

2024년 상반기 K-디지털 트레이닝

스프링과 MySQL Database 연동

[KB] IT's Your Life



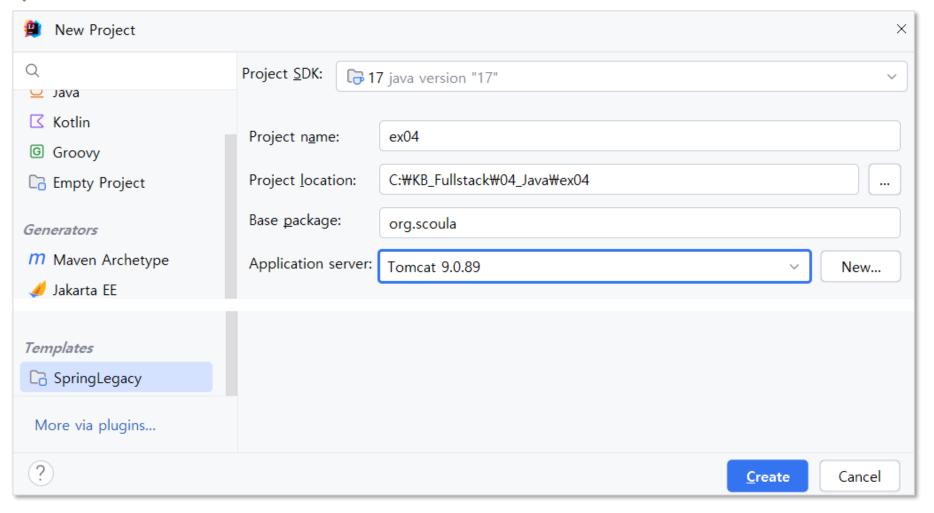
데이터베이스 및 계정 만들기

☑ 데이터베이스 생성 및 계정 생성, 권한 설정

```
create database scoula_db;
create user 'scoula'@'%' identified by '1234';
grant all privileges on scoula_db.* to 'scoula'@'%';
```

프로젝트 만들기

- Templates: SpringLegacy
- Project name: ex04



settings.gradle

rootProject.name = 'ex04'

O Enable Annotation Processor 활성화

프로젝트의 JDBC 연결

build.gradle

```
// 데이터베이스 implementation 'com.mysql:mysql-connector-j:8.1.0'
```

→ gradle sync

☑ JDBC 테스트 코드

- o src/test/java
 - org.scoula.persistence
 - JDBCTests.java




```
package org.scoula.persistence;
import lombok.extern.log4j.Log4j;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.fail;
@Log4j
public class JDBCTest {
    static {
        try {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
        } catch(Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
```

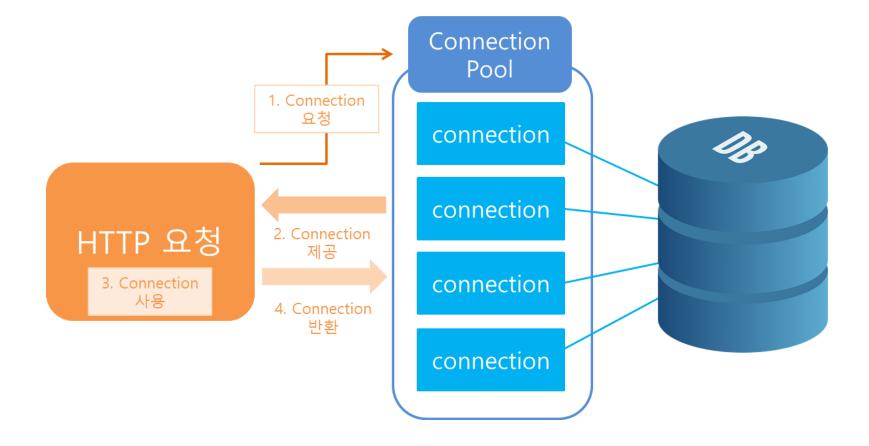


```
@Test
@DisplayName("JDBC 드라이버 연결이 된다.")
public void testConnection() {
    String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/scoula_db";
    try(Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "scoula", "1234")) {
        log.info(con);
    } catch(Exception e) {
        fail(e.getMessage());
    }
}
```

INFO : org.scoula.persistence.JDBCTests - com.mysql.cj.jdbc.ConnectionImpl@13579834

