

Core Java

Agenda

- JDBC
- HTTP
- Servlets

JDBC

Call Stored Procedure using JDBC (without OUT parameters)

- Stored Procedure - Change price of given book id.

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_updateprice(IN p_id INT, IN p_price DOUBLE)  
BEGIN  
    UPDATE books SET price=p_price WHERE id=p_id;  
END;  
//  
  
DELIMITER ;
```

```
CALL sp_updateprice(22, 543.21);
```

- JDBC use CallableStatement interface to invoke the stored procedures.
- CallableStatement interface is extended from PreparedStatement interface.

- Steps to call Stored procedure are same as PreparedStatement.
 - Create connection.
 - Create CallableStatement using con.prepareCall("CALL ...").
 - Set IN parameters using stmt.setXYZ(...);
 - Execute the procedure using stmt.executeQuery() or stmt.executeUpdate().
 - Close statement & connection.
- To invoke stored procedure, in general stmt.execute() is called. This method returns true, if it is returning ResultSet (i.e. multi-row result). Otherwise it returns false, if it is returning update/affected rows count.

```
boolean isResultSet = stmt.execute();
if(isResultSet) {
    ResultSet rs = stmt.getResultSet();
    // process the ResultSet
}
else {
    int count = stmt.getUpdateCount();
    // process the count
}
```

Call Stored Procedure using JDBC (with OUT parameters)

- Stored Procedure - Get title and price of given book id.

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_gettitleprice(IN p_id INT, OUT p_name CHAR(40), OUT p_price DOUBLE)
BEGIN
    SELECT name INTO p_name FROM books WHERE id=p_id;
    SELECT price INTO p_price FROM books WHERE id=p_id;
END;
```

```
//  
  
DELIMITER ;
```

```
CALL sp_gettitleprice(22, @p_name, @p_price);  
  
SELECT @p_name, @p_price;
```

- Steps to call Stored procedure with out params.
 - Create connection.
 - Create CallableStatement using con.prepareCall("CALL ...").
 - Set IN parameters using stmt.setXYZ(...) and register out parameters using stmt.registerOutParam(...).
 - Execute the procedure using stmt.execute().
 - Get values of out params using stmt.getXYZ(paramNumber).
 - Close statement & connection.

Transaction Management

- RDBMS Transactions
 - Transaction is set of DML operations to be executed as a single unit. Either all queries in tx should be successful or all should be discarded.
 - The transactions must be atomic. They should never be partial.

```
CREATE TABLE accounts(id INT, type CHAR(30), balance DOUBLE);  
INSERT INTO accounts VALUES (1, 'Saving', 30000.00);  
INSERT INTO accounts VALUES (2, 'Saving', 2000.00);  
INSERT INTO accounts VALUES (3, 'Saving', 10000.00);  
  
SELECT * FROM accounts;
```

```
--START TRANSACTION;
SET @@autocommit=0;

UPDATE accounts SET balance=balance-4000 WHERE id=1;
UPDATE accounts SET balance=balance+4000 WHERE id=2;

SELECT * FROM accounts;

COMMIT;
-- OR
ROLLBACK;
```

- JDBC transactions (Logical code)

```
try(Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(DB_URL, DB_USER, DB_PASSWORD)) {
    con.setAutoCommit(false); // start transaction
    String sql = "UPDATE accounts SET balance=balance+? WHERE id=?";
    try(PreparedStatement stmt = con.prepareStatement(sql)) {
        stmt.setDouble(1, -3000.0); // amount=3000.0
        stmt.setInt(2, 1); // accid = 1
        cnt1 = stmt.executeUpdate();
        stmt.setDouble(1, +3000.0); // amount=3000.0
        stmt.setInt(2, 2); // accid = 2
        cnt2 = stmt.executeUpdate();
        if(cnt1 == 0 || cnt2 == 0)
            throw new RuntimeException("Account Not Found");
    }
    con.commit(); // commit transaction
}
catch(Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    con.rollback(); // rollback transaction
}
```

ResultSet

- ResultSet types

- TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY -- default type

- next() -- fetch the next row from the db and return true. If no row is available, return false.

```
while(rs.next()) {  
    // ...  
}
```

- TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE

- next() -- fetch the next row from the db and return true. If no row is available, return false.
 - previous() -- fetch the previous row from the db and return true. If no row is available, return false.
 - absolute(rownum) -- fetch the row with given row number and return true. If no row is available (of that number), return false.
 - relative(rownum) -- fetch the row of next rownum from current position and return true. If no row is available (of that number), return false.
 - first(), last() -- fetch the first/last row from db.
 - beforeFirst(), afterLast() -- set ResultSet to respective positions.
 - INSENSITIVE -- After taking ResultSet if any changes are done in database, those will NOT be available/accessible using ResultSet object. Such ResultSet is INSENSITIVE to the changes (done externally).

- TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE

- SCROLL -- same as above.
 - SENSITIVE -- After taking ResultSet if any changes are done in database, those will be available/accessible using ResultSet object. Such ResultSet is SENSITIVE to the changes (done externally).

