

Spring JDBC Part 2

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Topics in This Section

- Introduction to Spring JDBC APIs
- Result transformations
- Parameter mapping
- Updating tables

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Handling JDBC Query Results

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Spring JDBC ResultSet Support

- Transforms information from JDBC ResultSet objects into domain types
 - Hard-coded mapping information
 - Database changes results in code changes
 - No reflection overhead
 - No configuration overhead
- Spring API offers numerous mapping options
 - Row to object mapping
 - Typed Row to object mapping
 - Result to object collection mapping

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Row to Object Mapping

- Implemented as a Spring callback interface
 - RowMapper
- Method signature is simple and intuitive
 - Single method requirement
 - mapRow(resultSet:ResultSet,rowNumber:RowNum)#Object
 - Only handles rows
 - Stateless callback
 - Supports stateless implementations such as anonymous class implementations
- Method signature throws SQLException
 - Limited capability for domain exceptions
- Design is simple but limited
 - Limited utility without JDBC template
 - No generics support
 - Only supported by JdbcTemplate

Row to Object Mapping Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected DataSource
- Implement callback
 - Create static **RowMapper** reference
 - Implement callback and mapRow method
- Integrate callback into business method
 - Integrate with a JDBC template calling: http://courses.coreservlets.com

Row to Object Mapping Process Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

DAO Interface

```
package coreservlets;
import java.util.List;
public interface CustomerListQuery {
   public List<Customer> getCustomers();
}
```

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.*;

public class RowMapperCustomerListQuery
implements CustomerListQuery {

   private JdbcTemplate jdbc;

   public RowMapperCustomerListQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
     jdbc = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
   }
   ...
}
```

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Implement Callback

Integrate Callback

DAO Bean

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DAO Execution

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.*;
import org.springframework.context.support.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    BeanFactory beanFactory =
      new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(new String[]{
        "/applicationContext.xml",
        "/dataSourceContext.xml"});
    CustomerListQuery query = (CustomerListQuery)
      beanFactory.getBean("customerListQuery");
    List<Customer>customers = query.getCustomers();
    for(Customer customer : customers) {
      System.out.println(customer);
    }
                                                       Standard output
    Customer id=jjoe, name=Java Joe
    Customer id=jjohn, name=Java John
```

Typed Row to Object Mapping

- Implemented as a Spring callback interface with generics
 - ParameterizedRowMapper <T>
- Method signature is simple and intuitive
 - Single method requirement
 - mapRow(resultSet : ResultSet, rowNumber : RowNum) #T
 - Only handles rows
 - Stateless callback
 - Supports stateless implementations such as anonymous class implementations
- Method signature throws SQLException
 - Limited capability for domain exceptions

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Typed Row to Object Mapping Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected DataSource
- Implement callback
 - Create static ParameterizedRowMapper reference
 - Implement callback and mapRow method
- Implement business method
 - Integrate callback into JDBC template call

Typed Row to Object Mapping Process Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

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DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerListQuery {
  public List<Customer> getCustomers();
}
```

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;

public class ParameterizedRowMapperCustomerListQuery
implements CustomerListQuery {

   private SimpleJdbcTemplate simpleJdbc;

   public ParameterizedRowMapperCustomerListQuery(
        DataSource dataSource) {
        simpleJdbc = new SimpleJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
    }
    ...
}
```

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Implement Callback

Integrate Callback

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DAO Bean

DAO Execution

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.*;
import org.springframework.context.support.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    BeanFactory beanFactory =
      new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(new String[]{
        "/applicationContext.xml",
        "/dataSourceContext.xml"});
    CustomerListQuery query = (CustomerListQuery)
      beanFactory.getBean("customerListQuery");
    List<Customer>customers = query.getCustomers();
    for(Customer customer : customers) {
      System.out.println(customer);
    }
  }
                                                       Standard output
    Customer id=jjoe, name=Java Joe
    Customer id=jjohn, name=Java John
```

ResultSet to Object Collection Mapping

- Implemented as a Spring callback interface
 - ResultSetExtractor
- Method signature is simple and intuitive
 - Single method requirement
 - extractData(resultSet : ResultSet, rowNumber : RowNum) #T
 - Handles full ResultSet
 - Stateless callback
 - Supports stateless implementations such as anonymous class implementations
- Method signature throws SQLException
 - Limited capability for domain exceptions
- · Design is simple but limited
 - Limited utility without JDBC template
 - No generics support
 - Only supported by JdbcTemplate

ResultSet to Object Collection Mapping Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected DataSource
- Implement callback
 - Create static **ResultSetExtractor** reference
 - Implement callback and extractData method
- Implement business method
 - Integrate callback into JDBC template call

ResultSet to Object Collection Mapping Process Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerListQuery {
  public List<Customer> getCustomers();
}
```

