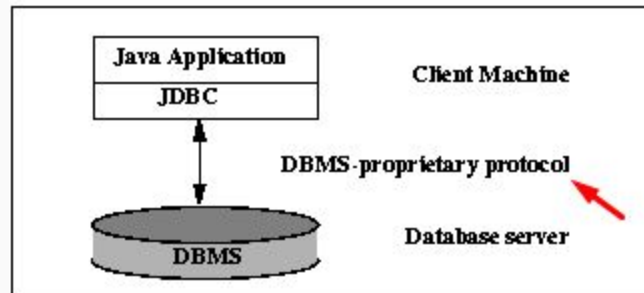


AfroDev

Java Básico - Aula 11 - Parte 1

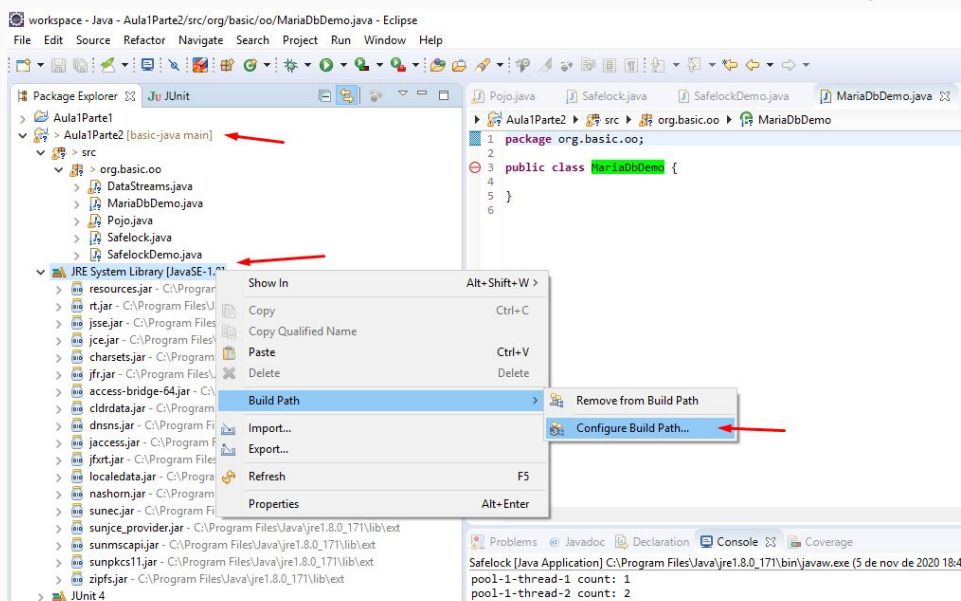
MariaDB - Connector/J

- Vamos entender o conector: <https://mariadb.com/kb/en/about-mariadb-connector-j/>
- Maneiras de instalar: <https://mariadb.com/kb/en/installing-mariadb-connector-j/>
- Download (todas as versões): <https://downloads.mariadb.org/connector-java/>
- Download da 2.6: <https://downloads.mariadb.org/connector-java/2.6.2/>
- Link direto:
<https://downloads.mariadb.com/Connectors/java/connector-java-2.6.2/mariadb-java-client-2.6.2.jar>



