

2024년 상반기 K-디지털 트레이닝

JDBC 프로그래밍

[KB] IT's Your Life



◎ 데이터베이스 준비

CREATE DATABASE jdbc_ex;

사용자 준비

```
CREATE USER 'jdbc_ex'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'jdbc_ex';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON jdbc_ex.* TO 'jdbc_ex'@'%';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

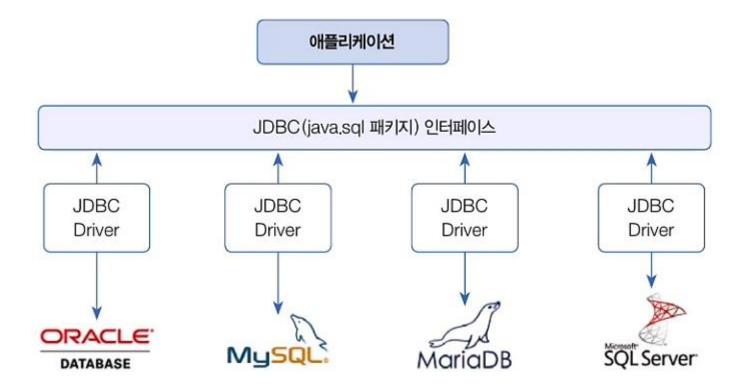
◎ 데이터베이스 준비

o jdbc_ex 계정 작업

