

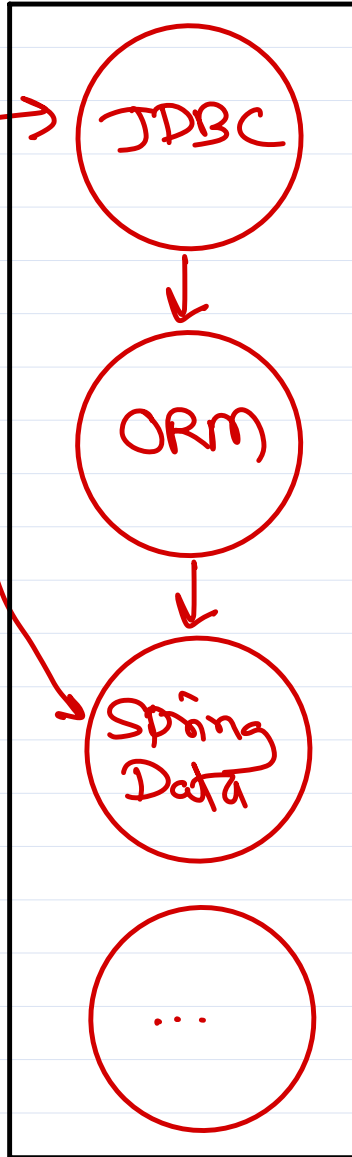


# Advanced Java

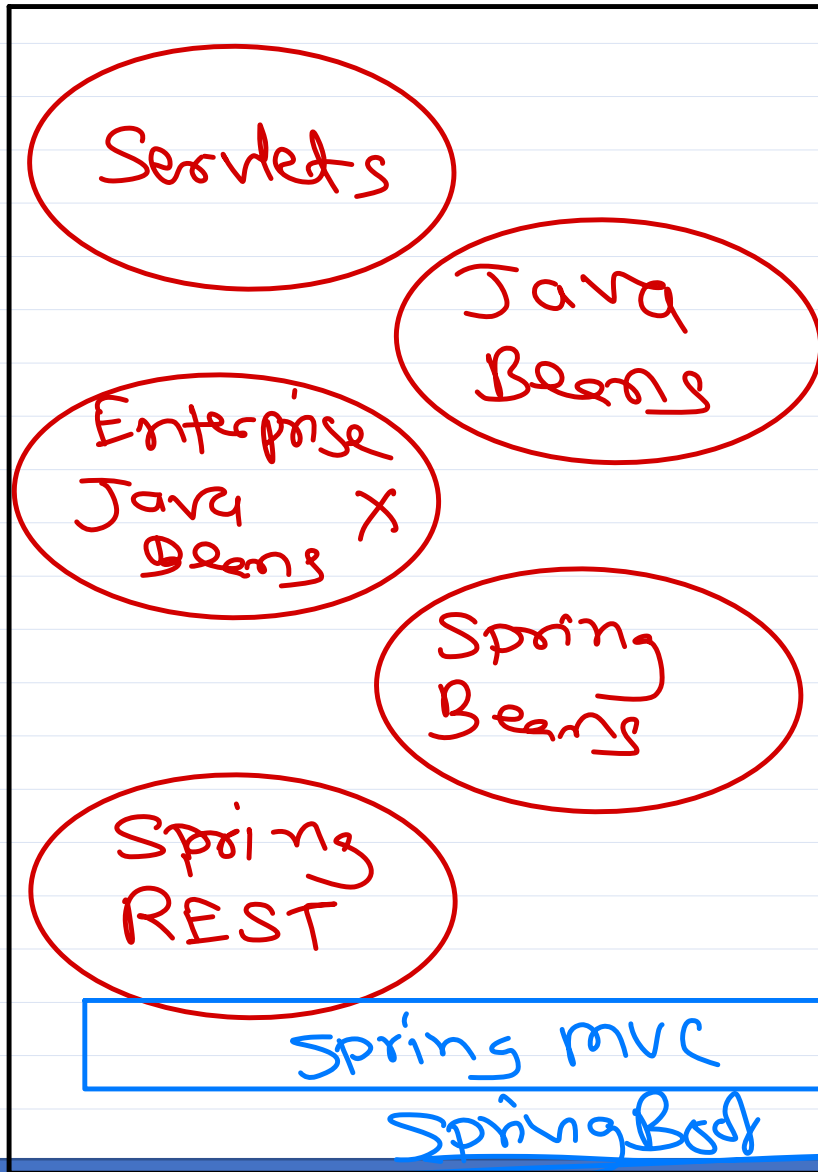
*Trainer: Nilesh Ghule*



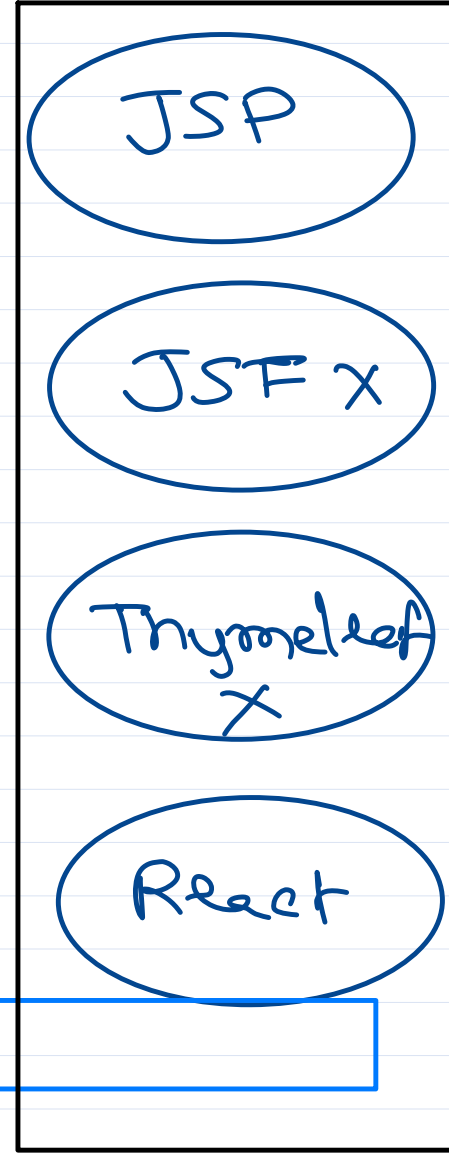
# Database



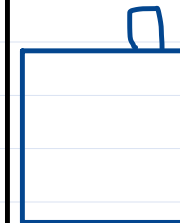
# Business Logic



# Frontend Enterprise application

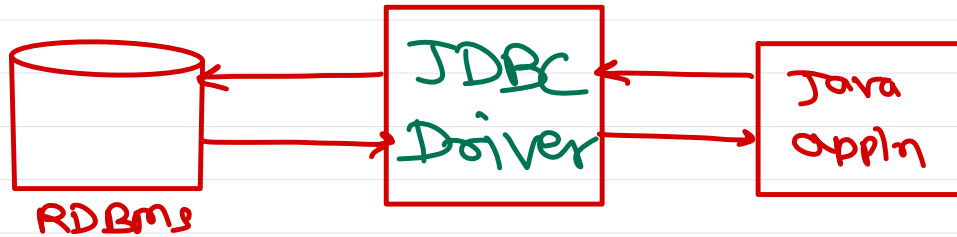


Java EE  
Set of specs.  
① JDBC  
② Servlet  
③ JSP  
④ JPA  
⑤ EJB  
⑥ JNDI  
⋮



# JDBC

\* Specification to connect any RDBMS from Java appln.



JDBC converts Java req to db understandable form and DB response to Java understandable form.

DB

- ① Table
- ② Row/Column
- ③ SQL

Java

- ① class
- ② objects

JDBC specs given as set of interfaces & helper classes:

java.sql

\* interfaces:

- ① Driver
- ② Connection
- ③ Statement
  - ↑ PreparedStatement
  - ↑ CallableStatement
- ④ ResultSet

\* classes:

- ① Driver Manager
- ② Date, Blob, ...

JDBC driver → set of classes implementing JDBC interfaces.

① Type I driver  
JDBC ⇌ ODBC

② Type II Driver  

```
graph LR; C[C/C++] <--> J[Java];
```

③ Type III driver  

```
graph LR; DB[(DB)] <--> MW[Middle Ware] <--> Driver[Driver];
```

④ Type IV driver  

```
graph LR; DB[(DB)] <--> Driver[Driver] <--> Java[Java app];
```

# JDBC programming steps

- ① add jdbc driver jar into project class path.  
Project properties → Java Build Path → Libraries - classpath → Add external jar + select jdbc driver jar (downloaded) + OK.
- ② load & register jdbc driver class.  
`Class.forName("pkg.DriverClassName");`
- ③ create jdbc connection (using DriverManager).  
`url = "jdbc:dbname:...";`  
`con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, passwd);`
- ④ create jdbc statement.  
`stmt = con.createStatement();`
- ⑤ execute sql query (using stmt) & process result.  
`cnt = stmt.executeUpdate("non-select sql");`  
`rs = stmt.executeQuery("select sql");`  
`while (rs.next()) {`  
`val1 = rs.getInt("col1");`  
`val2 = rs.getString("col2");`  
`val3 = rs.getDouble("col3");`  
`val4 = rs.getDate("col4");`  
`...`  
`}`  
`rs.close();`
- ⑥ close stmt & connection.  
`stmt.close();`  
`con.close();`

if user input is concatenated to sql query, the malicious content by user may cause unexpected results / damage → SQL Injection

Avoid using Statement (ie. sql queries with string concat).

