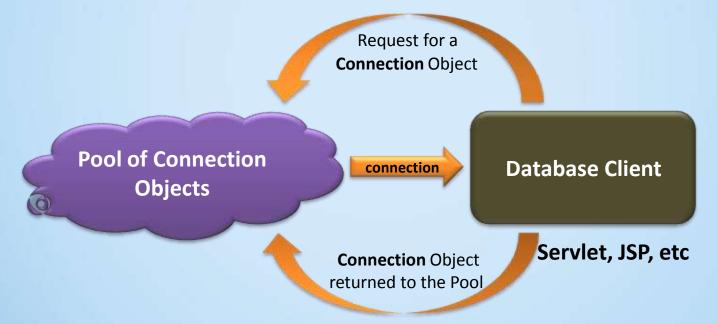


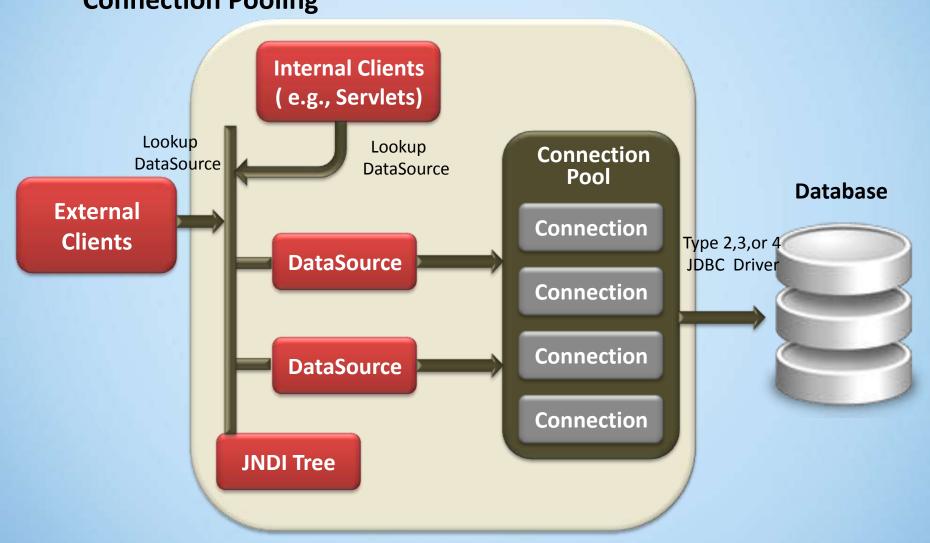
- Creating a Connection object is one of the most expensive operations
 Connection Pooling optimizes the time required to establish a connection with a database.
- Use the Connection objects more efficiently by creating a pool of connections



❖ Initially consumes time but never spend time for establishing new connections.



Connection Pooling





Using the interfaces in the javax.sql package

```
Context context = new InitialContext();

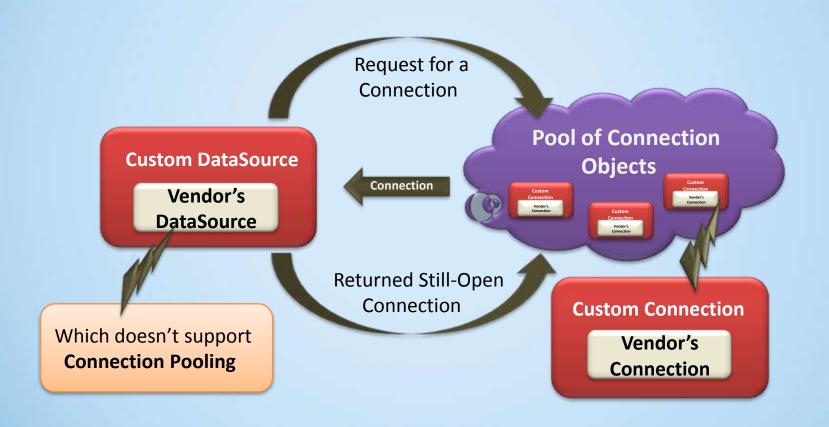
DataSource ds = (DataSource)context.lookup("jdbc/wingsDB");

Connection con = ds.getConnection(username, password);
```

Connection object that will automatically participate in the connection pooling



Classic way to achieve connection pooling





- Most JDBC vendors already have connection pooling facilities
- Connection pooling Utilities
 - Jakarta Commons DBCP
 - http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/dbcp/
 - Part of Jakarta's Commons
 - Designed to pool JDBC connections
 - JakartaCommons Pool
 - o http://jakarta.apache.org/commons/pool/
 - A general-purpose set of APIs used to pool any type of object
- Under the Apache's liberal license, it is available to learn and use
- Connection pools are configured by the Java EE server administrator
- Must be supported by the database driver

Developed by **Apache**



- **Explicitly close all connection objects**
- try, catch and finally block

```
Connection con = null;
Context context = new InitialContext();
try {
  DataSource ds = (DataSource)context.lookup("jdbc/wingsDB");
  con = ds.getConnection(username, password)
   // here we write our codes
catch (Exception e) {
System.out.println("Exception Caught");
```

Note: Codes are continuing in the Next Slide



```
finally {
  if(con != null)
    con.close( );
}
```