```
CREATE TABLE USERS (
  ID VARCHAR(12) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  PASSWORD VARCHAR(12) NOT NULL,
  NAME VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
  ROLE VARCHAR(6) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE)
VALUES('guest', 'guest123', '방문자', 'USER');
INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE)
VALUES('admin', 'admin123', '관리자', 'ADMIN');
INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE)
VALUES('member', 'member123', '일반회원', 'USER');
SELECT * FROM USERS;
```

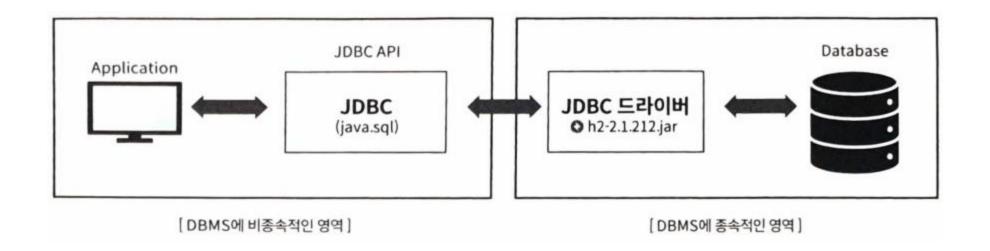
JDBC Java Database Connectivity

- o 데이터베이스와 연결해서 입출력을 지원
- o 데이터베이스 관리시스템(DBMS)의 종류와 상관없이 동일하게 사용할 수 있는 클래스와 인터페이스로 구성



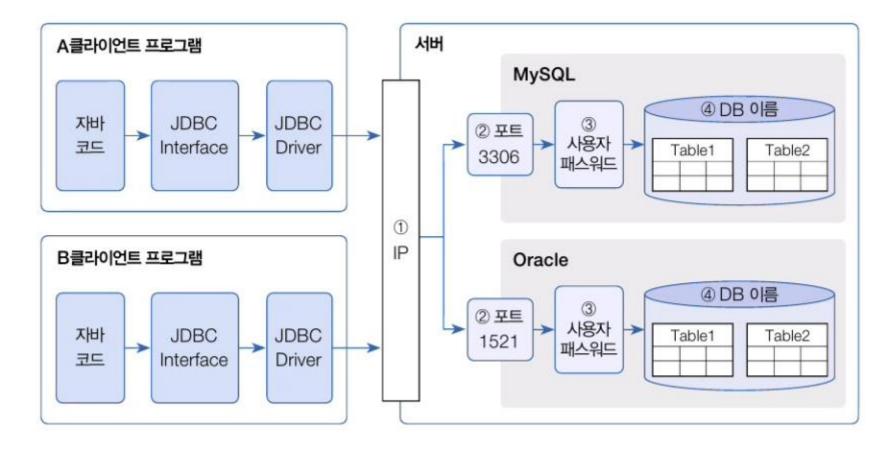
JDBC

o JDBC 개념



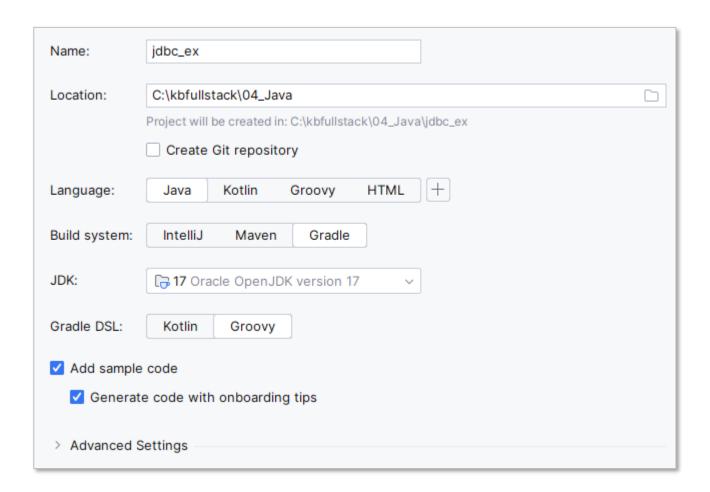
JDBC

o JDBC 개념



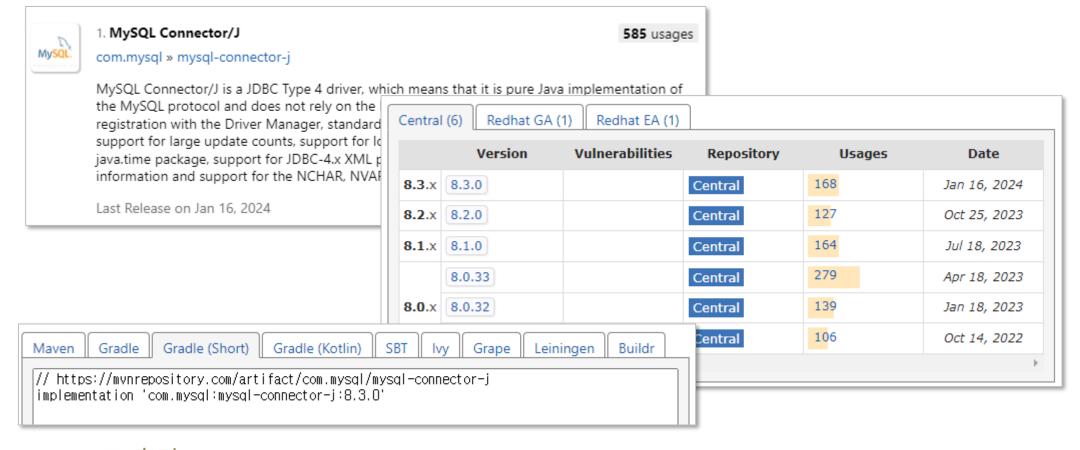
☑ 프로젝트 생성

- o Name: jdbc_ex
- o Build System : gradle



MySQL Connector

- o https://mvnrepository.com/
- o MySQL 검색



o Lombok도 추가

build.gradle

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'com.mysql:mysql-connector-j:8.3.0'
    compileOnly 'org.projectlombok:lombok:1.18.30'

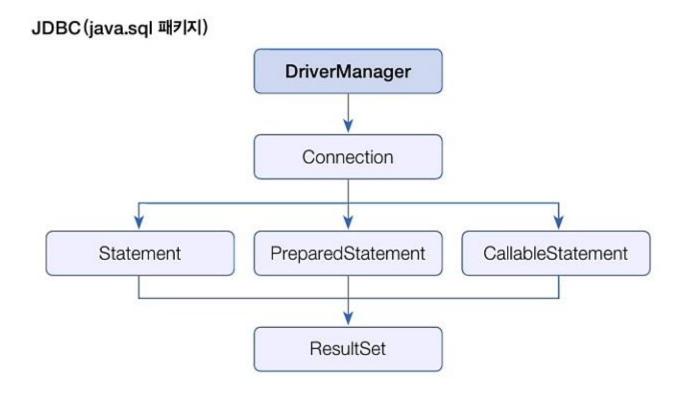
    testImplementation platform('org.junit:junit-bom:5.9.1')
    testImplementation 'org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter'
}
...
```

