



National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi

Computer Science Department

Fall 2024, Lab Manual - 08



Course Code: SL3001	Course: Software Development and construction
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Lab # 08

Objective

To understand the fundamentals of JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) and how it enables Java applications to interact with various databases. This session will cover the architecture, key components, and basic operations.

What is JDBC?

- JDBC is an API (Application Programming Interface) that allows Java applications to connect and interact with databases.
- It provides methods for querying and updating data in a database, allowing developers to write portable code that can work with different database systems.

Prerequisites

Oracle SQL Developer: We will use Oracle SQL Developer to manage our Oracle database.

IntelliJ IDE: Our Java development will be conducted using IntelliJ.

JDBC Driver: Ensure you have the ojdbc11.jar driver included in your IntelliJ project for Oracle database connectivity. You can download from <https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/appdev/jdbc-downloads.html>

JDBC Architecture

JDBC consists of two main layers:

1. **JDBC API:** Provides the application-to-JDBC Manager connection.
2. **JDBC Driver API:** Enables the JDBC Manager to connect to the database.

JDBC Driver Types:

- **Type 1: JDBC-ODBC Bridge Driver:** Uses ODBC drivers to connect to the database.
- **Type 2: Native-API Driver:** Uses native libraries of the database.
- **Type 3: Network Protocol Driver:** Converts JDBC calls into the database-specific protocol.
- **Type 4: Thin Driver:** Pure Java driver that communicates directly with the database.

Key Components of JDBC

- **DriverManager:** Manages the list of database drivers.
- **Connection:** Represents a session with a specific database.
- **Statement:** Used to execute SQL queries.
- **ResultSet:** Represents the result set of a query.
- **SQLException:** Handles database access errors.

JDBC Project with CMD

- First, we will create new user in our Oracle SQL Developer
- Open Run SQL Command Line and do the following to create new user

