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Spring Boot With H2 Database

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Persistence (<https://www.baeldung.com/category/persistence/>)

Spring Boot (<https://www.baeldung.com/category/spring/spring-boot/>)

I just announced the new *Learn Spring* course, focused on the fundamentals of Spring 5 and Spring Boot 2:

>> CHECK OUT THE COURSE (/ls-course-start)

1. Overview

In this tutorial, we'll explore using H2 with Spring Boot. Just like other databases, there's full intrinsic support for it in the Spring Boot ecosystem.

Further reading:

List of In-Memory Databases (/java-in-memory-databases)

A quick review of how to configure some of the more popular in-memory databases for a Java application.

[Read more \(/java-in-memory-databases\) →](#)

Spring Boot with Hibernate (/spring-boot-hibernate)

A quick, practical intro to integrating Spring Boot and Hibernate/JPA.

[Read more \(/spring-boot-hibernate\) →](#)

2. Dependencies

Let's begin with the *h2* (<https://search.maven.org/search?q=g:com.h2database%20a:h2>) and *spring-boot-starter-data-jpa* (<https://search.maven.org/search?q=a:spring-boot-starter-data-jpa%20g:org.springframework.boot>) dependencies:

```
1 <dependency>
2   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
3   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>
4 </dependency>
5 <dependency>
6   <groupId>com.h2database</groupId>
7   <artifactId>h2</artifactId>
8   <scope>runtime</scope>
9 </dependency>
```

3. Database Configuration

By default, Spring Boot configures the application to connect to an in-memory store with the username *sa* and an empty password.

However, we can change those parameters by adding the following properties to the *application.properties* file:

```
1 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:testdb
2 spring.datasource.driverClassName=org.h2.Driver
3 spring.datasource.username=sa
4 spring.datasource.password=password
5 spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect
```

By design, the in-memory database is volatile, and data will be lost when we restart the application.

We can change that behavior by using file-based storage. To do this we need to update the *spring.datasource.url*:

```
1 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:file:/data/demo
```

The database can also operate in other modes (http://www.h2database.com/html/features.html#connection_modes).

4. Database Operations

Carrying out CRUD operations with H2 within Spring Boot is the same as with other SQL databases, and our tutorials in the Spring Persistence (/persistence-with-spring-series) series do a good job of covering this.

In the meantime, let's add a *data.sql* file in *src/main/resources*:

```
1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS billionaires;
2
3 CREATE TABLE billionaires (
4     id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
5     first_name VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL,
6     last_name VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL,
7     career VARCHAR(250) DEFAULT NULL
8 );
9
10 INSERT INTO billionaires (first_name, last_name, career) VALUES
11     ('Aliko', 'Dangote', 'Billionaire Industrialist'),
12     ('Bill', 'Gates', 'Billionaire Tech Entrepreneur'),
13     ('Folrunsho', 'Alakija', 'Billionaire Oil Magnate');
```

Spring Boot will automatically pick up the *data.sql* and run it against our configured H2 database during application startup. This is a good way to seed the database for testing or other purposes.

5. Accessing the H2 Console

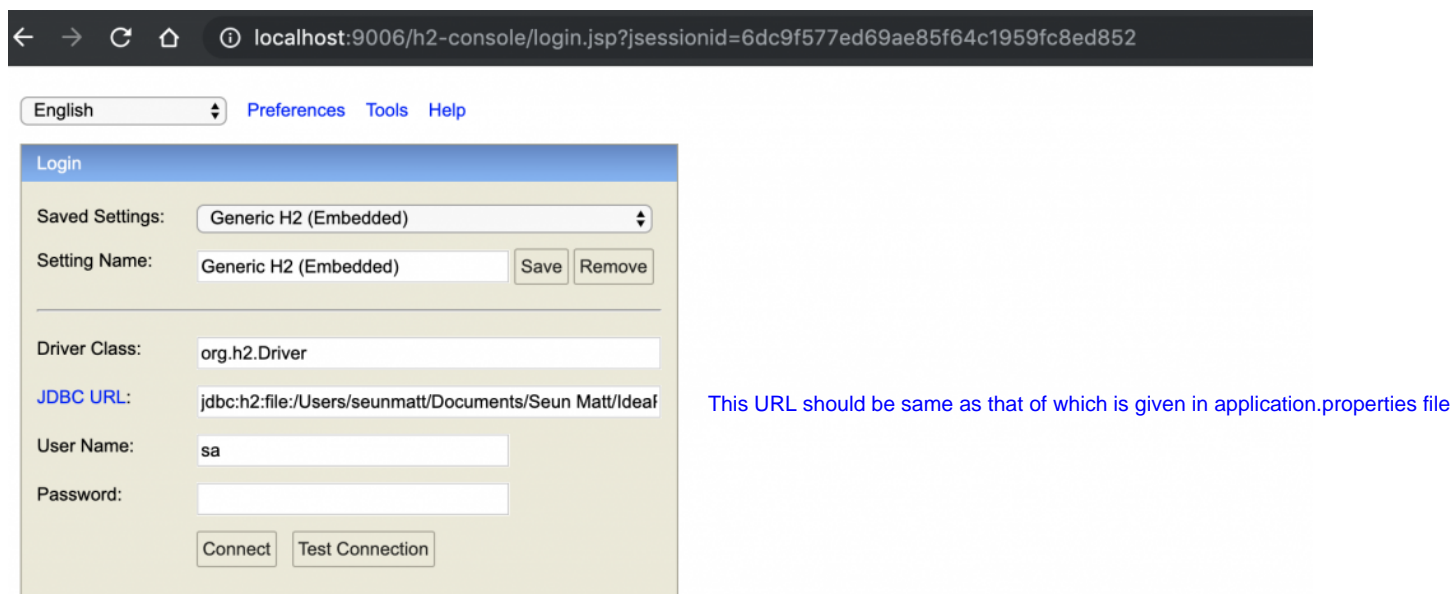
H2 database has an embedded GUI console for browsing the contents of a database and running SQL queries. By default, the H2 console is not enabled in Spring.