O 수정 후 Sync 실행

○ 프로젝트 설정

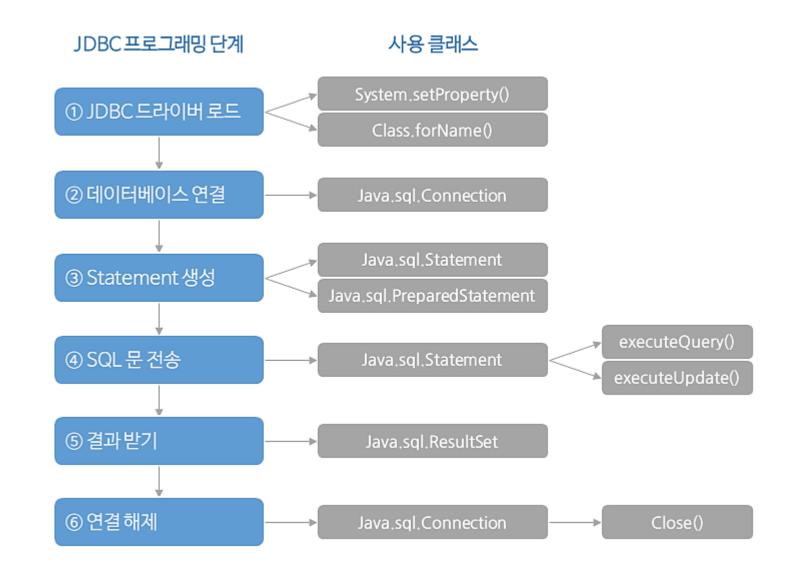
Annotation Processing 활성화

JDBC의 핵심 인터페이스/클래스



JDBC

o JDBC 개발 절차



OB 연결

ㅇ 드라이버 확인

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

→ 없으면 ClassNotFoundException 발생

o Connection 객체

- 데이터베이스에 연결 세션을 만듦
- Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("연결 문자열", "사용자", "비밀번호")
- 연결 문자열"jdbc:mysql://[host]:[포트]/[db이름]→ jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/jdbc_ex
- String url = "jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/jdbc_ex";
- Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "jdbc_ex", "jdbc_ex");

☑ ConnectionTest.java

```
package org.example;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class ConnectionTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   Connection conn = null;
   try {
     Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
     String url = "jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/jdbc_ex";
     String id = "jdbc_ex";
     String password = "jdbc_ex";
     conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, id, password);
     System.out.println("DB 연결 성공");
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
```

☑ ConnectionTest.java

```
finally {
 try {
   if (conn != null) {
     conn.close();
     conn = null;
     } catch (SQLException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
```

DB 연결 성공

🗸 모듈화해야 할 코드

- o 데이터베이스 연결 및 닫기 작업은 항상 필요함
- o 형태는 변하지 않음
- → common.JDBCUtil

jdbc_ex.common/JDBCUtil.java

```
package org.example.common;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class JDBCUtil {
  static Connection conn = null;
  static {
   try {
     Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
     String url = "jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/jdbc_ex";
     String id = "jdbc ex";
     String password = "jdbc_ex";
     conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, id, password);
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
```

☑ jdbc_ex.comon/JDBCUtil.java

```
public static Connection getConnection() {
 return conn;
public static void close() {
 try {
   if (conn != null) {
     conn.close();
     conn = null;
 } catch (SQLException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
```