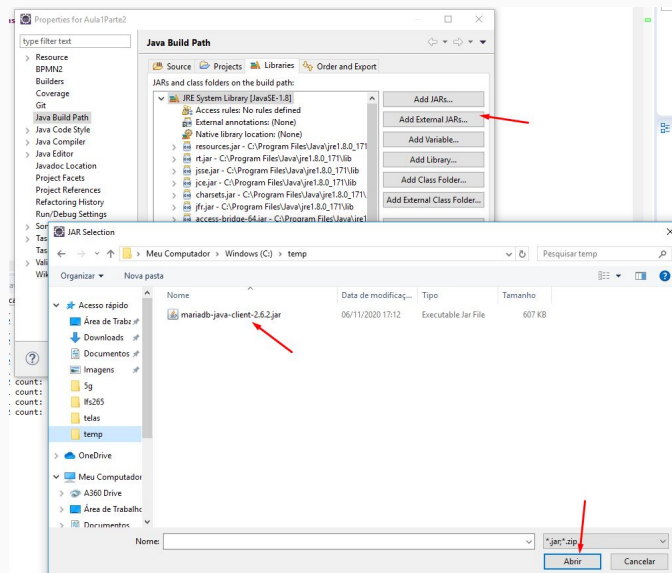
MariaDB - Connector/J

- Agora precisamos importar o JAR do conector no nosso projeto JAVA na IDE



MariaDB - Connector/J

- Agora precisamos importar o JAR do conector no nosso projeto JAVA na IDE



MariaDB - Connector/J - Teste

- Vamos fazer um teste de conectividade do nosso programa JAVA com o banco MariaDB via JDBC
- Guia JDBC: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/overview/index.html>
- Guia MariaDB: <https://mariadb.com/kb/en/about-mariadb-connector-j/>

MariaDB - Connector/J - Teste OK

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

public class MariaDbDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Connection con = null;
        PreparedStatement pstmt = null;

        try {
            con = DriverManager.getConnection(
                "jdbc:mariadb://localhost:3306/bookstore?user=root");

            pstmt = con.prepareStatement(
                "select * from books");

            pstmt.execute();
            System.out.println("Hello MariaDb!");
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        finally {
            if (pstmt != null)
                try {
                    pstmt.close();
                } catch (SQLException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
        }
    }
}
```

```
C:\Users\lfrocha>mysql -u root bookstore
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 9
Server version: 10.5.7-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [bookstore]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_bookstore |
+-----+
| books                |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from books;
Empty set (0.001 sec)
```

MariaDB - Transação e AutoCommit

- A conexão mantém a propriedade autoCommit
- O MariaDB, por default, é true
- O que isso significa?

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named `MariaDbDemo.java`. The code defines a `main` method that establishes a connection to MariaDB, inserts a new author, and prints a message. Red arrows point to the connection URL, the `commit()` call, and the `println` statement.

```
7 public class MariaDbDemo {
8
9
10 public static void main(String[] args) {
11     Connection con = null;
12     PreparedStatement pstmt = null;
13
14     try {
15         con = DriverManager.getConnection(
16             "jdbc:mariadb://localhost:3306/bookstore?user=root");
17
18         pstmt = con.prepareStatement(
19             "INSERT INTO authors (name_last, name_first, country) VALUES('Kafka', 'Franz', 'Czech Republic')");
20
21         pstmt.executeUpdate();
22         System.out.println("Hello MariaDb!");
23     } catch (SQLException e) {
24         e.printStackTrace();
25     }
26 }
```

Below the code, the IDE's console shows the output: `Hello MariaDb!`. To the right, a terminal window displays SQL commands and their results:

```
MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
Empty set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> delete from authors;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          5 | Kafka    | Franz      | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]>
```

MariaDB - Transação e AutoCommit

- Vamos setar para false
- Use SEMPRE assim!!!

```
2
3 import java.sql.Connection;
4 import java.sql.DriverManager;
5 import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
6 import java.sql.SQLException;
7
8 public class MariaDbDemo {
9
10     public static void main(String[] args) {
11         Connection con = null;
12         PreparedStatement pstmt = null;
13
14         try {
15             con = DriverManager.getConnection(
16                 "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bookstore?user=mysql",
17                 "root", "root");
18             con.setAutoCommit(false);
19
20             pstmt = con.prepareStatement(
21                 "INSERT INTO authors (name_last, name_first, country) VALUES('Kafka', 'Franz', 'Czech Republic')");
22
23             pstmt.execute();
24             System.out.println("Hello MariaDb!");
25         } catch (SQLException e) {
26             e.printStackTrace();
27         }
28     }
29 }
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          5 | Kafka    | Franz      | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> delete from authors;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.033 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
Empty set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]>
```

<terminated> MariaDbDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_171\bin\javaw.exe (6 de nov de 2020 17:51:28)
Hello MariaDb!

MariaDB - Transação e AutoCommit

- Agora vamos de fato efetivar (comitar) a transação