- Now Open SQL Developer and Create new Connection

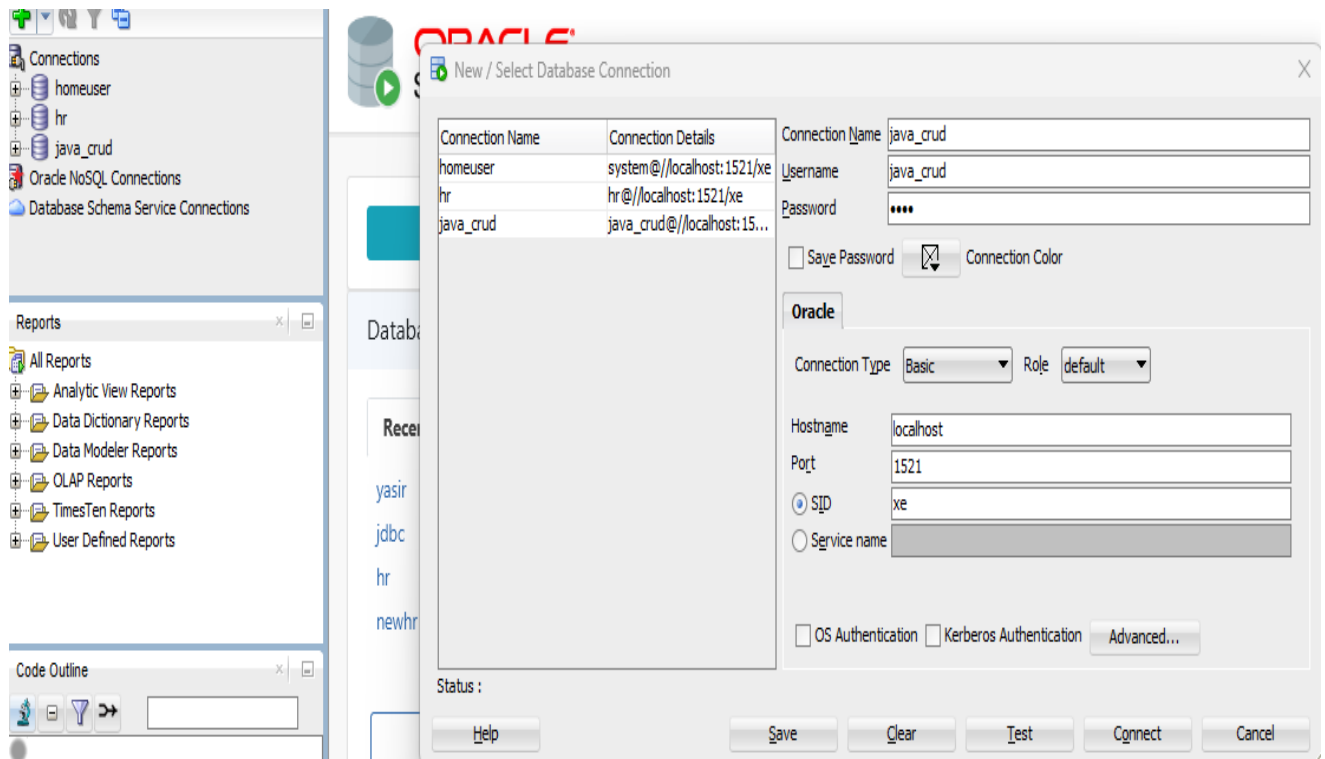
```
SQL> connect sys as sysdba;
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> create user java_crud identified by fast;

User created.

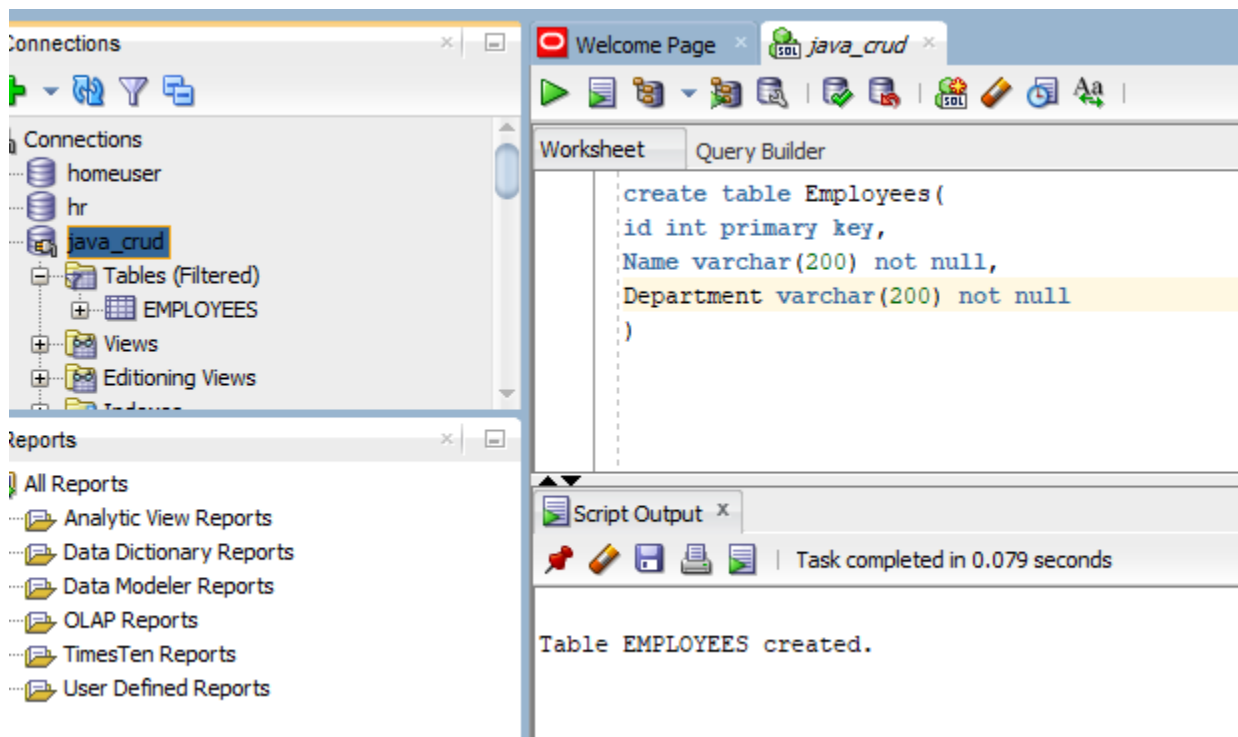
SQL> grant all privileges to fast;
grant all privileges to fast
                        *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01917: user or role 'FAST' does not exist

SQL> grant all privileges to java_crud;

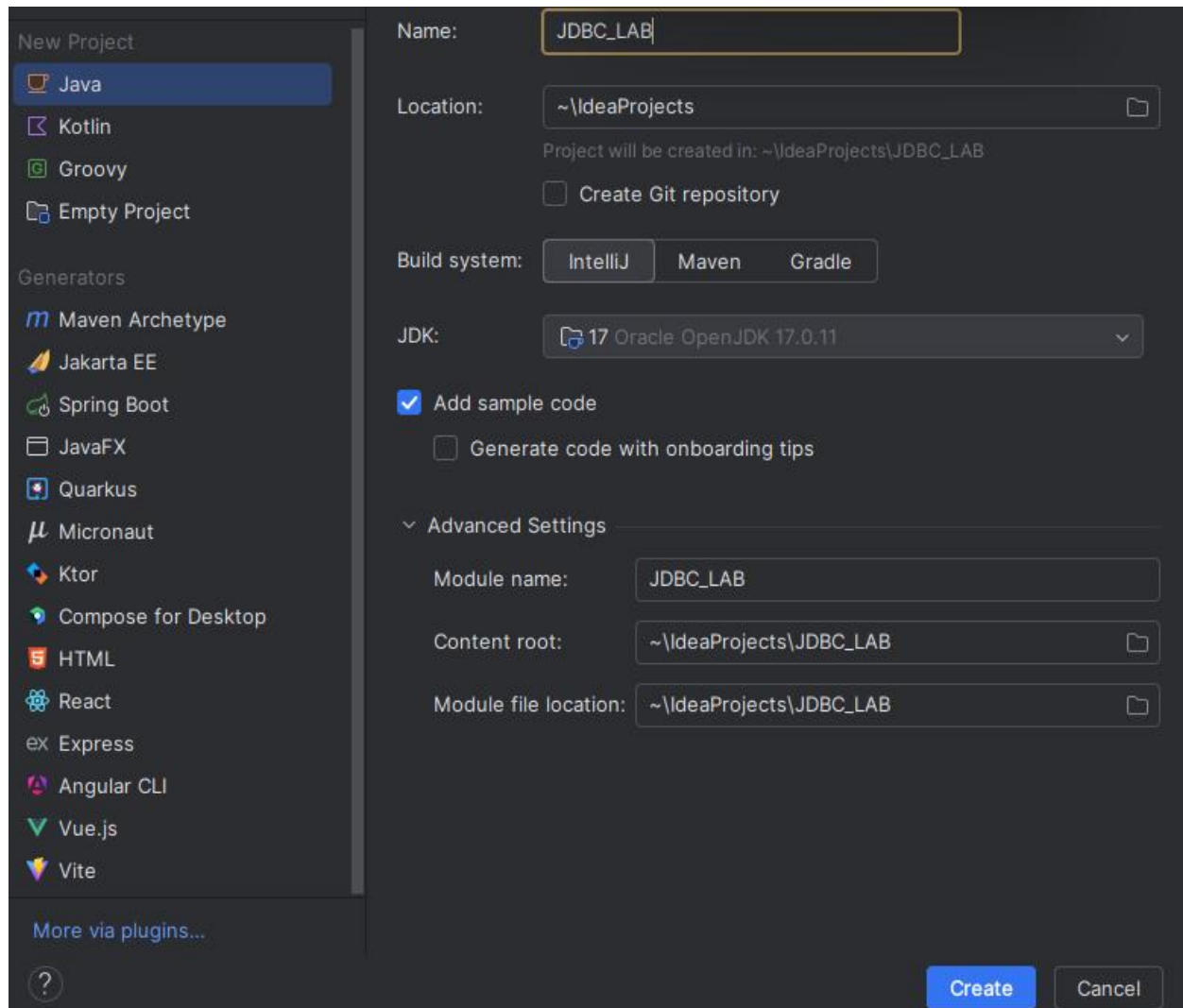
Grant succeeded.
```



