```
Dt: 15/11/2023
faq:
define registerOutParameter() method?
=>registerOutParameter() method will specify the type of value to be
 stored in Parameter-index-field
syntax:
cs.registerOutParameter(para_index,Types.VARCHAR);
Note:
 =>'java.sql.Types' is a class holding SQL-DataTypes and which are
  represented part of registerOutParameter() method.
  Ex:
 public static final int INTEGER;
 public static final int BIGINT;
 public static final int FLOAT;
 public static final int VARCHAR;
Assignment-1:
step-1: Construct the following DB tables
```

CustData57(cid,cname)

CustAddress57(cid,city,state,pincode)
CustContact57(cid,mid,phno)
step-2 : Construct Stored Procedure to insert the data to DB tables
step-3 : Construct JDBC Application to execute Procedures
Assignment-2:
step-1 : Construct Stored Procedure to display Customer details based on
Custld
step-2 : Construct JDBC Application to execute Procedure.
step-2 : Construct JDBC Application to execute Procedure.  ===================================
=======================================
======================================
*imp  Construct and Execute Functions:
*imp  Construct and Execute Functions:  step-1: Construct Function to display Employee totSal based on empld.

```
select totsal into tsl from EmpSalary57 where eid=id;
return tsl;
end;
step-2: Construct JDBC Application to execute function
Program: DBCon10.java
package test;
import java.util.*;
import java.sql.*;
public class DBCon10 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
      try(s;){
       try {
Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
              Connection con =
DriverManager.getConnection
               ("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe",
                        "system", "manager");
              CallableStatement cs = con.prepareCall
              ("{call ?:=RetrieveTotSal57(?)}");
              System.out.println("Enter EmpId:");
              String eId = s.nextLine();
              cs.registerOutParameter(1, Types.FLOAT);
              cs.setString(2, eId);
             cs.execute();
             System.out.println("====Details====");
             System.out.println("Emp-Id:"+eId);
             System.out.println("Emp-
TotSal:"+cs.getFloat(1));
```

```
}catch(Exception e) {e.printStackTrace();}
        }//end of try with resource
}
o/p:
Enter Empld:
A111
====Details====
Emp-Id:A111
Emp-TotSal:304800.0
Diagram:
         {call ?:=RetrieveTotSal57(?)}
                                            eId=A111
                          A111
          30..
           FLOAT
                                       cs.registerOutParameter(1, Types.FLOAT);
                                       cs.setString(2, eId);
                    0x2
    CallableStatement\ cs = con.prepareCall
      ("{call ?:=RetrieveTotSal57(?)}");
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Assignment-3:

step-1 : Construct Function to retrieve PhoneNo based on CustId

## step-2: Construct JDBC Application to execute Function

-----

\*imp

**Transaction Management in JDBC:** 

define Transaction?

=>set-of-statements executed on a resource or resources using ACID properties is known as Transaction.

- A Atomicity
- C Consistency
- I Isolation
- **D** Durability
- A Atomicity
  - =>Atomicity means all statements in the Transaction are completed
    Successfully or not happened Successfully
- C Consistency
  - =>The resource state which is selected by the user,remains same until the transaction is completed is known as Consistency.
- I Isolation

=>The process of running multiple users independently is known as Isolation process.

## D - Durability

=>The process of storing Transaction details and making it available to user,is known as Durability.

-----