```
8 public class MariaDbDemo {
9
10 public static void main(String[] args) {
11     Connection con = null;
12     PreparedStatement pstmt = null;
13
14     try {
15         con = DriverManager.getConnection(
16             "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bookstore?user=root");
17
18         con.setAutoCommit(false);
19
20         pstmt = con.prepareStatement(
21             "INSERT INTO authors (name_last, name_first, country) VALUES('Kafka', 'Franz', 'Czech Republic')");
22
23         pstmt.execute();
24         System.out.println("Hello MariaDb!");
25
26         con.commit();
27         System.out.println("Commit efetuado!");
28
29     } catch (SQLException e) {
30         e.printStackTrace();
31     }
32 }
```

```
MariaDB [bookstore]> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
Empty set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> delete from authors;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          7 | Kafka    | Franz     | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]>
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console Coverage
<terminated> MariaDbDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_171\bin\javaw.exe (6 de nov de 2020 17:52:59)
Hello MariaDb!
Commit efetuado!

MariaDB - Transação e AutoCommit

- Agora vamos desfazer (rollback) a transação



```
8 public class MariaDbDemo {
9
10     public static void main(String[] args) {
11         Connection con = null;
12         PreparedStatement pstmt = null;
13
14         try {
15             con = DriverManager.getConnection(
16                 "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bookstore?user=root";
17
18             con.setAutoCommit(false);
19
20             pstmt = con.prepareStatement(
21                 "delete from books");
22
23             pstmt.execute();
24             System.out.println("Todos os livros foram apagados!!!");
25
26             con.rollback();
27             System.out.println("Rollback efetuado!");
28
29         } catch (SQLException e) {
30             e.printStackTrace();
31         }
32     }
33 }
```

Output in console:

```
MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 7 | Kafka | Franz | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 7 | Kafka | Franz | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]> select * from authors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| author_id | name_last | name_first | country |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 7 | Kafka | Franz | Czech Republic |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [bookstore]>
```

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console Coverage
<terminated> MariaDbDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_171\bin\javaw.exe (6 de nov de 2020 17:54:37)
Todos os livros foram apagados!!!
Rollback efetuado!

MariaDB - CRUD

- Para escrita (create, update e delete): podemos usar **Statement** ou **PreparedStatement**. De qualquer forma, vamos sempre invocar o método **executeUpdate**
- Para leitura (read): de novo vamos usar **Statement** ou **PreparedStatement**, mas invocando o método **getResultSet**
 - Um resultSet é um cursor do resultado obtido pelo banco. Assim conseguimos transportar os dados da base e criarmos nossos objetos Java com eles.

MariaDB - CRUD - Exemplo

- INSERT: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/tables.html#populate>
- UPDATE: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/prepared.html#overview_ps,
- DELETE: vimos no exemplo do rollback. Vamos ver novamente?
- SELECT: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/basics/retrieving.html>

MariaDB - Exercício

- Utilizando JDBC, fazer CRUD para a tabela/entidade “authors” do tutorial do MariaDB
- Utilizando JDBC, fazer CRUD para a tabela/entidade “books” do tutorial do MariaDB

Revisão

- Vimos que com JDBC conseguimos fazer a mesma coisa que fazemos com o *client* “mysql”
- Isso faz com que o nosso programa JAVA faça qualquer CRUD utilizando JDBC
- O resultado desse CRUD pode virar uma aplicação que gere valor para o cliente final
- As camadas ficam desacopladas e os dados protegidos