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# Java Database Connectivity JDBC – Part 2

FSAD/SWW2 Week 10 – Part 2

Ana Stroescu



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# JDBC Examples

## 1. Example of SELECT Query

Select.java

1: Import

```
import java.sql.*;
public class Select {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String USERNAME= "postgres";   String PASSWORD = "password";
        String URL= "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/Music";
        try {
```

Replace username  
and password with  
your own!

2: Initialise driver

```
        Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
```

3: Open Connection

```
        Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
```

4: Query

```
        Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM album";
        ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
```

5. Process results

```
        while (rs.next()) {
            System.out.print("Artist ID: " + rs.getObject("artistid")
                + " Title: " + rs.getObject("title") + "\n");
        }
```

```
        rs.close();   stmt.close();   con.close();
    } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println(e); } }
```

6&7: Clean-up environment



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```
Artist ID: 0 Title: Diamond Dogs
Artist ID: 0 Title: Station to Station
Artist ID: 1 Title: The Beatles
Artist ID: 2 Title: The Idiot
Artist ID: 3 Title: For Your Pleasure
Artist ID: 1 Title: Revolver
Artist ID: 5 Title: Sabbath Bloody Sabbath
Artist ID: 6 Title: Welcome to Jamrock
Artist ID: 7 Title: The Top
Artist ID: 8 Title: Strange Days
Artist ID: 9 Title: Appetite for Destruction
Artist ID: 4 Title: Trans-Europe Express
Artist ID: 10 Title: Bleach
Artist ID: 0 Title: The Man Who Sold The World
Artist ID: 1 Title: Abbey Road
Artist ID: 13 Title: Hounds of Love
Artist ID: 14 Title: The Velvet Underground and Nico
Artist ID: 15 Title: The Stone Roses
Artist ID: 16 Title: Kid A
Artist ID: 17 Title: Exile On Main St
Artist ID: 18 Title: It Takes A Nation Of Millions To Hold Us Back
Artist ID: 19 Title: Led Zeppelin
Artist ID: 20 Title: The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion
Artist ID: 21 Title: Imagine

Process finished with exit code 0
```



## 2. Example of INSERT Query

Insert.java

1: Import

```
import java.sql.*;
```

```
class Insert {
```

```
    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        String USERNAME= "postgres"; String PASSWORD = "password";
```

```
        String URL= "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/Music";
```

```
        try {
```

2: Initialise driver

```
            Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
```

3: Open Connection

```
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
```

4&5: Execute command

```
            Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
```

```
            String sql = "INSERT INTO label VALUES ('Warner', 'New York', 'USA')";
```

```
            int count = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

```
            System.out.print("Inserted " + count + " records successfully");
```

```
            stmt.close();
```

```
            con.close();
```

6&7: Clean-up environment

```
        } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }}
```



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```
Music=# select * from label;
```

name	region	country
RCA	New York	USA
Apple	London	UK
Island	London	UK
Parlophone	London	UK
Vertigo	London	UK
Universal	Santa Monica	USA
Fiction	London	UK
Elektra	New York	USA
Geffen	Santa Monica	USA
Klink Klang	Dusseldorf	Germany
Sub Pop	Seattle	USA
EMI	London	UK
Sony	New York	USA
Verve	Santa Monica	USA
Silvertone	London	UK
Silvertone	Illinois	USA
Rolling Stones Records	London	UK
Def Jam	New York	USA
Atlantic	Los Angeles	USA
Def American	Los Angeles	USA
Warner	New York	USA

(21 rows)



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Table label after running

Insert.java

### 3. Example of UPDATE Query

Update.java

1: Import

```
import java.sql.*;
```

```
class Update {
```

```
    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        String USERNAME= "postgres"; String PASSWORD = "password";
```

```
        String URL= "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/Music";
```

```
        try {
```

2: Initialise driver

```
            Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
```

3: Open Connection

```
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
```

4&5: Execute command

```
            Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
```

```
            String sql = "UPDATE label SET name = 'BMG' WHERE name = 'Warner';
```

```
            int count = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

```
            System.out.print("Updated " + count + " records successfully");
```

```
            stmt.close();
```

```
            con.close();
```

6&7: Clean-up environment

```
        } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }}
```



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```
Music=# select * from label;
```

name	region	country
RCA	New York	USA
Apple	London	UK
Island	London	UK
Parlophone	London	UK
Vertigo	London	UK
Universal	Santa Monica	USA
Fiction	London	UK
Elektra	New York	USA
Geffen	Santa Monica	USA
Klink Klang	Dusseldorf	Germany
Sub Pop	Seattle	USA
EMI	London	UK
Sony	New York	USA
Verve	Santa Monica	USA
Silvertone	London	UK
Silvertone	Illinois	USA
Rolling Stones Records	London	UK
Def Jam	New York	USA
Atlantic	Los Angeles	USA
Def American	Los Angeles	USA
BMG	New York	USA

(21 rows)



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Table label after running

Update.java



## 4. Example of DELETE Query

Delete.java

1: Import

```
import java.sql.*;
```

```
class Delete {
```

```
    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        String USERNAME= "postgres"; String PASSWORD = "password";
```

```
        String URL= "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/Music";
```

```
        try {
```

2: Initialise driver

```
            Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
```

3: Open Connection

```
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
```

4&5: Execute command

```
            Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
```

```
            String sql = "DELETE FROM label WHERE name = 'BMG';
```

```
            int count = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

```
            System.out.print("Deleted " + count + " records successfully");
```

```
            stmt.close();
```

```
            con.close();
```

6&7: Clean-up environment

```
        } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }}
```



