```
Dt: 30/1/2025
Program: DBCon14.java
package test;
import java.sql.*;
public class DBCon14
{
     public static void main(String[] args)
      {
        try {
        Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
             Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection
("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe", "system", "tiger");
             PreparedStatement ps1 = con.prepareStatement
                         ("insert into Product70 values(?,?,?,?)");
             System.out.println("******ParameterMetaData******");
             ParameterMetaData pmd = ps1.getParameterMetaData();
             System.out.println("Para count :"+pmd.getParameterCount());
             PreparedStatement ps2 = con.prepareStatement
                         ("select id, mailid, phno from Customer70");
             ResultSet rs = ps2.executeQuery();
             System.out.println("----deatails----");
             while(rs.next()) {
                   System.out.println(rs.getInt(1)+"\t"
                               +rs.getString(2)+"\t"
                               +rs.getLong(3));
             }//end of Loop
             System.out.println("*****ResultSetMetaData******");
             ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData();
             System.out.println("Col Count : "+rsmd.getColumnCount());
             System.out.println("2nd Col Name :"+rsmd.getColumnName(2));
        }catch(Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       }
      }
}
o/P:
******ParameterMetaData*****
Para count:4
```

----deatails----

1234 alex@gmail.com 9898981234

2312 ram@gmail.com 7676761234

*3212* raj@gmail.com 4343431234

5454 d@gmail.com 9898983213

6666 d@gmail.com 7675431234

\*\*\*\*\*ResultSetMetaData\*\*\*\*\*

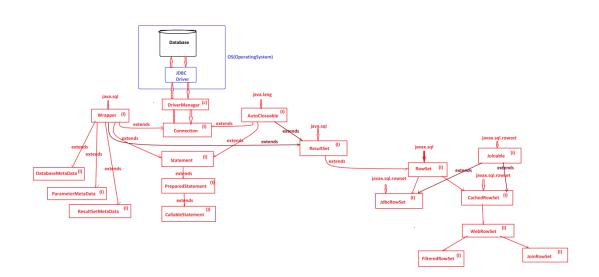
Col Count: 3

2nd Col Name: MAILID

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Hierarchy of JDBC API:



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Dt: 31/1/2025

faq:

define 'Wrapper' in JDBC?

```
=>'Wrapper' is an interface from java.sql package and which is used to check the
  JDBC-Component binded to Database or not.
 =>The following are two important methods of 'Wrapper':
   public abstract <T> T unwrap(java.lang.Class<T>) throws java.sql.SQLException;
   public abstract boolean isWrapperFor(java.lang.Class<?>) throws java.sql.SQLException;
faq:
define 'AutoCloseable'?
=>'AutoCloseable' is an interface from java.lang package and which supports auto-closing
  operations.
 =>The resource-components which are used in try-with-resource statement must be extended or
  implemented from java.lang.AutoCloseable interface.
Program: DBCon15.java
package test;
import java.sql.*;
import java.util.*;;
public class DBCon15 {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
       Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        try(s;)//Java9
        {
               try
               {
```

Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");

```
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection
```

```
("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","tiger");
try(con;){
   Statement stm = con.createStatement();
   try(stm;){
           System.out.println("Enter the query(Create/Insert/Update/Delete)"
           String qry = s.nextLine();
           int k = stm.executeUpdate(qry);
           System.out.println("Value k: "+k);
           if(k>=0) {
                   System.out.println("query executed successfully....");
           }
   }//end of try
}//end of try
   }//end of try
   catch(SQLSyntaxErrorException qs) {
           System.out.println(qs.getMessage());
   catch(SQLIntegrityConstraintViolationException se) {
           System.out.println(se.getMessage());
           System.out.println(se.getErrorCode());
   catch(Exception e)
   {
           e.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
        }//end of try with resource
       }
}
o/p:
Enter the query(Create/Insert/Update/Delete)
create table Emp70(id varchar2(10),name varchar2(15),desg varchar2(10),primary key(id))
Value k: 0
query executed successfully....
o/p:
Enter the query(Create/Insert/Update/Delete)
insert into Emp70 values('A121','Alex','SE')
Value k : 1
query executed successfully...
o/p:
Enter the query(Create/Insert/Update/Delete)
update Emp70 set desg='SE' where id='A231'
Value k : 1
query executed successfully....
o/p:
Enter the query(Create/Insert/Update/Delete)
```