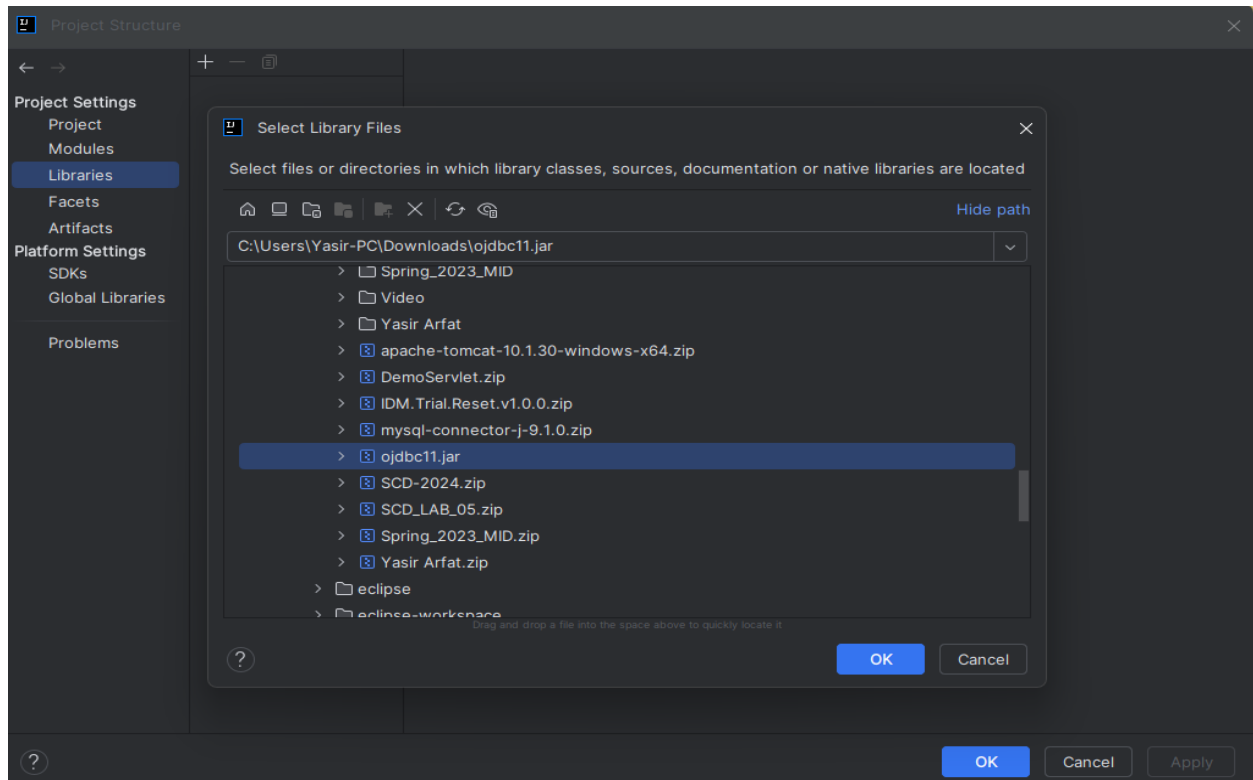
➤ Now Create a Table Employees in the connection you created