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Setup DAO

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Implement Callback

Integrate Callback

DAO Bean

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DAO Execution

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.*;
import org.springframework.context.support.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    BeanFactory beanFactory =
      new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(new String[]{
        "/applicationContext.xml",
        "/dataSourceContext.xml"});
    CustomerListQuery query = (CustomerListQuery)
      beanFactory.getBean("customerListQuery");
    List<Customer>customers = query.getCustomers();
    for(Customer customer : customers) {
      System.out.println(customer);
    }
                                                       Standard output
    Customer id=jjoe, name=Java Joe
    Customer id=jjohn, name=Java John
```



Passing JDBC Parameters

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Spring JDBC Parameter Support

Passes Java values to JDBC statement variables

- Converts from Java values to JDBC data types
 - Type conversion implied by Java argument type
 - Optionally, explicitly specified via SQL parameter type arrays
- Assigns values to query variable placeholders
 - Mapping implied by position or named parameters
- No configuration overhead
 - No XML
 - No annotations
- Hard-coded settings
 - · Database changes results in code changes

Spring API offers several mapping option

- Simple objects
- Parameter map objects
- Spring parameter objects

Simple Object Parameters

- Passes parameter values as plain java.lang.Object(s)
- Type conversion is implied or explicit
 - Based on Java argument type
 - Additional arguments can be supplied specifying the type
 - JdbcTemplate feature only
- Value assignment is implied
 - Based on argument position
- JDBC template support
 - JdbcTemplate#query
 - SimpleJdbcTemplate#query

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Simple Object Parameter Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected
 DataSource
- Implement callback
- Implement business method
 - Integrate callback into JDBC template call
 - Integrate object parameters into JDBC template call
 - Create variable placeholders in SQL
 - Map object arguments according to placeholders

Simle Object Parameter Process Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

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DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerQuery {
  public Customer getCustomerByName(String name);
}
```

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;

public class ObjectParameterCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {

  private SimpleJdbcTemplate simpleJdbc;

  public ObjectParameterCustomerQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
    simpleJdbc = new SimpleJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
   }
   ...
}
```

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Implement Callback

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Integrate Object Parameters

DAO Bean

DAO Execution

Parameter Map Objects

- Passes parameter names and values as maps
 - Enabled by parameter naming support
 - Map keys are parameter names
 - Map values are parameter values
- Type conversion is implied
 - Based on Java argument type
- Value assignment is explict
 - Mapped to named parameters
- JDBC template support
 - NamedParameterJdbcTemplate#query
 - SimpleJdbcTemplate#query

Parameter Map Object Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected
 DataSource
- Implement callback
- Implement business method
 - Integrate callback into JDBC template call
 - Integrate object parameters into JDBC template call
 - Create named variable placeholders in SQL command string
 - Replace conventional variable placeholders (?) with a variable name prefixed with a colon (:namedParameter)
 - Convert parameters into a map object
 - Integrate map into the JDBC template calling: http://courses.coreservlets.com

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Parameter Map Object Process Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerQuery {
  public Customer getCustomerByName(String name);
}
```

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;

public class MapParameterCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {

   private SimpleJdbcTemplate simpleJdbc;

   public MapParameterCustomerQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
      simpleJdbc = new SimpleJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
   }
   ...
}
```

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Implement Callback

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Convert Parameters to Map Object

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;

public class MapParameterCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {
    ...
    private Map<String, Object> parameterize(String customerName) {
        Map<String, Object>parameterMap =
            new HashMap<String, Object>();

        parameterMap.put("customerName", customerName);
        return parameterMap;
    }
}
```

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Integrate Parameter Map Object