delete from Emp70 where id='A231'
Value k: 1
query executed successfully
faq:
define 'RowSet'?
=>'RowSet' is an interface from javax.sql package and which is extended from
'java.sql.ResultSet'
=>'RowSet' will hold data which is retrived from select-queries.
=>'RowSet-Objects' are automatically Scrollable-Objects.
=>'RowSet' categorized into two types:
1.JdbcRowSet
2.CachedRowSet
1.JdbcRowSet:
=>when we use JdbcRowSet,the connection to database willnot be disconnected after
retriving the data.
2.CachedRowSet:
=>when we use CachedRowSet,the connection to database will be disconnected automatically
after retrieving the data.
=>In realtim,we use CachedRowSet in the form 'WebRowSet' and which is categorized into
two types:
(a)FilteredRowSet
(b)JoinRowSet

# (a)FilteredRowSet:

=>FilteredRowSet will hold the data which is retrieved based on condition.

# (b)JoinRowSet:

=>JoinRowSet will hold the data which is joined from more than one rowset objects.

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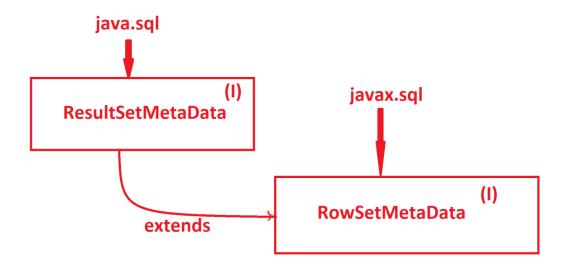
Dt: 1/2/2025

Note:

=>'javax.sql.RowSetMetaData' will hold information about 'RowSet' Objects.

=>'RowSetMetaData' is extended from 'ResultSetMetaData'

Diagram:



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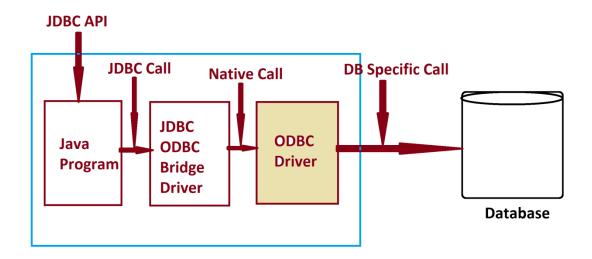
define JDBC driver?

=>The driver which is used to establish communication b/w java-program and database product is known as JDBC driver(Java DataBase Connectivity driver)

# Types of JDBC drivers:

- =>JDBC drivers are categorized into four types:
  - 1.JDBC-ODBC bridge driver(Type-1 driver)
  - 2.Native API driver(Type-2 driver)
  - 3. Network protocol driver(Type-3 driver)
  - 4.Thin driver(Type-4 driver)
- 1.JDBC-ODBC bridge driver(Type-1 driver):
  - =>The Type-1 driver will take the support of ODBC-driver to establish connection to Database product.
  - =>when we use Type-1 driver JDBC-Call is converted into Native call, and the Native Call is converted into DB Specific call for connetion.

Diagram:



#### DisAdvantage:

=>Type-1 driver internally uses more conversions, and which waste the execution time and degrades the performance of an application.

#### Note:

=>From Java8 version(2014) onwards Type-1 driver support is not available in Java.