- ResultSet concurrency

- CONCUR_READ_ONLY -- Using this ResultSet one can only read from db (not DML operations). This is default concurrency.
 - CONCUR_UPDATABLE -- Using this ResultSet one can read from db as well as perform INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE operations on database.

```
String sql = "SELECT roll, name, marks FROM students";  
stmt = con.prepareStatement(sql, ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE, ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
```

```
rs = stmt.executeQuery();
```

```
rs.absolute(2); // moves the cursor to the 2nd row of rs
rs.updateString("name", "Bill"); // updates the 'name' column of row 2 to be Bill
rs.updateDouble("marks", 76.32); // updates the 'marks' column of row 2 to be 76.32
rs.updateRow(); // updates the row in the database
```

```
rs.moveToInsertRow(); // moves cursor to the insert row -- is a blank row
rs.updateInt(1, 9); // updates the 1st column (roll) to be 9
rs.updateString(2, "AINSWORTH"); // updates the 2nd column (name) of to be AINSWORTH
rs.updateDouble(3, 76.23); // updates the 3rd column (marks) to true 76.23
rs.insertRow(); // inserts the row in the database
rs.moveToCurrentRow();
```

```
rs.absolute(2); // moves the cursor to the 2nd row of rs
rs.deleteRow(); // deletes the current row from the db
```

JDBC Tutorials

- Transactions: https://youtu.be/Wh6nrkB_o8c
- DAOs: <https://youtu.be/Tflpk7ITCGk>

HTTP protocol

- HTTP -- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
- Connection-less protocol.
- State-less protocol.

- Request-response model.
- Web server is program that enable loading multiple web applications in it.
- Web application is set of web pages (static or dynamic), which are served over HTTP protocol.
- Client makes request by entering URL, click submit, or click hyper-link.
- URL: http://server:port/appln/resource
 - http: protocol/scheme
 - server: machine name or IP address
 - port: default 80
 - URI: /appln/resource
- Request Headers
 - Server/Host: server name/ip + port
 - User-Agent: Browser type/version
 - URI
 - HTTP version: 1.0 or 1.1
 - Content-Type: Type of data in Request body -- application/json, text/...
 - Length: Number of bytes in Request body
 - Method:
 - GET: Get the resource from the server.
 - Request sent when URL entered in address bar, hyper-link is clicked, html form with method=get is submitted.
 - The data (in html form) is sent via URL.
 - Not secured (because data visible in URL).
 - Faster.
 - POST: Post data to the server.
 - Request sent when html form with method=post is submitted.
 - The data (in html form) is sent via request body.
 - More secure
 - HEAD: Send response headers only.
 - No response data is sent to the client.
 - PUT: Put/upload a resource on server.
 - DELETE: Delete a resource from the server.
 - TRACE: Tracing/Information logging

- OPTIONS: To know which request methods are supported for the resource.
- Cookies, ...
- Request Body: JSON, Form-Data, or Other.
- Response Headers
 - Status: Code/Text
 - 1xx: Information
 - 2xx: Success e.g. 200 (Ok), 201 (Created), ...
 - 3xx: Redirection e.g. 302
 - 4xx: Client errors e.g. 404 (Not found), 403 (Forbidden), ...
 - 5xx: Server errors e.g. 500 (Internal server error), ...
 - Content-Type: Type of data in Response body
 - text/... : plain, html, xml
 - image/...: png, jpeg, gif, svg
 - audio/...: mp3, wav
 - video/...: mpeg
 - application/...: json, ...
 - Length: Number of bytes in Response Body
 - Cookies, ...
 - Server Info: IP, port, server type, ...
- Quick Revision: https://youtu.be/N_cgBn2KIto

Java EE

- Java SE -- Java Standard Edition
- Java ME -- Java Micro Edition
- Java EE -- Java Enterprise Edition
 - Enterprise: Business/Organization.
 - Java EE -- Designed to develop applications for enterprises.
 - n-tier applications
 - Database
 - Data access
 - Business logic (s)

- Presentation (Frontend)

- Java EE -- For developing web applications and web services
- Java EE is a set of specifications (given by Oracle/Sun/Jakarta in form of interfaces). It includes servlet, jsp, jsf, ejb, jpa, etc.

Java Servlet

- Servlet is a Java class that is executed in Java web server, when request is done by the client, and produces response that is sent to the client.
- Servlet specs include multiple interfaces like Servlet, ServletRequest, ServletResponse, Filter, RequestDispatcher, etc.
- HelloServlet class

```
@WebServlet("/hello")
public class HelloServlet extends HttpServlet {
    @Override
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException, IOException {
        resp.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = resp.getWriter();
        out.println("<html>");
        out.println("<head>");
        out.println("<title>Hello DMC</title>");
        out.println("</head>");
        out.println("<body>");
        out.println("<h1>Hello, Servlet!</h1>");
        Date d = new Date();
        out.println("Current time: " + d.toString());
        out.println("</body>");
        out.println("</html>");
    }
}
```

- Hello Servlet application steps
 - Refer screenshots

Assignments

1. Create a SubjectsServlets that displays all subjects as radio buttons in a HTML form.

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