DataSource

o Connection Pool



☑ 라이브러리 추가와 DataSource 설정

build.gradle

```
// 데이터베이스
implementation 'com.mysql:mysql-connector-j:8.1.0'
implementation 'com.zaxxer:HikariCP:2.7.4'
```

→ gradle sync

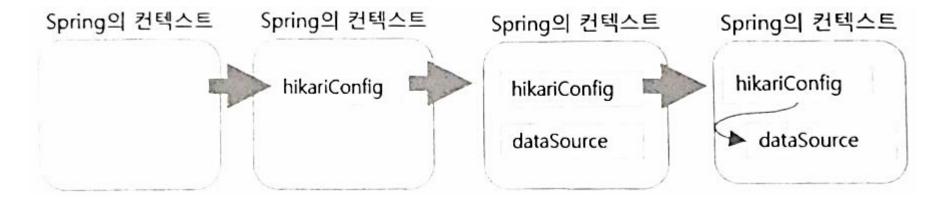
resources/application.properties

```
jdbc.driver=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/scoula_db
jdbc.username=scoula
jdbc.password=1234
```

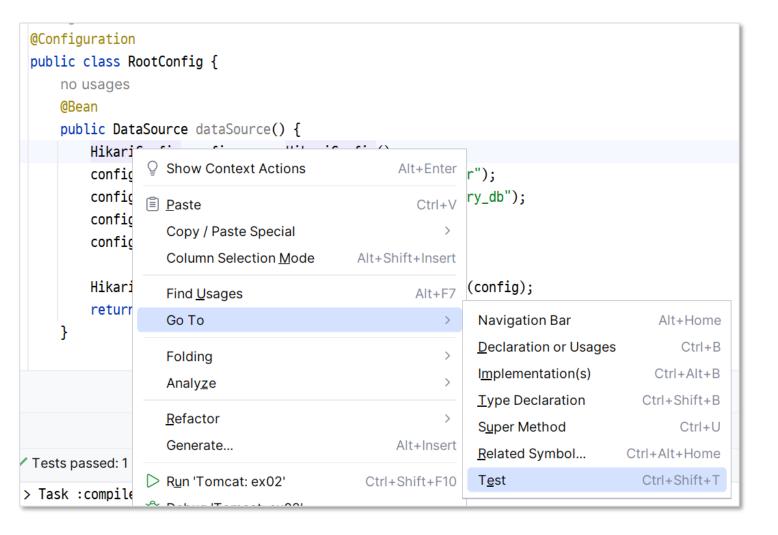
RootConfig.java

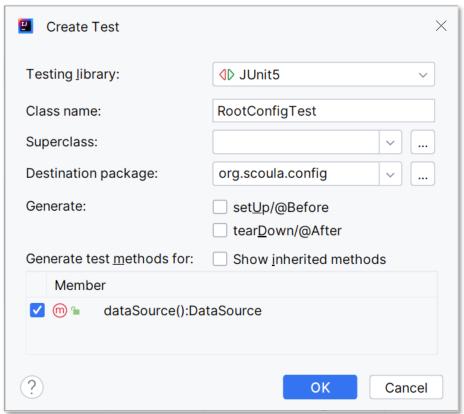
```
package org.scoula.config;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
@Configuration
@PropertySource({"classpath:/application.properties"})
public class RootConfig {
    @Value("${jdbc.driver}") String driver;
    @Value("${jdbc.url}") String url;
    @Value("${jdbc.username}") String username;
    @Value("${jdbc.password}") String password;
    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() {
        HikariConfig config = new HikariConfig();
        config.setDriverClassName(driver);
        config.setJdbcUrl(url);
        config.setUsername(username);
        config.setPassword(password);
        HikariDataSource dataSource = new HikariDataSource(config);
        return dataSource:
```

○ 라이브러리 추가와 DataSource 설정



RootConfig 테스트 클래스 만들기





test :: config.DataSourceTests.java

```
@ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
@ContextConfiguration(classes= {RootConfig.class})
@Log4j
class RootConfigTest {
    @Autowired
    private DataSource dataSource;
    @Test
    @DisplayName("DataSource 연결이 된다.")
    public void dataSource() throws SQLException {
        try(Connection con = dataSource.getConnection()){
            log.info("DataSource 준비 완료");
            log.info(con);
```

```
INFO: org.scoula.config.RootConfigTest - DataSource 준비 완료
INFO: org.scoula.config.RootConfigTest - HikariProxyConnection@270734602 wrapping
com.mysql.cj.jdbc.ConnectionImpl@3ece1e79
```