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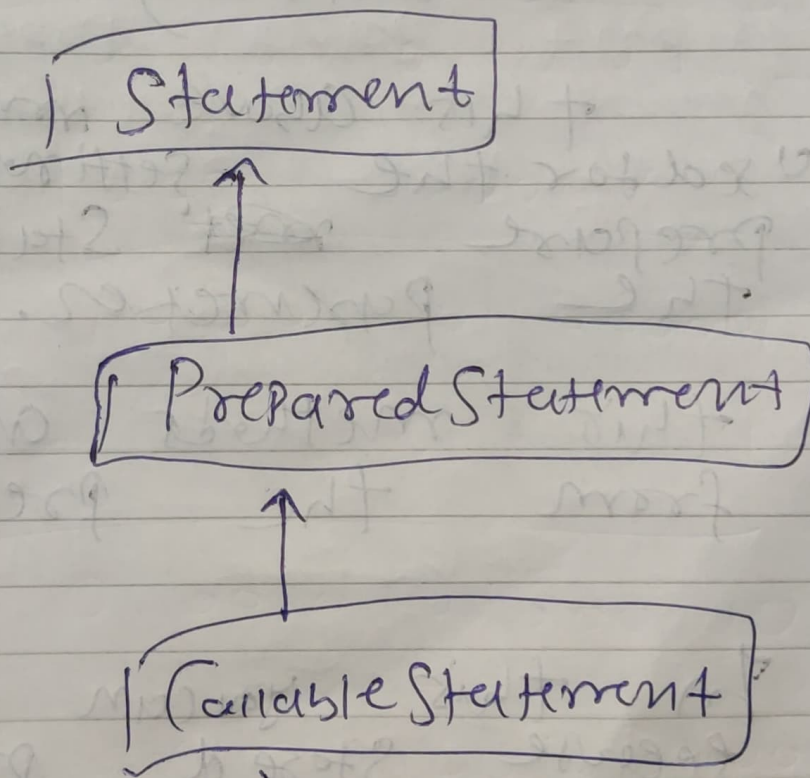
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Subject: Distributed Application Development

Q. Prepare Statement, Interface

~~The object of this statement.~~
This interface is subinterface of statement. It used to execute the dynamic.

You can put the query with the parameter



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This interface which used for executing the stored procedure.

The resultSet parameter registers as ~~resultSet~~

CallableStatement methods.

setLong()
setFloat()
setShort()
setInt()

These above methods are used for the setting the prepare ~~statement~~ statements to the parameter.

These methods are ~~not~~ available from the PreparedStatement.

In this you can use the execute stored procedure which is used by JDBC.

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CREATE OR REPLACE procedure

getEmpData

(EMP-ID NUMBER)

BEGIN

SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE EMPID = EMP-ID;

END;

To call this procedure from the
~~SQL~~ Java you need to follow
~~code~~ following example.

CallableStatement stmt = null;

stmt = Conn.prepareStatement(
"CALL getEmpData(?)
");

stmt.execute();

This will return the result set
of the ~~Employee~~ Employee data.

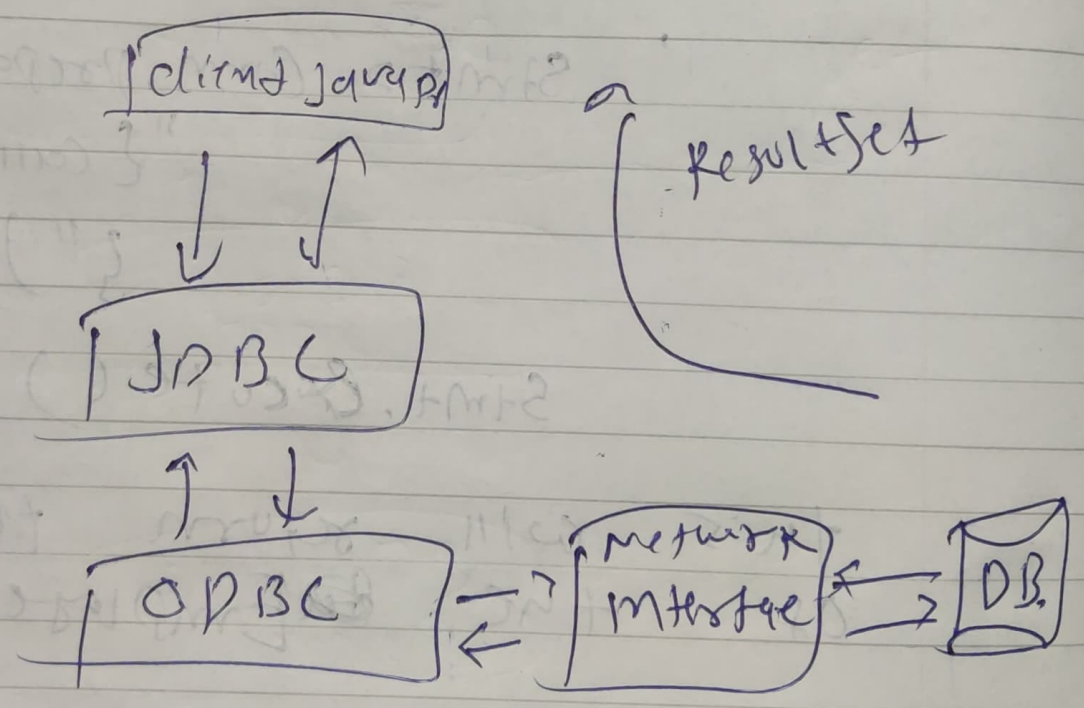
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JDBC drivers