- Now Create a New Project in **IntelliJ** ide and Name it as JDBC_LAB



- Now we will add the ojdbc11 driver to our project
- For the click on File -> project structure -> libraries the click the + icon there and select java after that browser to your ojdbc11 select path and click apply and ok



- After this you will see we will add the DatabaseUtil class our project for connection with oracle database

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class DatabaseUtil {
    private static final String JDBC_URL =
"jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:XE"; // Update SID if necessary
    private static final String USERNAME = "java_crud"; // Replace with your
username
    private static final String PASSWORD = "fast"; // Replace with your
password

    // Method to get the database connection
    public static Connection getConnection() throws SQLException {
        return DriverManager.getConnection(JDBC_URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
    }

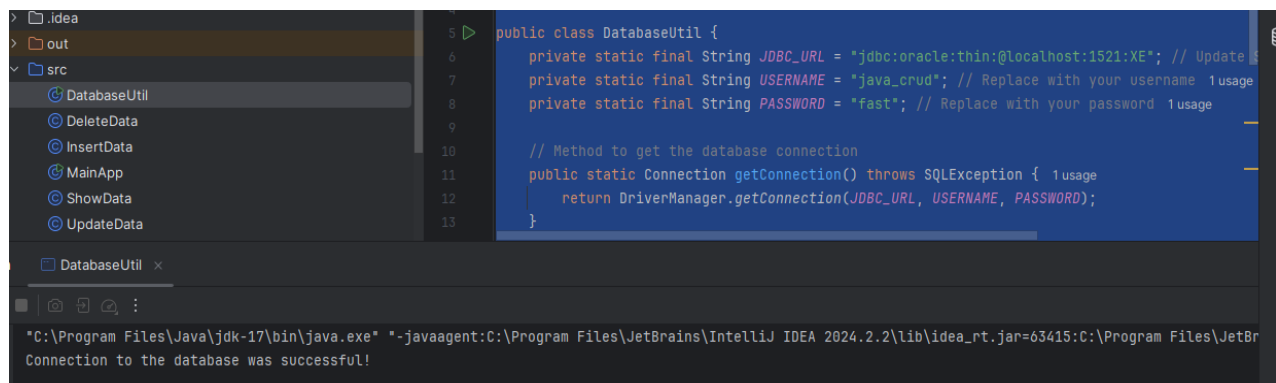
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Connection connection = null;
        try {
            connection = getConnection();
            if (connection != null) {
                System.out.println("Connection to the database was
successful!");
            }
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.out.println("Failed to connect to the database.");
        }
    }
}
```

```

        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        // Close the connection if it was established
        if (connection != null) {
            try {
                connection.close();
            } catch (SQLException e) {
                System.out.println("Failed to close the connection.");
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

➤ Run this to verify you are successfully connected to database



➤ Now add insertData.java code

```

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class InsertData {
    public void insertEmployee(int u_id, String u_name, String u_department)
    {

        String sql = "INSERT INTO employees (id, name, department) VALUES (?,
        ?, ?)";

        try (Connection connection = DatabaseUtil.getConnection();
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement =
            connection.prepareStatement(sql)) {

```

```

        preparedStatement.setInt(1, u_id);
        preparedStatement.setString(2, u_name);
        preparedStatement.setString(3, u_department);

        int rowsAffected = preparedStatement.executeUpdate();
        System.out.println(rowsAffected + " row(s) inserted.");
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        System.out.println("Connection or insert failed!");
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
}

```

➤ Now lets add showData.java Code

```

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;

public class ShowData {
    public void displayEmployees() {
        try (Connection connection = DatabaseUtil.getConnection();
            Statement statement = connection.createStatement()) {

            String sql = "SELECT * FROM employees";
            ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(sql);

            System.out.println("ID\tName\tDepartment");
            System.out.println("-----");
            while (resultSet.next()) {
                int id = resultSet.getInt("id");
                String name = resultSet.getString("name");
                String department = resultSet.getString("department");
                System.out.println(id + "\t" + name + "\t" + department);
            }
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.out.println("Connection or query failed!");
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

➤ Now add UpdateData.java Code

```

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.SQLException;

```



```

public class UpdateData {
    public void updateEmployee(int id, String newName, String newDepartment)
    {
        String sql = "UPDATE employees SET name = ?, department = ? WHERE id
= ?";

        try (Connection connection = DatabaseUtil.getConnection();
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement =
connection.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            preparedStatement.setString(1, newName);
            preparedStatement.setString(2, newDepartment);
            preparedStatement.setInt(3, id);

            int rowsAffected = preparedStatement.executeUpdate();
            System.out.println(rowsAffected + " row(s) updated.");
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.out.println("Connection or update failed!");
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