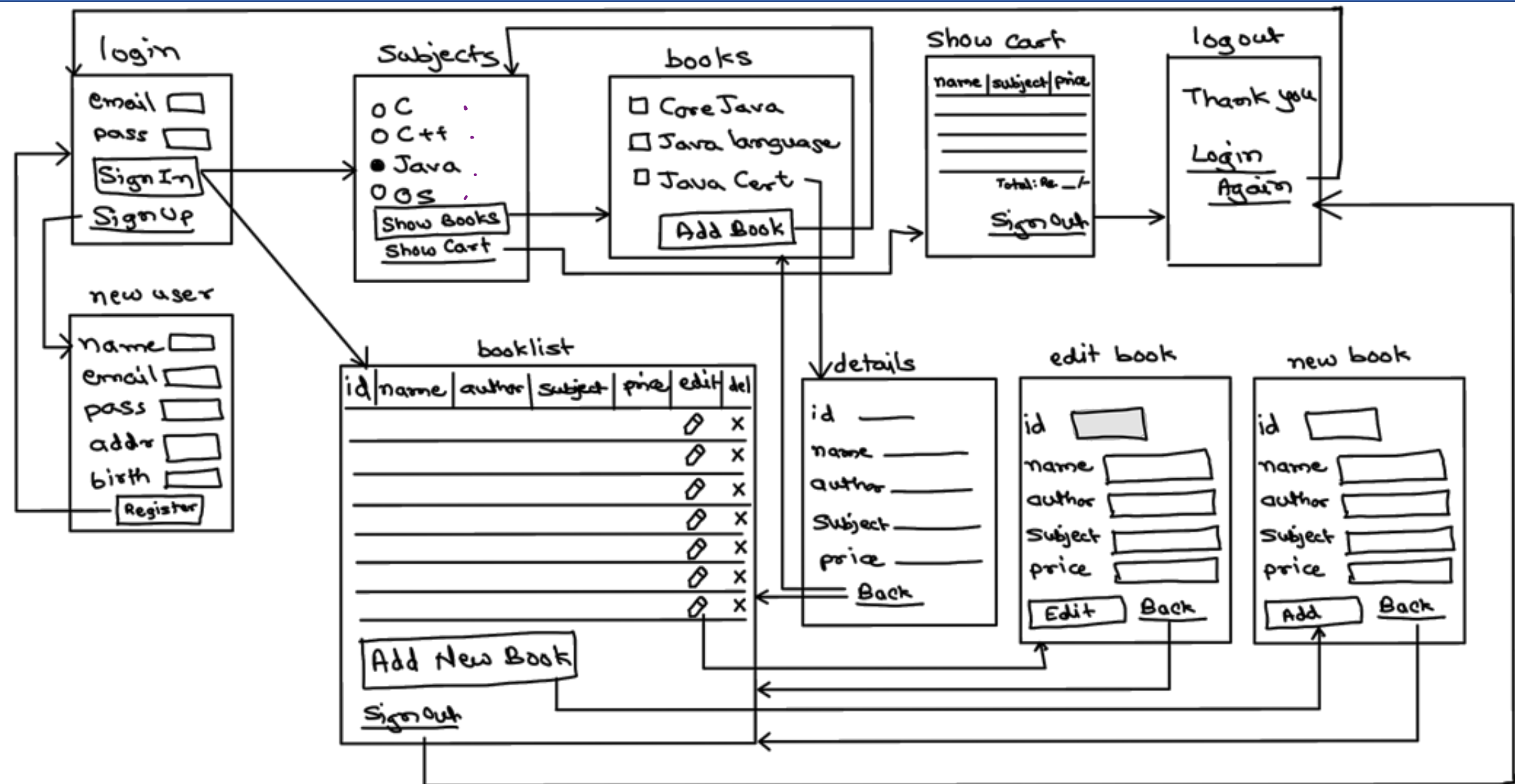


# JDBC programming steps

- ① add jdbc driver jar into project class path.  
Project properties → Java Build Path → Libraries - Classpath → Add external jar + select jdbc driver jar (downloaded) + OK.
- ② load & register jdbc driver class.  
`Class.forName("pkg.DriverClassName");`
- ③ create jdbc connection (using DriverManager).  
`url = "jdbc:dbname:...";`  
`con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, passwd);`
- ④ create jdbc statement.  
`sql = "select or non select sql with params ?";` // parameterized query  
`stmt = con.prepareStatement(sql);`
- ⑤ execute sql query (using stmt) & process result.  
`stmt.setInt(1, val1);`  
`stmt.setString(2, val2);`  
`stmt.setDouble(3, val3);` } set value of each param (?).  
`int = stmt.executeUpdate(X);`  
`rs = stmt.executeQuery(X);`  
`while (rs.next()) {`  
`val1 = rs.getInt("col1");`  
`val2 = rs.getString("col2");`  
`...`  
`}`  
`rs.close();`
- ⑥ close stmt & connection.  
`stmt.close();`  
`con.close();`



# Bookshop project





*Thank you!*

Nilesh Ghule <nilesh@sunbeaminfo.com>