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;
public class MapParameterCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {
  public Customer getCustomerByName(String customerName) {
    try{
      Map<String, Object>parameterMap =
        parameterize(customerName);
      return simpleJdbc.queryForObject(
        "select id, name from customer"
        + " where name = :customerName",
        customerRowMapper,
        parameterMap);
    catch(EmptyResultDataAccessException e){
      return null;
    }
  }
                                    Java EE training: http://courses.coreservlets.com
```

DAO Bean

DAO Execution

Spring Parameter Object

- Passes parameter names, values and/or types using a custom Spring type
 - Enabled by parameter naming support
 - Associates a parameter name with a value
 - Associates a parameter name with a type
- Type conversion is implied or explicit
 - Based on Java argument value type
 - Based on explicit type setting
- Value assignment is explict
 - Mapped to named parameters
- JDBC template support
 - NamedParameterJdbcTemplate#query
 - SimpleJdbcTemplate#query

Spring Parameter Object Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected
 DataSource
- Implement callback
- Implement business method
 - Integrate callback into JDBC template call
 - Integrate object parameters into JDBC template call
 - Create named variable placeholders in SQL
 - Convert parameters into a **SqlParameterSource** object
 - Integrate Spring type into a JDBC template call servlets.com

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Spring Parameter Object Process

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerQuery {
  public Customer getCustomerByName(String name);
}
```

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Setup DAO

Implement Callback

```
private ParameterizedRowMapper<Customer> customerRowMapper =
      new ParameterizedRowMapper<Customer>(){
   public Customer mapRow(ResultSet rslt, int rowNum)
        throws SQLException {
      return new Customer(rslt.getString("id"),
                          rslt.getString("name"));
    }
  };
```

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Convert Parameters to Spring Parameter Object

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.namedparam.*;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;
public class SqlParameterSourceCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {
  private SqlParameterSource parameterize(String customerName) {
    MapSqlParameterSource parameterMap =
      new MapSqlParameterSource();
    parameterMap.addValue("customerName",
                          customerName,
                         Types. VARCHAR);
    return parameterMap;
  }
```

Integrate Spring Parameter Object

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;
public class MapParameterCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {
  public Customer getCustomerByName(String customerName) {
    try{
      SqlParameterSource parameterMap =
        parameterize(customerName);
      return this.jdbc.queryForObject(
        "select id, name from customer"
        + " where name = :customerName",
        customerRowMapper,
        parameterMap);
    catch(EmptyResultDataAccessException e){
      return null;
    }
  }
                                    Java EE training: http://courses.coreservlets.com
```

DAO Bean

DAO Execution

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Spring Query Objects

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Spring Query Object

JDBC query template

- Stores the SQL command
- Implementor defines result set to domain type transformation
- Reusable and thread-safe

Parameter passing

- Supports objects and maps
- Types are set explicitly

Standalone implementation

- Depends on a DataSource and a SQL statement
- Separate JDBC template is unnecessary

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Spring Query Object Process

Setup DAO

- Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
- Do not initialize JdbcTemplate, SimpleJdbcTemplate, or implement a callback
- Implement Spring query object
 - Extend MappingSqlQuery
 - Specify SQL and variable types
 - Implement maprow method
 - Initialize and cache the query object from the DAO constructor body

Spring Query Object Process Continued

- Implement business method
 - Integrate Spring query object
- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.*;
import org.springframework.jdbc.object.*;

public class QueryObjectCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {
   public QueryObjectCustomerQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
   }
   ...
}
```

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Implement Spring Query Object

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Initialize and Cache Spring Query Object

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.*;
import org.springframework.jdbc.object.*;

public class QueryObjectCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {

   private MappingSqlQuery customerMappingSqlQuery;

   public QueryObjectCustomerQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
      customerMappingSqlQuery =
        new CustomerMappingSqlQuery(dataSource);
   }
   ...
}
```

Integrate Spring Query Object

```
public class QueryObjectCustomerQuery
implements CustomerQuery {

  private MappingSqlQuery query;

  public QueryObjectCustomerQuery(DataSource dataSource) {
     query = new CustomerMappingSqlQuery(dataSource);
  }

  public Customer getCustomerByName(String customerName) {
     try{
      return (Customer) query.findObject(customerName);
     }
     catch(EmptyResultDataAccessException e) {
      return null;
     }
  }
}
```

DAO Bean

DAO Execution

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Modifying the Database

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Spring JDBC Table Updates

- Database update interfaces exposed as JDBC template methods
 - JdbcTemplate#update
 - SimpleJdbcTemplate#update
- Multiple parameter mapping options
 - Simple object arrays
 - Optional SQL type settings
 - Parameter map structure
 - Spring parameter object
- No ResultSet transformations
- Added responsibility of checking the number of modified rows

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Spring JDBC Table Update Process