➤ Now add DeleteData.java code

```

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class DeleteData {
    public void deleteEmployee(int id) {
        String sql = "DELETE FROM employees WHERE id = ?";

        try (Connection connection = DatabaseUtil.getConnection();
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement =
connection.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            preparedStatement.setInt(1, id);

            int rowsAffected = preparedStatement.executeUpdate();
            System.out.println(rowsAffected + " row(s) deleted.");
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.out.println("Connection or delete failed!");
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

➤ Now Add MainApp.java code

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class MainApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        InsertData insertData = new InsertData();
        UpdateData updateData = new UpdateData();
        DeleteData deleteData = new DeleteData();
        ShowData showData = new ShowData();

        boolean continueRunning = true;

        while (continueRunning) {
            // Display the menu
            System.out.println("Choose an operation:");
            System.out.println("1. Insert Employee");
            System.out.println("2. Update Employee");
            System.out.println("3. Delete Employee");
            System.out.println("4. Show Employees");
            System.out.println("5. Exit");
            System.out.print("Enter your choice (1-5): ");

            int choice = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline

            switch (choice) {
                case 1:
                    System.out.println("id");
                    int u_id = scanner.nextInt();

                    System.out.println("Name");
                    String u_name = scanner.next();

                    System.out.println("Department");
                    String u_department = scanner.next();
                    insertData.insertEmployee(u_id, u_name, u_department);
                    break;
                case 2:
                    System.out.print("Enter the ID of the employee to update:");

                    int updateId = scanner.nextInt();
                    scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline
                    System.out.print("Enter the new name: ");
                    String newName = scanner.nextLine();
                    System.out.print("Enter the new department: ");
                    String newDepartment = scanner.nextLine();
                    updateData.updateEmployee(updateId, newName,
newDepartment);
                    break;
                case 3:
                    System.out.print("Enter the ID of the employee to delete:");

                    int deleteId = scanner.nextInt();
```

```

        deleteData.deleteEmployee(deleteId);
        break;
    case 4:
        showData.displayEmployees();
        break;
    case 5:
        continueRunning = false; // Exit the loop
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please enter a number
between 1 and 5.");
    }
}

System.out.println("Exiting the program. Goodbye!");
scanner.close();
}
}

```

➤ Now Lets run the MainApp.java Code

```

"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA
Choose an operation:
1. Insert Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Delete Employee
4. Show Employees
5. Exit
Enter your choice (1-5): 4
ID  Name    Department
-----
2   Yasir    3
3   hamza    re
Choose an operation:
1. Insert Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Delete Employee
4. Show Employees
5. Exit
Enter your choice (1-5): |

```

Enter your choice (1-5): 1

id

4

Name

Ali

Department

CS

1 row(s) inserted.

Choose an operation:

1. Insert Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Delete Employee
4. Show Employees
5. Exit

Enter your choice (1-5): 4

ID	Name	Department
----	------	------------

2	Yasir	3
3	hamza	re
4	Ali	CS

Enter your choice (1-5): 3

Enter the ID of the employee to delete: 3

1 row(s) deleted.

Choose an operation:

1. Insert Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Delete Employee
4. Show Employees
5. Exit

Enter your choice (1-5): 4

ID	Name	Department
----	------	------------

2	Yasir	3
4	Ali	CS

Choose an operation:

```

Enter your choice (1-5): 2
Enter the ID of the employee to update: 2
Enter the new name: Yasir
Enter the new department: EE
1 row(s) updated.
Choose an operation:
1. Insert Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Delete Employee
4. Show Employees
5. Exit
Enter your choice (1-5): 4
ID   Name    Department
-----
2    Yasir    EE
4    Hamza    CS
Choose an operation:

```

JDBC Project with Swing

Now we will create a swing Application with JDBC

Create a New Project and Name it as Jdbcswing [?](#)

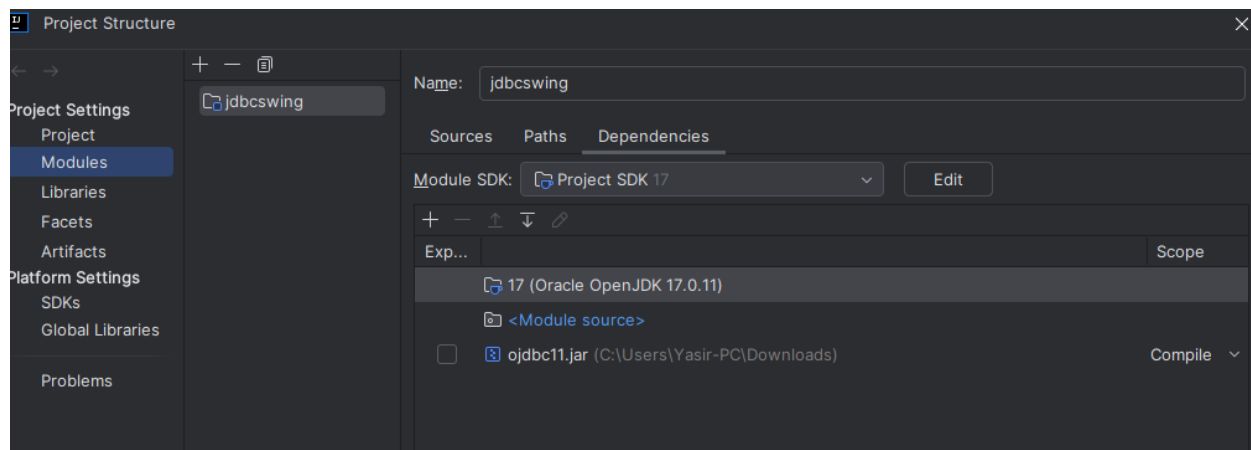
Set up a project structure and choose a location for your project.

