”fname”)**

**private String name;**

**private float salary;**

**}**

**Configuration**

**It hold database details like drivername,url,username,password,dialets class(responsible to convert java object into sql) and entity class details.**

**Configuration file can be xml, or properties file or java classes.**

**Hibernate : Hibernate is a open source framework which support ORM features.**

**Hibernate Test Application**