- TYPE 1 = JDBC-ODBC bridge
- TYPE 2 Native API partly Java
- TYPE 3 JDBC pure Java
- TYPE 4 pure Java driver.

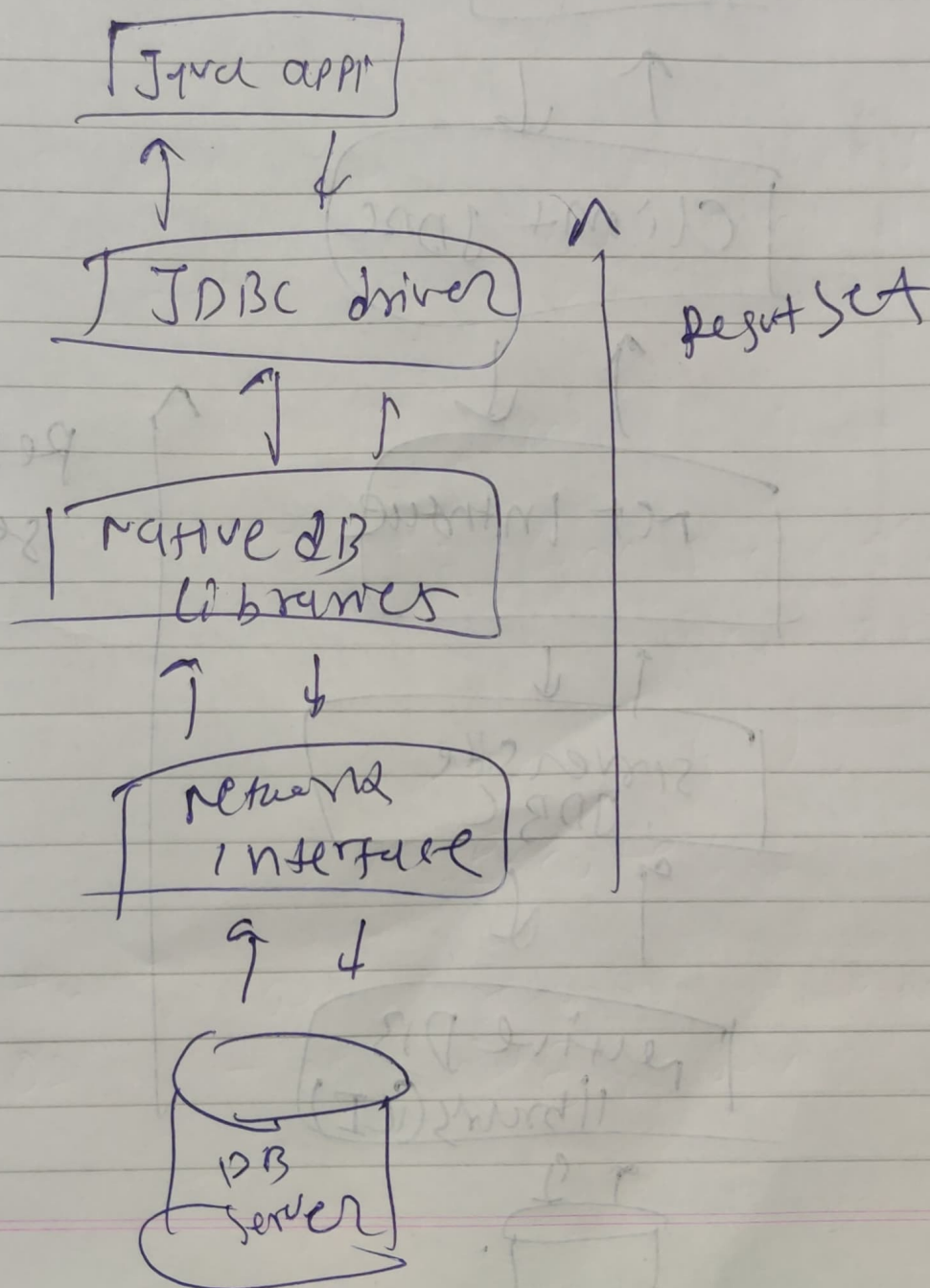
TYPE 1

JDBC-ODBC driver works as interface b/w the Java program and the database where a client Java program send request to a database. It pass the JDBC driver the ODBC driver.