[?](#) **Add ojdbc11.jar to the Project:**

Right-click on your project, go to "Modules" > "Dependencies."

Click the "+" button to add the JAR file and choose "JARs or directories."

Navigate to the location where you downloaded ojdbc11.jar and add it.



- Now add the DBConnection.java code into your project

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class DBConnection {
    private static final String URL = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe";
    // Update with your DB URL
    private static final String USERNAME = "java_crud"; // Update with your
DB username
    private static final String PASSWORD = "fast"; // Update with your DB
password

    public static Connection getConnection() {
        try {
            // Load Oracle JDBC Driver
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");

            // Establish connection to the database
            return DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Oracle JDBC Driver not found.");
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.out.println("Connection failed.");
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Now add the DBConnectionTest To test if you are connected to database or not

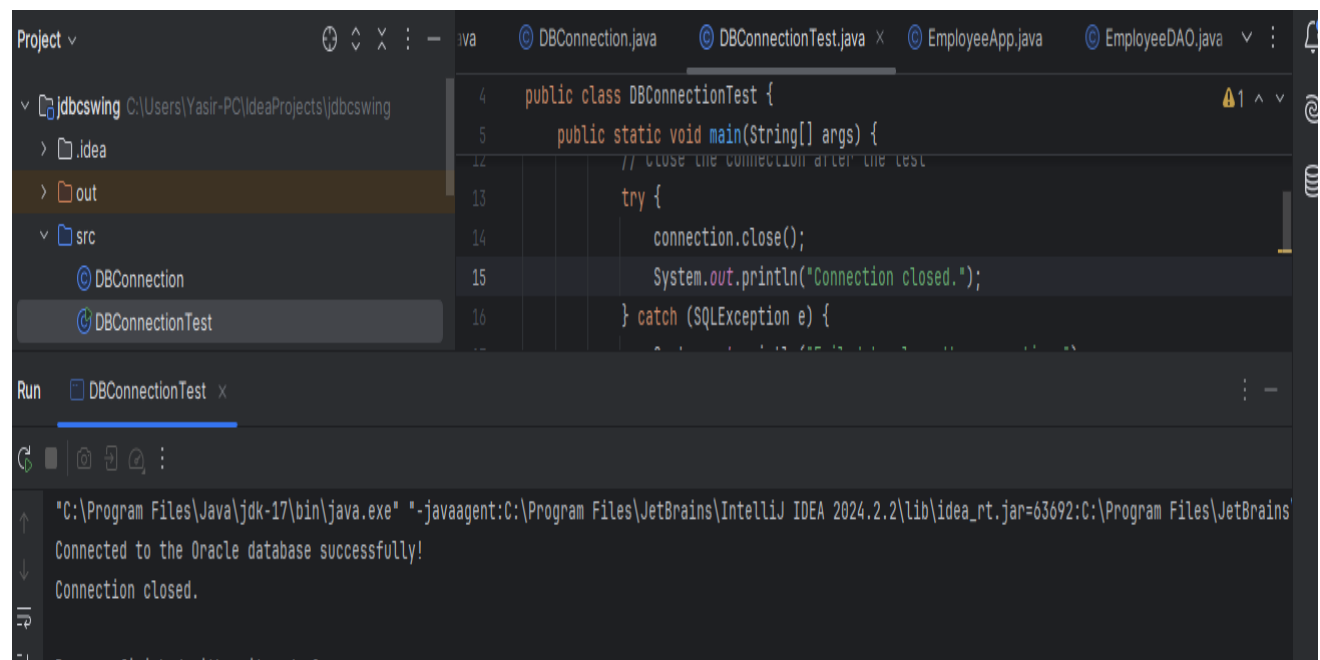
```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class DBConnectionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Get the connection from the DBConnection class
        Connection connection = DBConnection.getConnection();

        if (connection != null) {
            System.out.println("Connected to the Oracle database successfully!");

            // Close the connection after the test
            try {
                connection.close();
                System.out.println("Connection closed.");
            } catch (SQLException e) {
                System.out.println("Failed to close the connection.");
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Failed to connect to the Oracle database.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Now lets Run this code to see if we are connected to database or not



The screenshot displays the IntelliJ IDEA IDE interface. The top toolbar shows icons for running and debugging. The main editor window displays the code for `DBConnectionTest.java`, which is identical to the code block above. The left sidebar shows the project structure with `DBConnectionTest` selected. The bottom panel shows the Run configuration for `DBConnectionTest` and the output console. The output console shows the following messages:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2024.2.2\lib\idea_rt.jar=63692:C:\Program Files\JetBrains
Connected to the Oracle database successfully!
Connection closed.
```

➤ Now add EmployeeApp.java Code

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
import java.util.List;
import javax.swing.table.DefaultTableModel;

public class EmployeeApp extends JFrame {
    private JTextField idField, nameField, departmentField;
    private JButton addButton, updateButton, deleteButton, viewButton;
    private JTable employeeTable;
    private EmployeeDAO employeeDAO;

    public EmployeeApp() {
        employeeDAO = new EmployeeDAO();

        // Set up the frame
        setTitle("Employee Management");
        setSize(600, 400);
        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        setLayout(new BorderLayout());