#### faq:

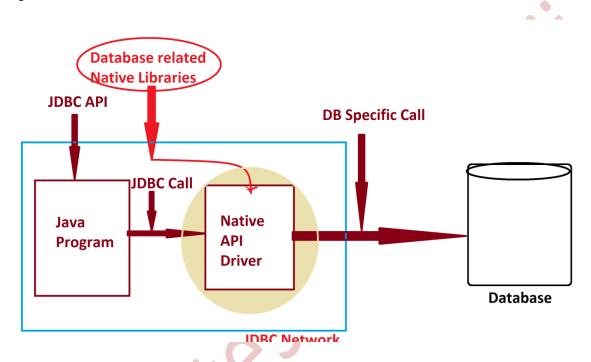
define ODBC driver?

- =>ODBC stands for 'Open DataBase Connectivity', and this driver will support to establish connection to any type of database.
- =>This ODBC driver is PlatForm dependent driver, because which internally uses C/C++ codes.
- 2.Native API driver(Type-2 driver):
  - =>Type-2 driver will take the support of Database related Native Libraries to establish

Connection to database product.

=>To Use Type-2 driver, the Client Computer must be installed with Database related Native libraries.

# Diagram:



# DisAdvantage:

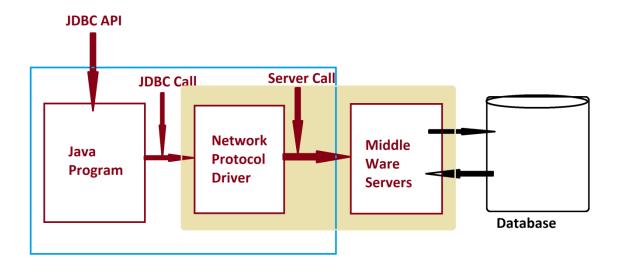
=>when we construct application with Type-2 driver, then the application will become

Database dependent and which is not preferable in realtime.

# 3. Network protocol driver(Type-3 driver):

- =>Type-3 driver will take the support of Intermediate MiddleWare server to establish connection to database product.
- =>In this process Middleware Servers will hold database related connection code.

# Diagram:



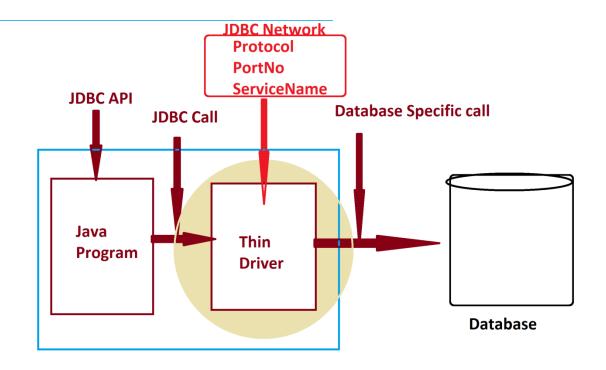
# DisAdvantage:

=>when we want to use Type-3 driver,we have to make Network settings in ClientComputer and the Network components are involved in execution process and degrades the performance of an application.(Execution time increases)

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- 4.Thin driver(Type-4 driver):
- =>Type-4 driver will take the support of Database-Network-protocol to establish connection to to database product.
- =>Type-4 driver is pure java-driver.
- =>Type-4 driver is PlatForm independent driver.
- =>Type-4 driver is high performance driver

# Diagram:



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# Summary of Objects generated from CoreJava:

- 1.User defined Class Objects
- 2.String-Objects
- 3.WrapperClass-Objects
- 4.Array-Objects
- 5.Collection<E>-Objects
- 6.Map<K,V>-Objects
- 7.Enun<E>-Objects

# Summary of Objects generated from JDBC:

- 1.Connection-Object
- 2.Statement-Object
- 3.PreparedStatement-Object

- 4.CallableStatement-Object 5.ResultSet-Object
  - (i)Scrollable ResultSet Objects
  - (ii)NonScrollable ResultSet Objects
- 6.RowSet-Object
  - (a)JdbcRowSet Objects
  - (b)CachedRowSet Objects
    - =>WebRowSet Objects
      - (i)FilteredRowSet Objects
      - (ii)JoinRowSet Objects
- 7.DatabaseMetaData-Object
- 8.ParameterMetaData-Object
- 9.ResultSetMetaData-Object
- 10.RowSetMetaData-Object