Class.forName("clase driver para la conexion");

* com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver
* com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
* oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

“cadena de conexión”:

* con = DriverManager.getConnection( "jdbc:oracle:thin:@machine\_name:1521:database\_name","scott", "tiger");
* con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/ejemplo?user=root&amp;password=");
* con = DriverManager.getConnection ("jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;" + "databaseName=AdventureWorks;user=UserName;password=\*\*\*\*\*");

Ejemplo de MS SQL Server:

import java.sql.\*;

public class connectURL {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Create a variable for the connection string.

String connectionUrl = "jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;" +

"databaseName=AdventureWorks;user=UserName;password=\*\*\*\*\*";

// Declare the JDBC objects.

Connection con = null;

Statement stmt = null;

ResultSet rs = null;

try {

// Establish the connection.

Class.forName("com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver");

con = DriverManager.getConnection(connectionUrl);

// Create and execute an SQL statement that returns some data.

String SQL = "SELECT TOP 10 \* FROM Person.Contact";

stmt = con.createStatement();

rs = stmt.executeQuery(SQL);

// Iterate through the data in the result set and display it.

while (rs.next()) {

System.out.println(rs.getString(4) + " " + rs.getString(6));

}

}

// Handle any errors that may have occurred.

catch (Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

finally {

if (rs != null) try { rs.close(); } catch(Exception e) {}

if (stmt != null) try { stmt.close(); } catch(Exception e) {}

if (con != null) try { con.close(); } catch(Exception e) {}

}

}

}