

JDBC编程的六个步骤:

先准备导入jar包

1. 注册驱动

```
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver").newInstance();
```

2. 建立连接

url 账号 密码等

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url,name,password);
```

3.创建搬运工statement

```
Statement state = conn.createStatement();
```

4.搬运数据, 执行SQL语句

```
String sql = "select id,name from s_emp";
```

```
ResultSet rs = state.executeQuery(sql);
```

5.处理结果集

```
while(rs.next()){  
    int id = rs.getInt("id");  
    String name = rs.getString(2);  
    System.out.println(id+" "+name);  
}
```

6.关闭连接

```
rs.close();  
state.close();  
conn.close();
```

```

public void test_insert()
{
    String driver="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver";
    String url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@127.0.0.1:1521:orcl";//orcl为sid
    String user="briup";
    String password="briup";
    Connection conn=null;
    Statement stat=null;
    try {
        //1、注册驱动
        Class.forName(driver);
        //2、获取连接
        conn= DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);
        //System.out.println(conn);
        //3、创建statement对象
        stat=conn.createStatement();
        //4、执行sql语句
        String sql="insert into lover values(5,'suxingxing',to_date(
        stat.execute(sql);
        //System.out.println(stat.execute(sql));
        //5、处理结果集,如果有的话就处理,没有就不用处理,当然insert语句就
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    finally{
        //6、关闭资源
        try {
            if(stat!=null)stat.close();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        try {
            if(conn!=null)conn.close();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
}

```