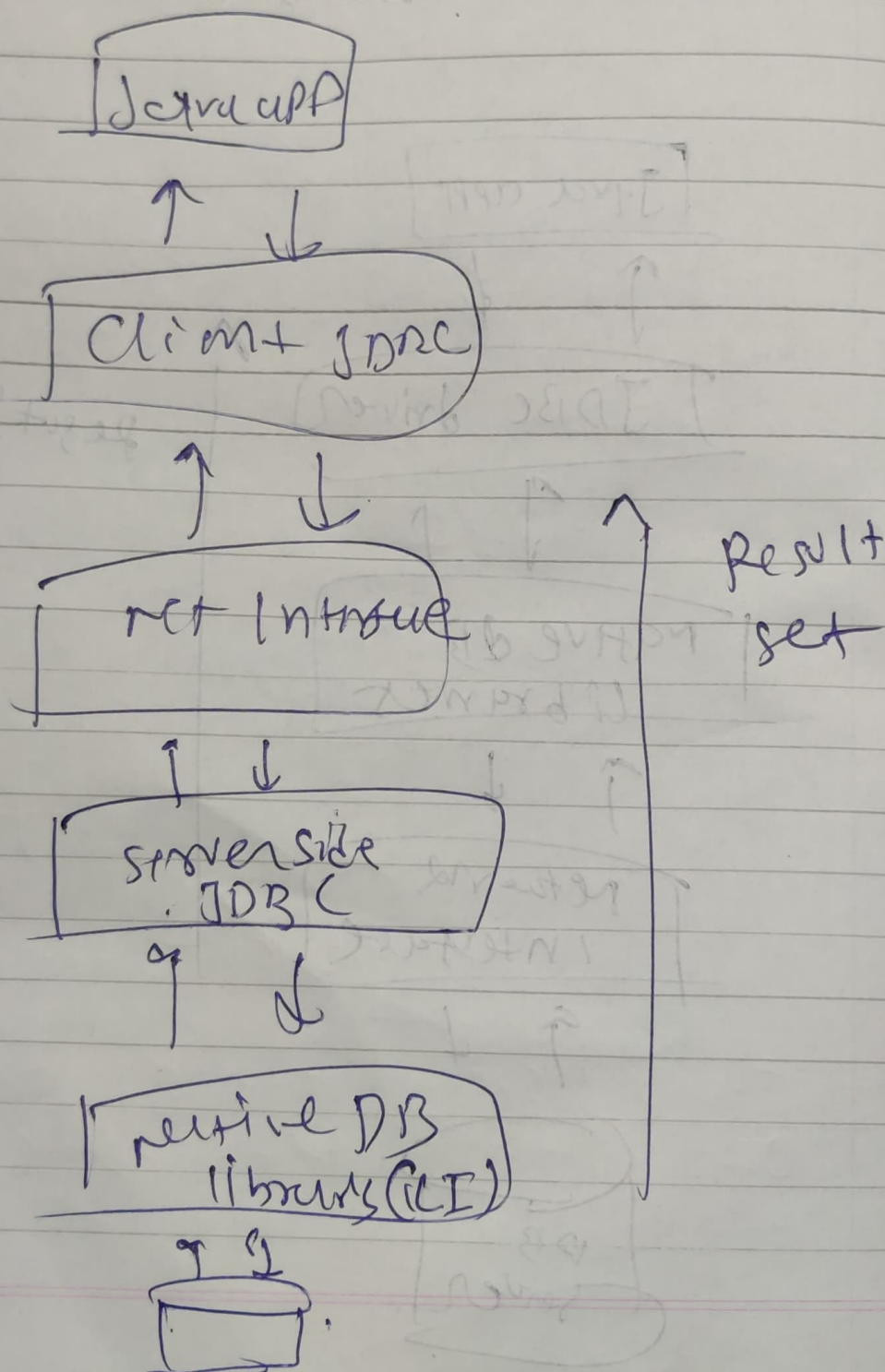
TJDR native API

The native API driver sends the client JDBC request to the database via the client when the database receives the request. It processes the request.



TYPE 3 Net Java driver

The JDBC Net Java driver is familiar to the native API, except the CLI is stored at the database server.



TYPE 4

the pure java drive

it is used JDBC for database communication here the JDBC directly communicates with database

