

DTO, DAO, VO 실습

부제: 부서관리시스템

1. DBConn.java

- 클래스 용도
- 1. JDBC 드라이버 로드
 - 2. Database Connection 연결
 - 3. Database Connection 해지 → 여기에선 수행하지 않음

```
package com.my;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class DBConn {
 // Connection 메소드
 public static Connection getConnection() throws SQLException{
   // SQLException = 함수 예외처리
   // static : 공용공간에 올려놓고 계속 사용
   Connection conn = null; // DB 연결 위한 객체
    String jdbcDriver = "com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver";
   String jdbcUrl = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/empdb";
   String dbUser = "root"; // DB ID
   String dbPwd = "1234"; // DB PW
   conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcUrl,dbUser, dbPwd);
    return conn;
 }
}
```

2. deptVO.java

- 클래스 용도
- 1. 멤버 필드 정의
 - 2. 생성자 정의
 - 3. 멤버 메소드: getter

```
package com.my;
```

```
public class DeptVO {
 // 멤버 필드
 private int deptno;
 private String dname;
 private String loc;
 // 생성자
 DeptVO(){} // 은닉 드러내야함
 DeptVO(int deptno, String dname, String loc){
   this.deptno = deptno; this.dname = dname; this.loc = loc;}
 // 멤버 메소드 : getter
                          (source -> Generate getter setter)
 public int getDeptno() { return deptno;}
 public String getDname() {return dname;}
 public String getLoc() {return loc;}
 @Override
                  // (source -> generate toString -> inheritence? -> toString)
 public String toString() {
   return "[ "+ deptno + " | " + dname + " | " + loc + " ]";
 }
}
```

3. deptDAO.java

- 클래스 용도
- CRUD (Create, Research, Update, Delete)
- DAO: 대부분 싱글톤* 으로 생성

```
package com.my;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class DeptDAO {
 // Singleton
 private static DeptDAO dao = new DeptDAO();
  private DeptDAO(){ }
 public static DeptDAO getInstance() { return dao; }
  DeptVO selectDept(int deptno, Connection conn) { // selectDept() {} 부서명 -> 부서번호, 부서명, 부서위치
   DeptVO dept = null;
    try {
     String sql = "select * from dept10 where deptno = ?";
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
      pstmt.setInt(1, deptno);
     ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();
     while(rs.next()) {
       dept = new DeptVO(rs.getInt(1),rs.getString(2),rs.getString("loc"));
       System.out.printf("%d | \%-10s | \%-10s %n", rs.getInt("deptno"), rs.getString(2), rs.getString("loc"));
     pstmt.close();
```

```
catch (SQLException e) {
     System.out.println("연결 안됨");
   return dept;
 }
// insertDept( ) { }
 int insertDept(DeptVO deptObj, Connection conn) {
   int resultCount = 0;
   try {
     String sql = "insert into dept10 values(?,?,?)";
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
     pstmt.setInt(1, deptObj.getDeptno());
     pstmt.setString(2, deptObj.getDname());
     pstmt.setString(3, deptObj.getLoc());
     resultCount = pstmt.executeUpdate();
     pstmt.close();
   catch (SQLException e) {
     System.out.println("연결 안됨");
   return resultCount;
  // updateDept( ) { }
 int updateDept(DeptVO deptObj, Connection conn) {
   int resultCount = 0;
   try {
     String sql = "update Dept10 d set d.loc =?, where d.deptno = ?";
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
     pstmt.setInt(2, deptObj.getDeptno());
     pstmt.setString(1, deptObj.getLoc());
     resultCount = pstmt.executeUpdate();
     pstmt.close();
   }
   catch (SQLException e) {
     System.out.println("연결 안됨");
   return resultCount;
  // deleteDept( ) { }
 int deleteDept(int deptno, Connection conn) {
   int resultCount = 0;
     String sql = "delete from dept10 d where d.deptno = ?)";
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
     pstmt.setInt(1, deptno); // 차이
     resultCount = pstmt.executeUpdate();
     pstmt.close();
   catch (SQLException e) {
     System.out.println("연결 안됨");
   }
   return resultCount;
```

```
// listDept() { } 부서명
 List <DeptVO> listDept(Connection conn) { // selectDept() {} 부서명 -> 부서번호, 부서명, 부서위치
    /*array list 쓰는 이유 : array는 몇 행 몇 열 칸이 fix 늘렸다 줄였다 못함 , array list 는 유동적으 칸 크기를 조절 ^*/
   List<DeptVO> deptlist = new ArrayList<DeptVO>();
   try {
     String sql = "select * from dept10";
     PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
     ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();
     while(rs.next()) {
       deptlist.add(new DeptVO(rs.getInt(1),rs.getString(2),rs.getString("3")));
       System.out.printf("%d | \%-10s | \%-10s \%n", rs.getInt("deptno"), rs.getString(2), rs.getString("loc")); \\
     pstmt.close();
   }
   catch (SQLException e) {
     System.out.println("연결 안됨");
   return deptlist;
 }
}
```