- Setup DAO
 - Defer connectivity responsibilities
 - Design class for **DataSource** dependency injection
 - Use Spring JDBC APIs
 - Initialize Spring JDBC template(s) with the injected
 DataSource
- Implement parameter mapping mechanism
 - Simple object, map, or Spring parameter object
- · Implement business method
 - Implement JDBC template call
 - Create SQL command with variable placeholders
 - Handle parameters using parameter mapping mechanism
 - Verify result based on the affected rowcountes coreservlets.c

Spring JDBC Table Update Process

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify the **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO bean

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DAO Interface

```
public interface CustomerUpdate {
  public void save(Customer customer);
  public void deleteById (String customerId);
}
```

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Setup DAO

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.simple.*;

public class SpringCustomerUpdate implements CustomerUpdate {
   private SimpleJdbcTemplate simpleJdbc;

   public SpringCustomerUpdate(DataSource dataSource) {
      simpleJdbc = new SimpleJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
   }
   ...
}
```

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Implement Parameter Mapping

```
private Map<String, Object> parameterize(Customer cust) {
    Map<String, Object> parameterMap =
        new HashMap<String, Object>();

    parameterMap.put("customerId", cust.getId());
    parameterMap.put("customerName", cust.getName());

    return parameterMap;
}
```

Implement Save

```
public void save(Customer customer) {
   Map<String, Object>parameters = parameterize(customer);

boolean updated = simpleJdbc.update(
   "update customer set name = :customerName"
   + " where id = :customerId",
   parameters) > 0;

if(updated) {
   return;
}

simpleJdbc.update(
   "insert into customer (id, name)"
   + " values (:customerId, :customerName)",
   parameters);
}
```

Implement Delete

```
public void deleteById (String customerId) {
    simpleJdbc.update(
      "delete from customer where id = ?", customerId);
}
```

DAO Bean

Instantiate Container

Acquire Beans

Setup Customer Object

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    BeanFactory beanFactory = ...;
    CustomerUpdate customerUpdate = ...;
    CustomerListQuery customerQuery = ...;

    Customer customer = new Customer();
    customer.setId("jspring");
    customer.setName("Joe Spring");
}
```

Save Customer Object

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ...
    Customer customer = new Customer();
    customer.setId("jspring");
    customer.setName("Joe Spring");

    customerUpdate.save(customer);
    System.out.println("After initial save : " +
        customerQuery.getCustomers());
}
```

Standard output

After initial save : [Customer id=jspring, name=Joe Spring]

Update Customer Object

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    Customer customer = new Customer();
    customer.setId("jspring");
    customer.setName("Joe Spring");
    customerUpdate.save(customer);
    System.out.println("After initial save : " +
      customerQuery.getCustomers());
    customer.setName("Joseph Spring");
    customerUpdate.save(customer);
    System.out.println("After update
      customerQuery.getCustomers());
                                                        Standard output
    After initial save : [Customer id=jspring, name=Joe Spring]
    After update
                    : [Customer id=jspring, name=Joseph Spring]
```

Delete Customer Object

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    customerUpdate.save(customer);
    System.out.println("After initial save : " +
      customerQuery.getCustomers());
    customer.setName("Joseph Spring");
    customerUpdate.save(customer);
    System.out.println("After update
      customerQuery.getCustomers());
    customerUpdate.deleteById(customer.getId());
    System.out.println("After delete
      customerQuery.getCustomers());
                                                        Standard output
    After initial save : [Customer id=jspring, name=Joe Spring]
    After update
                     : [Customer id=jspring, name=Joseph Spring]
    After update
                     : []
```

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Wrap-up

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Summary

Steps for Spring JDBC

- Initialize JdbcTemplate and/or SimpleJdbcTemplate
- Define SQL statement
 - Traditional placeholder (?) or named parameters (:namedParameter)
- Implement parameter mapping
 - Simple object (java.lang.Object), map (java.util.Map) or Spring parameter object (sqlParameterSource)
 - Overloaded JDBC template methods or Spring parameter object to explicitly set SQL types

Process ResultSet objects for queries

- Row to collection RowMapper with mapRow method
- Row to typed collection ParameterizedRowMapper<T> with mapRow#T method
- ResultSet to collection ResultSetExtractor with extractData method
- Inspect the modified row count for table updates
 - Insert, update and delete statements via template update methods

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Summary Continued

- Create applicationContext.xml
- Register beans
 - DAO and DataSource beans
- Inject dependencies
 - Specify **DataSource** bean as a **DAO** bean dependency
- Initialize the container
- Access and use the DAO beans

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Questions?

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