import java.sql.\*; // Using 'Connection', 'Statement' and 'ResultSet' classes in java.sql package

public class JdbcSelectTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try (

// Step 1: Allocate a database 'Connection' object

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(

"jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ebookshop?allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true&useSSL=false&serverTimezone=UTC",

"myuser", "xxxx"); // For MySQL only

// The format is: "jdbc:mysql://hostname:port/databaseName", "username", "password"

// Step 2: Allocate a 'Statement' object in the Connection

Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();

) {

// Step 3: Execute a SQL SELECT query. The query result is returned in a 'ResultSet' object.

String strSelect = "select title, price, qty from books";

System.out.println("The SQL statement is: " + strSelect + "\n"); // Echo For debugging

ResultSet rset = stmt.executeQuery(strSelect);

// Step 4: Process the ResultSet by scrolling the cursor forward via next().

// For each row, retrieve the contents of the cells with getXxx(columnName).

System.out.println("The records selected are:");

int rowCount = 0;

while(rset.next()) { // Move the cursor to the next row, return false if no more row

String title = rset.getString("title");

double price = rset.getDouble("price");

int qty = rset.getInt("qty");

System.out.println(title + ", " + price + ", " + qty);

++rowCount;

}

System.out.println("Total number of records = " + rowCount);

} catch(SQLException ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

} // Step 5: Close conn and stmt - Done automatically by try-with-resources (JDK 7)

}

}