ConnectionTest.java

```
public class ConnectionTest {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   try {
     Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
     System.out.println("DB 연결 성공");
   } catch (Exception e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } finally {
     JDBCUtil.close();
```

ConnectionTest2.java

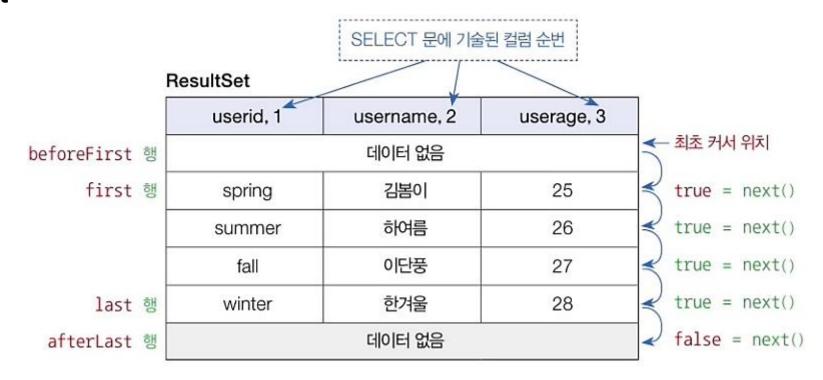
```
package org.example;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class ConnectionTest2 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   try(Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection()) {
     System.out.println("DB 연결 성공");
   } catch (SQLException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
```

DB 연결 성공

Statement

- o SQL 문 실행 클래스
- o Connection 객체를 통해 생성 Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
- o SQL 실행 메서드
 - ResultSet executeQuery(SQL문): select문 실행
 - int executeUpdate(SQL문): insert, update, delete 문 실행

ResultSet



o 컬럼 값 추출

- getXxxx("컬러명)
 - Xxx : 추출하고자하는 데이터 타입명
 - getString(), getInt(), getLong(), getDouble()

SelectUserTest.java

```
package org.example;
public class SelectUserTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   try(Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection()) {
     String sql ="select * from users";
     Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
     ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
     while(rs.next()) {
       System.out.println(rs.getString("name"));
     stmt.close();
     rs.close();
   } catch (SQLException e) {
                                      관리자
     e.printStackTrace();
                                      방문자
                                      일반회원
```

SelectUserTest.java

```
public class SelectUserTest {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   String sql = "select * from users";
   try (Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnect();
       Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
       ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql) ) {
     while (rs.next()) {
       System.out.println(rs.getString("name"));
   } catch (SQLException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
                                       관리자
                                       방문자
                                       일반회원
```

Statement로 Insert 문 실행하기

```
String sql ="INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE)" +
             "VALUES('member2', 'member123', '일반회원', 'USER')";
int count = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
o 값을 변수로 대체한다면?
String userId = "member2";
String password = "member123";
String name = "일반회원";
String role = "USER";
String sql ="INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE)" +
             "VALUES('" + userId + "', '" + password + "', '" +
         name + "', '" + role + "')";
```

→ PreparementStatement로 처리

PreparedStatement

o SQL문에 값을 넣을 때 파라미터화 해서 처리

```
String sql ="INSERT INTO USERS(ID, PASSWORD, NAME, ROLE) " + "VALUES(?, ?, ?, ?)";
```

o Connection 객체를 통해 생성

PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);

- ㅇ 파라미터 설정
 - pstmt.setXxxx(파라미터번호, 값)
 - setString(), setInt(), setLong(), setDouble()
- o SQL문 실행

int count = pstmt.executeUpdate();

InsertUserTest.java

```
public class InsertUserTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   String sql = "insert into users(id, password, name, role) values(?, ?, ?, ?)";
   try (Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
     pstmt.setString(1, "scoula");
     pstmt.setString(2, "scoula3");
     pstmt.setString(3, "스콜라");
     pstmt.setString(4, "USER");
     int count = pstmt.executeUpdate();
     System.out.println(count + "건 데이터 처리 성공!");
   } catch (SQLException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
                                         1건 데이터 처리 성공!
```