        // Panel for input fields
        JPanel inputPanel = new JPanel(new GridLayout(3, 2, 5, 5));
        inputPanel.setBorder(BorderFactory.createEmptyBorder(10, 10, 10,
10));

        inputPanel.add(new JLabel("ID:"));
        idField = new JTextField();
        inputPanel.add(idField);
        inputPanel.add(new JLabel("Name:"));
        nameField = new JTextField();
        inputPanel.add(nameField);
        inputPanel.add(new JLabel("Department:"));
        departmentField = new JTextField();
        inputPanel.add(departmentField);
        add(inputPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH);

        // Panel for buttons
        JPanel buttonPanel = new JPanel(new FlowLayout(FlowLayout.CENTER, 10,
10));

        addButton = new JButton("Add");
        updateButton = new JButton("Update");
        deleteButton = new JButton("Delete");
        viewButton = new JButton("View");
        buttonPanel.add(addButton);
        buttonPanel.add(updateButton);
        buttonPanel.add(deleteButton);
        buttonPanel.add(viewButton);
        add(buttonPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);

        // Panel for the table
        JPanel tablePanel = new JPanel(new BorderLayout());
```



```

        employeeTable = new JTable();
        tablePanel.add(new JScrollPane(employeeTable), BorderLayout.CENTER);
        tablePanel.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(600, 200));
        add(tablePanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);

        // Add action listeners to the buttons
        addButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                addEmployee();
            }
        });

        updateButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                updateEmployee();
            }
        });

        deleteButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                deleteEmployee();
            }
        });

        viewButton.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            @Override
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
                viewEmployees();
            }
        });

        // Add mouse listener for table row selection
        employeeTable.addMouseListener(new java.awt.event.MouseAdapter() {
            public void mouseClicked(java.awt.event.MouseEvent evt) {
                int row = employeeTable.getSelectedRow();
                if (row != -1) { // Ensure a row is selected
                    idField.setText(employeeTable.getValueAt(row,
0).toString());
                    nameField.setText(employeeTable.getValueAt(row,
1).toString());
                    departmentField.setText(employeeTable.getValueAt(row,
2).toString());
                }
            }
        });

        // Show the frame
        setVisible(true);
    }

    private void addEmployee() {
        int id = Integer.parseInt(idField.getText());
        String name = nameField.getText();
        String department = departmentField.getText();

```

```

        if (employeeDAO.insertEmployee(id, name, department)) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Employee added
successfully!");
            clearFields();
            viewEmployees();
        } else {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error adding employee.");
        }
    }

    private void updateEmployee() {
        String idText = idField.getText().trim();
        String name = nameField.getText().trim();
        String department = departmentField.getText().trim();

        if (idText.isEmpty() || name.isEmpty() || department.isEmpty()) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Please fill in all
fields.");
            return;
        }

        int id;
        try {
            id = Integer.parseInt(idText);
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Invalid ID format.");
            return;
        }

        if (employeeDAO.updateEmployee(id, name, department)) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Employee updated
successfully!");
            clearFields();
            viewEmployees();
        } else {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error updating employee.
Please ensure the ID exists.");
        }
    }

    private void deleteEmployee() {
        String idText = idField.getText().trim();

        if (idText.isEmpty()) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Please enter an ID.");
            return;
        }

        int id;
        try {
            id = Integer.parseInt(idText);
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Invalid ID format.");
            return;
        }
    }

```

```

        if (employeeDAO.deleteEmployee(id)) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Employee deleted
successfully!");
            clearFields();
            viewEmployees();
        } else {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error deleting employee.
Please ensure the ID exists.");
        }
    }

    private void viewEmployees() {
        List<String[]> employees = employeeDAO.getAllEmployees();
        String[] columnNames = {"ID", "Name", "Department"};
        DefaultTableModel model = new DefaultTableModel(columnNames, 0);

        for (String[] employee : employees) {
            model.addRow(employee);
        }

        employeeTable.setModel(model);
    }

    private void clearFields() {
        idField.setText("");
        nameField.setText("");
        departmentField.setText("");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SwingUtilities.invokeLater(() -> new EmployeeApp());
    }
}

```

➤ Now we will add EmployeeDAO.java

```

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class EmployeeDAO {
    private Connection connection;

    public EmployeeDAO() {
        connection = DBConnection.getConnection();
    }

    // Insert a new employee
    public boolean insertEmployee(int id, String name, String department) {
        String query = "INSERT INTO Employees (ID, Name, Department) VALUES
(?, ?, ?)";
        try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement(query)) {

```

```

        stmt.setInt(1, id);
        stmt.setString(2, name);
        stmt.setString(3, department);
        stmt.executeUpdate();
        return true;
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        return false;
    }
}

// Update an existing employee
public boolean updateEmployee(int id, String name, String department) {
    String query = "UPDATE Employees SET Name = ?, Department = ? WHERE ID = ?";
    try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement(query)) {
        stmt.setString(1, name);
        stmt.setString(2, department);
        stmt.setInt(3, id);
        stmt.executeUpdate();
        return true;
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        return false;
    }
}