To enable it, we need to add the following property to *application.properties*:

```
1 spring.h2.console.enabled=true
```

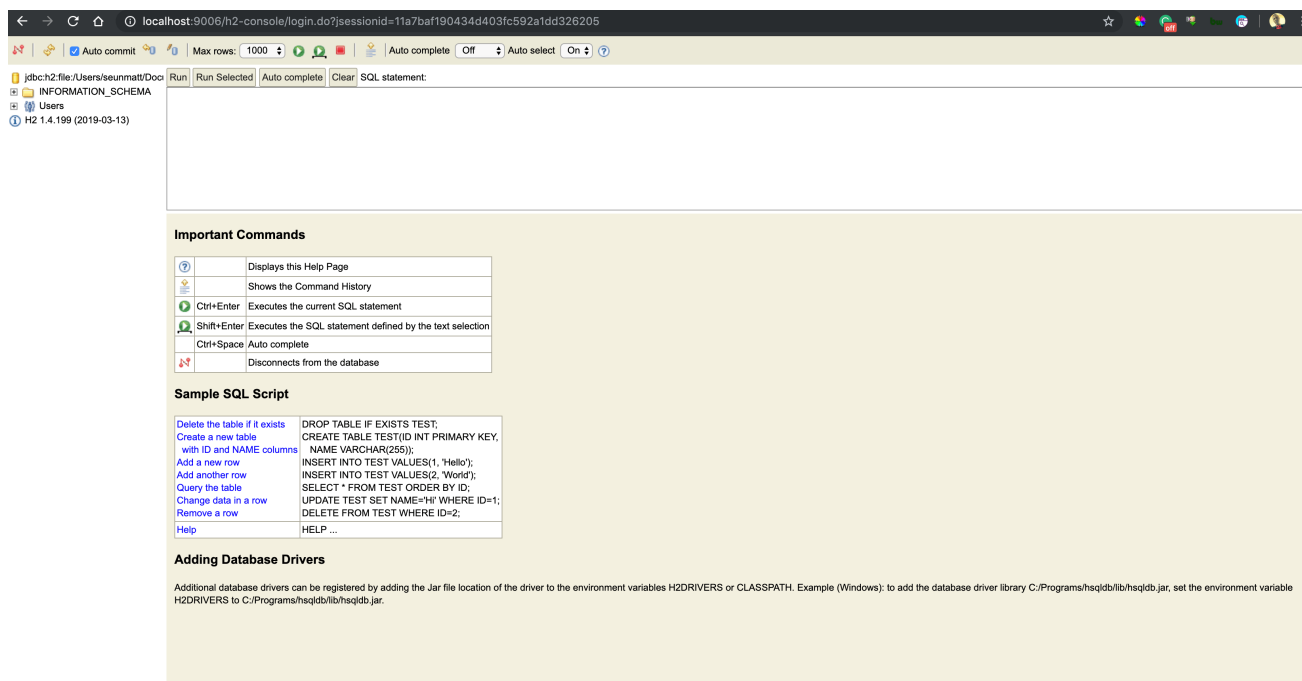
Then, after starting the application, we can navigate to <http://localhost:8080/h2-console>, which will present us with a login page.

On the login page, we'll supply the same credentials that we used in the *application.properties*:



(/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Screenshot-2019-04-13-at-5.21.34-PM-e1555173105246-1024x496.png)

Once we connect, we'll see a comprehensive webpage that lists all the tables on the left side of the page and a textbox for running SQL queries:



(/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Screenshot-2019-04-13-at-5.25.16-PM.png)
 The web console has an auto-complete feature that suggests SQL keywords. The fact that the console is lightweight makes it handy for visually inspecting the database or executing raw SQL directly.

Moreover, we can further configure the console by specifying the following properties in the project's *application.properties* with our desired values:

```
1 spring.h2.console.path=/h2-console
2 spring.h2.console.settings.trace=false
3 spring.h2.console.settings.web-allow-others=false
```

In the snippet above, we set the console path to be */h2-console*, which is relative to the address and port of our running application. Therefore, if our app is running at *http://localhost:9001*, the console will be available at *http://localhost:9001/h2-console*.

Furthermore, we set *spring.h2.console.settings.trace* to *false* to prevent trace output, and we can also disable remote access by setting *spring.h2.console.settings.web-allow-others* to *false*.

6. Conclusion