VO 패턴

- o VO 객체
 - Value Object
 - 특정 테이블의 한 행을 맵핑하는 클래스

```
클래스 정의 → 테이블
필드들
      → 컬럼들
인스턴스 → 한 행
```

UserVO.java

```
package org.example.domain;
import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
import lombok.Data;
import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class UserVO {
    private String id;
    private String password;
    private String name;
    private String role;
```

DAO 패턴 적용

- o DAO 클래스
 - Data Access Object
 - 데이터베이스에 접근하여 실질적인 데이터베이스 연동 작업을 담당하는 클래스
 - 테이블에 대한 CRUD 연산을 처리

```
package org.example.dao;
import org.example.common.JDBCUtil;
import org.example.domain.UserVO;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class UserDAO {
 // USERS 테이블 관련 SQL 명령어
 private String USER_LIST = "select * from users";
 private String USER_GET = "select * from users where id = ?";
 private String USER_INSERT = "insert into users values(?, ?, ?, ?)";
 private String USER UPDATE = "update users set name = ?, role = ? where id = ?";
 private String USER DELETE = "delete users where id = ?";
```

```
// 회원 등록
public void insertUser(UserVO user) {
 Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
 try (
   PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(USER_INSERT)) {
   stmt.setString(1, user.getId());
   stmt.setString(2, user.getPassword());
   stmt.setString(3, user.getName());
   stmt.setString(4, user.getRole());
   stmt.executeUpdate();
 } catch (SQLException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
```

```
// 회원 목록 조회
public List<UserVO> getUserList() {
 List<UserV0> userList = new ArrayList<UserV0>();
 Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
 try (PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(USER_LIST);
   ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery()) {
   while(rs.next()) {
     UserV0 user = new UserV0();
     user.setId(rs.getString("ID"));
     user.setPassword(rs.getString("PASSWORD"));
     user.setName(rs.getString("NAME"));
     user.setRole(rs.getString("ROLE"));
     userList.add(user);
 } catch (SQLException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
 return userList;
```

```
// 회원 정보 조회
public UserVO getUser(String id) {
 Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
 try (PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(USER_GET)) {
   stmt.setString(1, id);
   try(ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery()) {
     if(rs.next()) {
       UserV0 user = new UserV0();
       user.setId(rs.getString("ID"));
       user.setPassword(rs.getString("PASSWORD"));
       user.setName(rs.getString("NAME"));
       user.setRole(rs.getString("ROLE"));
       return user;
 } catch (SQLException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
 return null;
```

```
// 회원 수정
public void updateUser(UserVO user) {
   Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
   try ( PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(USER_UPDATE)) {
     stmt.setString(1, user.getName());
     stmt.setString(2, user.getRole());
     stmt.setString(3, user.getId());
     stmt.executeUpdate();
   } catch (SQLException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   }
}
```

```
// USERS 테이블 관련 CRUD 메소드
// 회원 삭제
public void deleteUser(String id) {
   Connection conn = JDBCUtil.getConnection();
   try(PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(USER_DELETE)) {
    stmt.setString(1, id);
    stmt.executeUpdate();
   } catch (SQLException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
   }
}
```

UserDaoTest.java

```
package org.example;
import org.example.common.JDBCUtil;
import org.example.dao.UserDAO;
import org.example.domain.UserVO;
import java.util.List;
public class UserDaoTest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   UserDAO dao = new UserDAO();
   UserVO user = new UserVO("ssamz3", "ssamz123", "쌤즈", "ADMIN");
   System.out.println("InsertUser =======");
   dao.insertUser(user);
   System.out.println("getUserList =======");
   List<UserVO> list = dao.getUserList();
   for(UserV0 vo: list) {
     System.out.println(vo);
```

UserDaoTest.java

```
System.out.println("updateUser =======");
user.setName("쌤즈3");
dao.updateUser(user);
System.out.println("getUserDetail =======");
UserV0 user2 = dao.getUser("ssamz3");
System.out.println(user2);
System.out.println("deleteUser =======");
dao.deleteUser("ssamz3");
JDBCUtil.close();
```