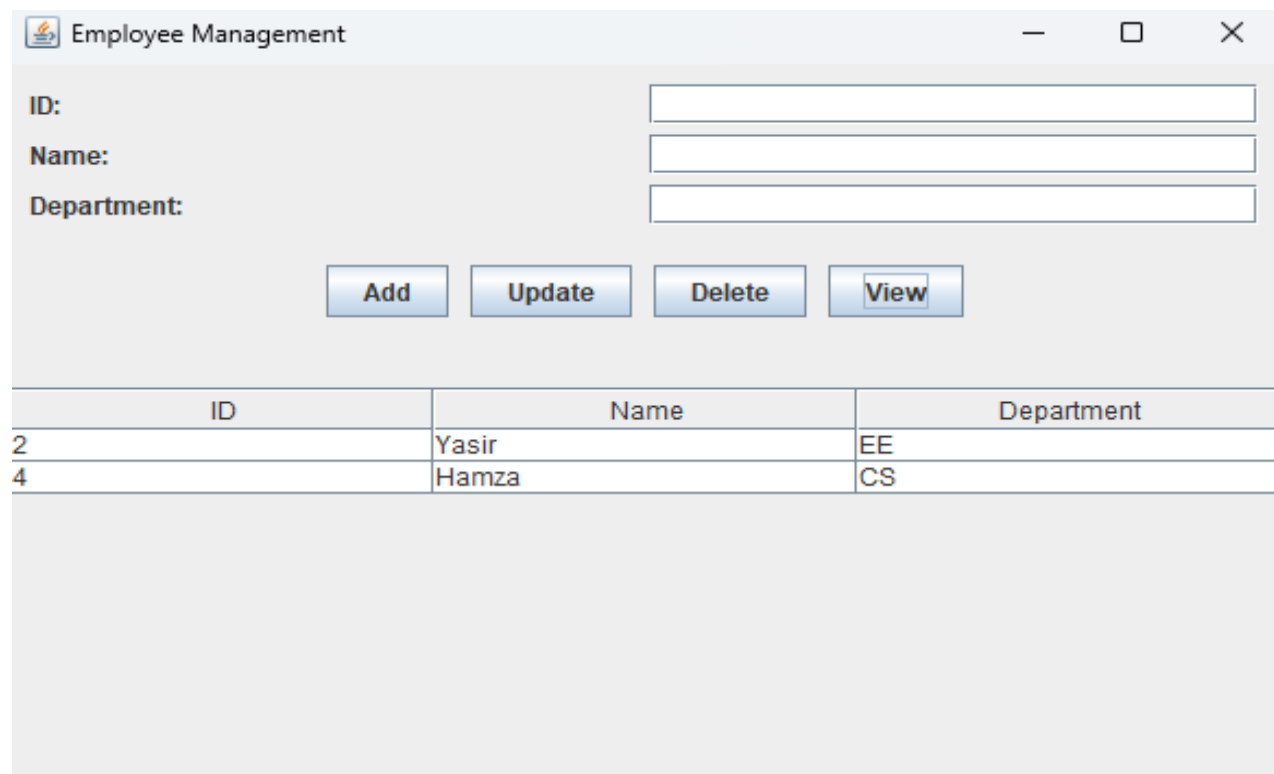
// Delete an employee
public boolean deleteEmployee(int id) {
    String query = "DELETE FROM Employees WHERE ID = ?";
    try (PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement(query)) {
        stmt.setInt(1, id);
        stmt.executeUpdate();
        return true;
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        return false;
    }
}

// Fetch all employees
public List<String[]> getAllEmployees() {
    List<String[]> employees = new ArrayList<>();
    String query = "SELECT * FROM Employees";
    try (Statement stmt = connection.createStatement();
        ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query)) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            String[] employee = {
                String.valueOf(rs.getInt("ID")),
                rs.getString("Name"),
                rs.getString("Department")
            };
            employees.add(employee);
        }
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

```

```
        return employees;
    }
}
```

Now Run the EmployeeApp.java Code



The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "Employee Management". It features three input fields for "ID:", "Name:", and "Department:". Below these fields are four buttons: "Add", "Update", "Delete", and "View". At the bottom of the window is a table with three columns: "ID", "Name", and "Department". The table contains two rows of data: one for ID 2 with Name Yasir and Department EE, and another for ID 4 with Name Hamza and Department CS.

ID	Name	Department
2	Yasir	EE
4	Hamza	CS

Employee Management

ID: 3

Name: Ali

Department: SE

Message

Employee added successfully!

OK

ID	Department
2	
4	

Employee Management

ID: 3

Name: Ali

Department: SE

Message

Employee added successfully!

OK

ID	Department
2	
4	

Employee Management

ID:

Name:

Department:

ID	Name	Department
2	Yasir	EE
3	Ali	SE
4	Hamza	CS


Employee Management

ID:

Name:

Department:

Message

 Employee updated successfully!

ID	Name	Department
2	Yasir	EE
3	Ali	SE
4	Hamza	CS

Employee Management

ID:

Name:

Department:

ID	Name	Department
2	Yasir	EE
3	Ali khan	SE
4	Hamza	CS

Employee Management


ID:


Name:

Department:

ID	Name	Department
2	Yasir	EE
3	Ali khan	SE
4	Hamza	CS

Message

 Employee deleted successfully!

 Employee Management

ID:

Name:

Department:

Add

Update

Delete

View

ID	Name	Department
3	Ali khan	SE
4	Hamza	CS

a