

**JDBC AND DATABASES**

**Worksheet 2.1**

**Check out the words below and tell your teacher and classmates how many of them you already know. Share their meanings with the class and write down the meanings of the ones you don’t know.**

**Vocabulary**

* API: APLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE / INTERFASE DE PROGRAMACIÓN DE APLICACIONES
* Conceived : CONCEBIR/CONCEBIDO , THINK OF / COME UP WHIT / PENSAR / PROPONER / SALIR CON UNA NUEVA IDEA
* Release: LAUNCH / SET FREE / LET OUT , REALIZAR, LANZAR, LIBERAR, DEJAR SALIR
* Client-side: LADO DEL CLIENTE / WEBSITE/UI /FRONT /END .
* Server-side: LADE DEL SERVIDOR / BACK END / DATA/ SOFTWARE
* Handles: MANAGE / MANEJAR, SOLVE A SOLUTIONS / SOLUCIONAR UNA SITUACIÓN
* Layers: CAPAS / SUPERFACE
* Supports: APOYAR , HELP
* Beneath: UNDER, BELLOW – DEBAJO/ABAJO

**Worksheet 2.2**

**Vocabulary in context: use the words you just learned to complete the statements. Make sure you understand well the context before using every word!**

1. **They lived \_\_\_BENEATH\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same roof.**
2. **When using Photoshop, or any other drawing app, I recommend you to use different \_\_\_LAYERS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; one for the sketch, another one for the painting, an extra one for the shadows and illumination, and a last one for the line art.**
3. **Sometimes, the applications are \_\_\_CONCEIVED\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a different purpose they might have right now, for example, the video game, the sims, was \_REALEASED /CONCEIVED\_ at the beginning to be a home designing tool.**
4. **When you are creating an interface where different applications are communicating among them, you are creating an \_\_\_API\_\_\_**
5. **Different video games companies \_\_\_RELEASE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new expansion or version of the video game every year.**
6. **John always \_\_HANDLES\_\_ any situation, he's good at solving problems.**
7. **A free course of programming \_\_\_SUPPORTS\_\_\_ the generation and development of professionals in the 5th revolution.**
8. **APIs have two sides the \_\_\_\_CLIENT-SIDE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the user is, and the \_\_\_\_SERVER-SIDE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where all the information is stored.**

**Worksheet 2.3**

**Watch the video** [**“Questioning - Reading Strategies & Skills for Improved Comprehension”**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blbTZKQoxdQ)**, and complete the following statements:**

* Questioning is important because it allows \_\_TO CONNECT A READER WITH THE TEXT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Good readers should generate questions \_BEFORE\_, \_\_\_DURING\_\_ and \_\_\_\_AFTER\_\_\_\_\_ reading.
* Making \_\_\_PREDICTIONS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a consequence, it’s an effect of asking.
* Make an inference means \_\_TO READ BETWEEN THE LINES\_\_\_\_ .
* Being detectives helps to find answer to \_\_EXPLICIT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_IMPLICIT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions.
* Effectively questions before, during and after reading a text gives you:
  + P \_\_\_\_PURPOSE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + M \_\_\_\_\_\_MEANING\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + C \_\_\_CONNECTION TO TEXT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Worksheet 2.4**

**While you read the following text, you will see some \*SSQ\* signs in different sections of it. Whenever you see it, you have to:**

* Stop reading.
* Summarize what you have read so far.
* Formulate a question.

**Introduction to Java Database Connectivity**

**What is JDBC?**

JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) is the Java **API** that manages connecting to a database, issuing **queries** and commands, and handling results obtained from the database. It was released in 1997 and was one of the first components developed for the Java persistence layer. \***SSQ\***

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JDBC was initially **conceived** as a client-side API, enabling a Java client to interact with a data source. That changed with JDBC 2.0, which included an optional package supporting server-side JDBC connections. Every new JDBC **release** since then has included updates to both the **client-side** package (java.sql) and the **server-side** package (javax.sql). \***SSQ\***

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**How JDBC works?**

JDBC offers a programming-level interface that **handles** the mechanics of Java applications

communicating with a database or RDBMS. The JDBC interface consists of two **layers**:

1. The JDBC API **supports** communication between the Java application and the JDBC manager.
2. The JDBC driver supports communication between the JDBC manager and the database driver.

JDBC is the common API that your application code interacts with. **Beneath** that is the JDBC-compliant driver for the database you are using. \***SSQ\***

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**Using JDBC to connect to a database**

One of the fortunate facts of programming in the Java ecosystem is that it is easy to find a stable JDBC database connector for any database you choose. \***SSQ\***

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**Worksheet 2.5**

**WRAP-UP**

**Share your questions in the PADLET so your group mates can read them. Then read your group mates questions and answer them.**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**Worksheet 2.6**

**Make sure you fill out the following self-evaluation section about today’s lesson:**

1. Entiendo qué es JDBC.

**Yes 😃 Maybe 😐 No 😟**

1. Entiendo en qué consiste la estrategia SSQ.

**Yes 😃 Maybe 😐 No 😟**

1. Aplicar la estrategia SSQ mientras leo me ayuda a entender el texto mejor.

**Yes 😃 Maybe 😐 No 😟**