

Dt : 8/11/2023

***imp**

ResultSet in JDBC:

=>ResultSet is an interface from java.sql package and which is instantiated using executeQuery() method.

syntax using Statement:

ResultSet rs = stm.executeQuery("select-query");

syntax using PreparedStatement:

ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();

=>This ResultSet-Object will hold the result generated from Select-queries

Types of ResultSet Objects:

=>Based on the control over the ResultSet objects,the ResultSet objects are categorized into two types:

(a)NonScrollable ResultSet Objects

(b)Scrollable ResultSet Objects

(a)NonScrollable ResultSet Objects:

=>In NonScrollable ResultSet Objects the cursor is moved only in one

direction, which means only forward-direction.

Ex:

above programs related to Select-queries

(b) Scrollable ResultSet Objects:

=> In Scrollable ResultSet objects the cursor can be moved in both directions, which means forward and backward.

=> we use the following syntaxes to generate Scrollable ResultSet

Objects:

syntax using Statement:

Statement stm = con.createStatement(type, mode);

syntax using PreparedStatement:

PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement("query-structure", type, mode);

define 'type'?

=> 'type' specifies the movement of Cursor on ResultSet object.

=> ResultSet provides the following fields related to 'type':

public static final int TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY;----->1003

public static final int TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE;---->1004

public static final int TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE;----->1005

define 'mode'?

=>'mode' specifies the action to be performed on ResultSet Object.

=>ResultSet provides the following fields related to 'mode':

public static final int CONCUR_READ_ONLY;---->1007

public static final int CONCUR_UPDATABLE;---->1008

Note:

=>In 'TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE',the background buffer is not modified.

=>In 'TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE',the background buffer is modified.

=>The following are some important method to control cursor on

Scrollable ResultSet object:

1.afterLast()

2.beforeFirst()

3.last()

4.first()

5.previous()

6.next()

7.absolute()

8.relative()

1.afterLast():

=>afterLast() method will move cursor after the last row of ResultSet

2.beforeFirst():

**=>beforeFirst() method will move the cursor before the first row of
ResultSet**

3.last():

=>last() method make the cursor point to the last row of ResultSet.

4.first():

=>first() method make the cursor point to the first row of ResultSet.

5.previous():

=>previous() method will move the cursor in backward direction.

6.next():

=>next() method will move the cursor in forward direction.

7.absolute(int):

**=>absolute(int) method is used move the cursor to the specified row
number on the ResultSet object**

8.relative():

=>relative() method is used to move the cursor from current position to forward or backward by taking incre/decre value as parameter.

Ex:

rs.relative(+2);

rs.relative(-4);

Ex-1:

program : DBCon5.java

```
package test;
import java.sql.*;
public class DBCon5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection
                ("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe",
                 "system", "manager");
            Statement stm = con.createStatement
                (ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
                 ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY);
            /*
            System.out.println(ResultSet.TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY);

            System.out.println(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE);

            System.out.println(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE);
```

```

System.out.println(ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY);
System.out.println(ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
*/
ResultSet rs = stm.executeQuery
    ("select * from Customer57");
rs.afterLast();
//Cursor pointing after the last row
System.out.println("****Details****");
while(rs.previous())
{
    System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+"\t"+
rs.getString(2)+"\t"+rs.getString(3)+
"\t"+rs.getString(4)+"\t"+
rs.getInt(5)+"\t"+rs.getString(6)+"\t"+
rs.getLong(7));
}
System.out.println("====row-2====");
rs.absolute(2);
System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+"\t"+
rs.getString(2)+"\t"+rs.getString(3)+
"\t"+rs.getString(4)+"\t"+
rs.getInt(5)+"\t"+rs.getString(6)+"\t"+
rs.getLong(7));

System.out.println("====relative(+2)====");
rs.relative(+2);
System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+"\t"+
rs.getString(2)+"\t"+rs.getString(3)+
"\t"+rs.getString(4)+"\t"+
rs.getInt(5)+"\t"+rs.getString(6)+"\t"+
rs.getLong(7));

} catch (Exception e) {e.printStackTrace();}
}

```

}

o/p:

****Details****

B123 RETY Hyd TS 61234r@ 6767671234

A234 Alex Hyd TS 65432a@gmail.com 7676761234

E22 Raj Hyd TS 612345 rj@gmail.com 7878781234

E111 Ram Hyd TS 612345 r@gmail.com 9898981234

====row-2=====

E22 Raj Hyd TS 612345 rj@gmail.com 7878781234

====relative(+2)=====

B123 RETY Hyd TS 61234r@ 6767671234

Ex-2:

Program : DBCon6.java

```
package test;
import java.sql.*;
public class DBCon6 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection
                ("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe",
                 "system", "manager");
            PreparedStatement ps = con.prepareStatement
                ("select * from Product57",1004,1007);
            ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();
            rs.first();
            System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+"\t"+
```

```
        rs.getString(2)+"\t"+rs.getFloat(3)+"\t"+
            rs.getInt(4));
    }catch(Exception e) {e.printStackTrace();}
}
```

o/p:

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