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## Day 21

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Task 1: Establishing Database Connections
Write a Java program that connects to a SQLite database and prints
out the connection object to confirm successful connection.
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class SQLiteConnectionExample {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Connection connection = null:
try {
Class.forName("org.sqlite.JDBC");
String url = "jdbc:sqlite:/path/to/your/database.db"; // Replace this with the path to
your SQLite database file
connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
if (connection != null) {
System.out.println("Connected to the SQLite database.");
System.out.println("Connection object: " + connection);
} else {
System.out.println("Failed to connect to the SQLite database.");
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
System.out.println("SQLite JDBC driver not found.");
e.printStackTrace();
} catch (SQLException e) {
System.out.println("Failed to connect to the SQLite database.");
e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
// Close the connection
if (connection != null) {
connection.close();
} catch (SQLException e) {
e.printStackTrace();
Task 2: SQL Queries using JDBC
Create a table 'User' with a following schema 'User ID' and
'Password' stored as hash format (note you have research on how
to generate hash from a string), accept "User ID" and "Password"
as input and check in the table if they match to confirm whether
user access is allowed or not.
let's create the SQLite table 'User':
CREATE TABLE User (
UserID TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
PasswordHash TEXT
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let's write the Java code to perform the authentication:
import java.sql.*;
public class UserAuthentication {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String url = "jdbc:sqlite:/path/to/your/database.db"; // Replace this with the path to
your SQLite database file
try (Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url)) {
String userId = "user123"; // Example user ID
String password = "password123"; // Example password
String hashedPassword = hashPassword(password);
String sql = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE UserID = ? AND PasswordHash = ?";
try (PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(sql)) {
statement.setString(1, userId);
statement.setString(2, hashedPassword);
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuerv():
if (resultSet.next()) {
System.out.println("User authentication successful. Access granted.");
} else {
System.out.println("Invalid credentials. Access denied."):
} catch (SQLException e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
private static String hashPassword(String password) {
return "hashed_" + password; // Replace this with your actual hashing logic
}
}
Task 3: PreparedStatement
Modify the SELECT query program to use PreparedStatement to
parameterize the guery and prevent SQL injection.
import java.sql.*;
public class UserAuthentication {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String url = "jdbc:sqlite:/path/to/your/database.db"; // Replace this with the path to
your SQLite database file
try (Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url)) {
String userId = "user123"; // Example user ID
String password = "password123"; // Example password
String hashedPassword = hashPassword(password);
String sql = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE UserID = ? AND PasswordHash = ?";
try (PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(sql)) {
statement.setString(1, userId);
statement.setString(2, hashedPassword);
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();
if (resultSet.next()) {
System.out.println("User authentication successful. Access granted.");
} else {
System.out.println("Invalid credentials. Access denied.");
} catch (SQLException e) {
e.printStackTrace();
```

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}
}
private static String hashPassword(String password) {

return "hashed_" + password; // Replace this with your actual hashing logic
}
}
```