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```
Music=# select * from label;
```

name	region	country
RCA	New York	USA
Apple	London	UK
Island	London	UK
Parlophone	London	UK
Vertigo	London	UK
Universal	Santa Monica	USA
Fiction	London	UK
Elektra	New York	USA
Geffen	Santa Monica	USA
Klink Klang	Dusseldorf	Germany
Sub Pop	Seattle	USA
EMI	London	UK
Sony	New York	USA
Verve	Santa Monica	USA
Silvertone	London	UK
Silvertone	Illinois	USA
Rolling Stones Records	London	UK
Def Jam	New York	USA
Atlantic	Los Angeles	USA
Def American	Los Angeles	USA
(20 rows)		

No record with name = "BMG" →



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Table label after running

Delete.java

# Working with Prepared Statements

The advantages of PreparedStatement objects over Statement objects are:

1. The mechanism for inserting parameter values takes care of all necessary special character quoting in the correct manner.
2. They are more efficient for repetitive queries that are very similar except for some parameter values, because SQL is compiled once and executed many times, with the parameter values substituted in each execution.
3. Prevents SQL injections.



# Working with Prepared Statements

- Scenario 1: Special characters

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO customer VALUES ('16', 'Marc', 'O' 'Reilly',  
'54', 'NN168S', '3854' )";  
int count = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

Notice that the syntax of the SQL string passed as an argument must match the syntax of the database being used. The name *O'Reilly* is entered as `O 'Reilly`, because the `'` must be escaped.

# Example of PreparedStatement

PreparedStatement.java

Parameters are specified as '?'

Parameter positions start at 1

Parameters are set using setInt, setString, etc.

The statement can be executed using execute, executeUpdate or executeQuery

Parameters can be cleared

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO customer VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)";
PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement(sql);
pstmt.clearParameters();
pstmt.setInt(1, 16);
pstmt.setString(2, "Marc");
pstmt.setString(3, "O'Reilly");
pstmt.setString(4, "54");
pstmt.setString(5, "NN168S");
pstmt.setInt(6, 3854);
int count = pstmt.executeUpdate();
System.out.print("Inserted" + count + " records successfully \n");

pstmt.clearParameters();
pstmt.setInt(1, 17);
pstmt.setString(2, "Olivia");
pstmt.setString(3, "O'Neill");
pstmt.setString(4, "456A");
pstmt.setString(5, "B59HW");
pstmt.setInt(6, 7653);
count = pstmt.executeUpdate();
System.out.print("Inserted" + count + " records successfully");

pstmt.close();
```

Constructed with SQL statement



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Music=# select \* from customer;

custid	fname	lname	houenum	postcode	creditcard
0	Terry	David	14	N164PT	1234
1	Terry	David	34b	NW16HJ	2343
2	Constance	Wilson	3	MK24UJ	4354
3	Helen	Babbage	4	B705GH	6577
4	Bill	Drummond	40	OX15FH	8877
5	Ada	Partridge	77	LS705DF	4545
6	William	Stringer	2202c	E172RW	1231
7	Rodney	Silvers	2	AL18RT	2846
8	Jimmy	Osmond	1874	M45FT	7485
9	Horatio	Walters	14	WS19BB	2332
10	Paul	Cook	1	NW15DP	8786
11	Steve	Jones	1	NW15DP	9987
12	Glen	Matlock	1	NW15DP	2865
13	John	Lydon	1	NW15DP	2227
14	Marc	Feld	40	N165WE	7803
15	Reginald	Dwight	70	OX25PL	5591
16	Marc	O'Reilly	54	NN168SH	3854
17	Olivia	O'Neill	456A	B59HW	7653

(18 rows)



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Table customer after running

Preparedstmt.java

# Working with Prepared Statements

- Scenario 2: SQL Injections

```
String country = "UK"); DELETE FROM sale WHERE ('1' = '1";  
String sql = "INSERT INTO artist VALUES ('23', 'Queen', '\" + country + "')";  
stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```



An attacker can submit a valid SQL statement that changes the logic of the initial query used by the application. This is a software vulnerability known as SQL injection.



- The attacker can view/modify/delete sensitive data of other users or even get unauthorized access to the entire system.

In the previous example, the user successfully inserted a new entry in the artist table, but also deleted all the entries in the sale table.

```
Music=# select * from sale;
salesref | custid | albumid | saledate
-----+-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)
```

```
Music=# select * from artist;
artistid | name | countryoforigin
-----+-----+-----
0 | David Bowie | UK
1 | The Beatles | UK
2 | Iggy Pop | USA
3 | Roxy Music | UK
4 | Kraftwerk | Germany
5 | Black Sabbath | UK
6 | Damian Marley | Jamaica
7 | The Cure | UK
8 | The Doors | USA
9 | Guns N' Roses | USA
10 | Nirvana | USA
11 | The Faces | UK
12 | Jimi Hendrix | USA
13 | Kate Bush | UK
14 | The Velvet Underground | USA
15 | The Stone Roses | UK
16 | Radiohead | UK
17 | The Rolling Stones | UK
18 | Public Enemy | USA
19 | Led Zeppelin | UK
20 | The Black Crowes | USA
21 | John Lennon | UK
22 | Bon Jovi | US
23 | Queen | UK
(24 rows)
```





We can use PreparedStatement to prevent an SQL injection:

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO artist VALUES ('23', 'Queen', ?)";
PreparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement(sql);
pstmt.clearParameters();
pstmt.setString(1, "UK");

int count = pstmt.executeUpdate();
System.out.print("Inserted" + count + " records successfully \n");

pstmt.close();
```



# References

- [Oracle Tutorial: Lesson: JDBC Basics](#)
- [PostgreSQL JDBC Driver Documentation](#)
- [PostgreSQL JDBC Tutorial](#)
- [Package java.sql](#)

