

#### 福昕PDF编辑器

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#### 永久使用

无限制使用次数



#### 极速轻巧

超低资源占用,告别卡顿慢

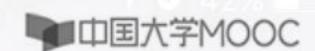


#### 自由编辑

享受Word一样的编辑自由

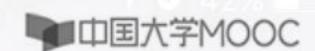


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B/S (Browser/Server) 结构



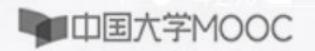


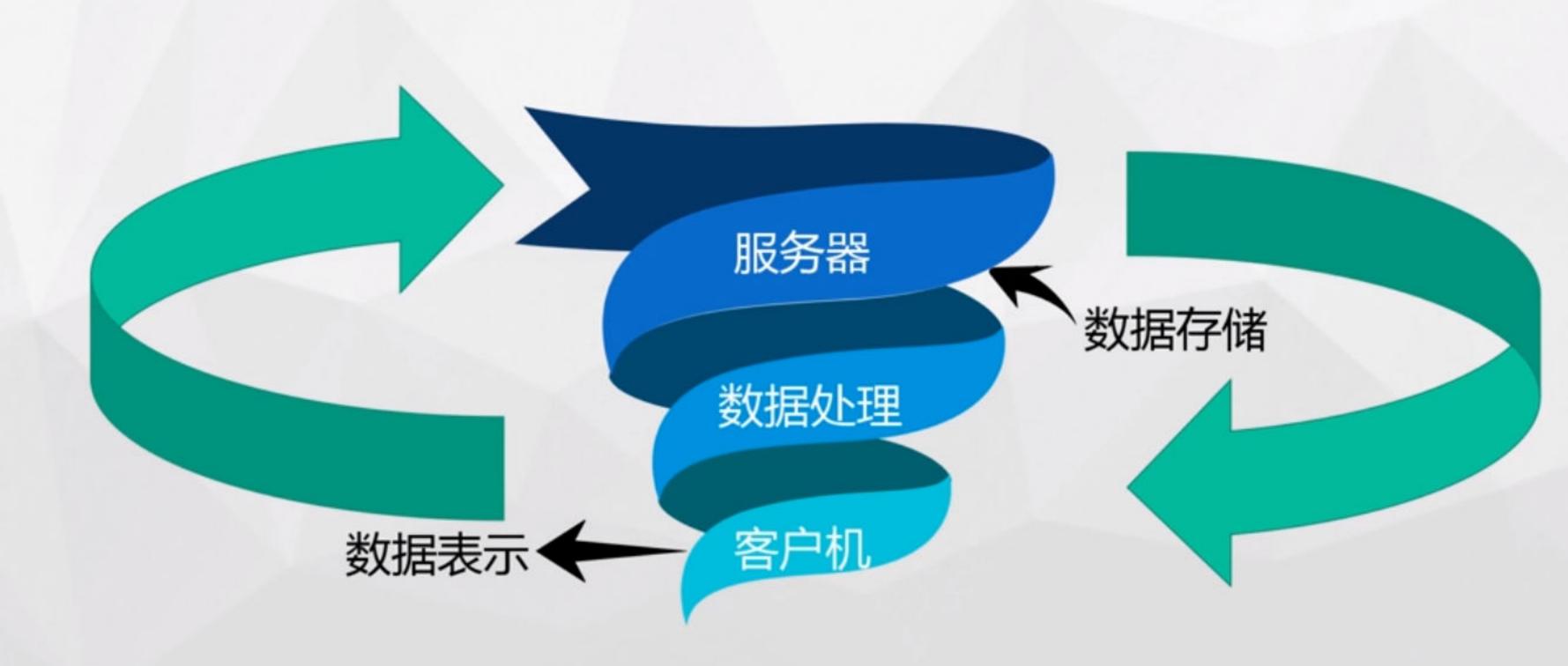
B/S (Browser/Server) 结构

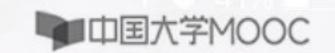




### C/S (CLIENT/SERVER) 结构











数据处理和表示

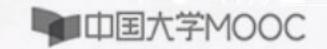


SQL语言

数据库



### 典型的基于C/S体系结构

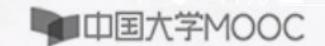




QQ



网络多人游戏

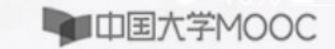




••••• 中国联通 令

下午7:52

数据库管理





数据模型



数据模式



### Web





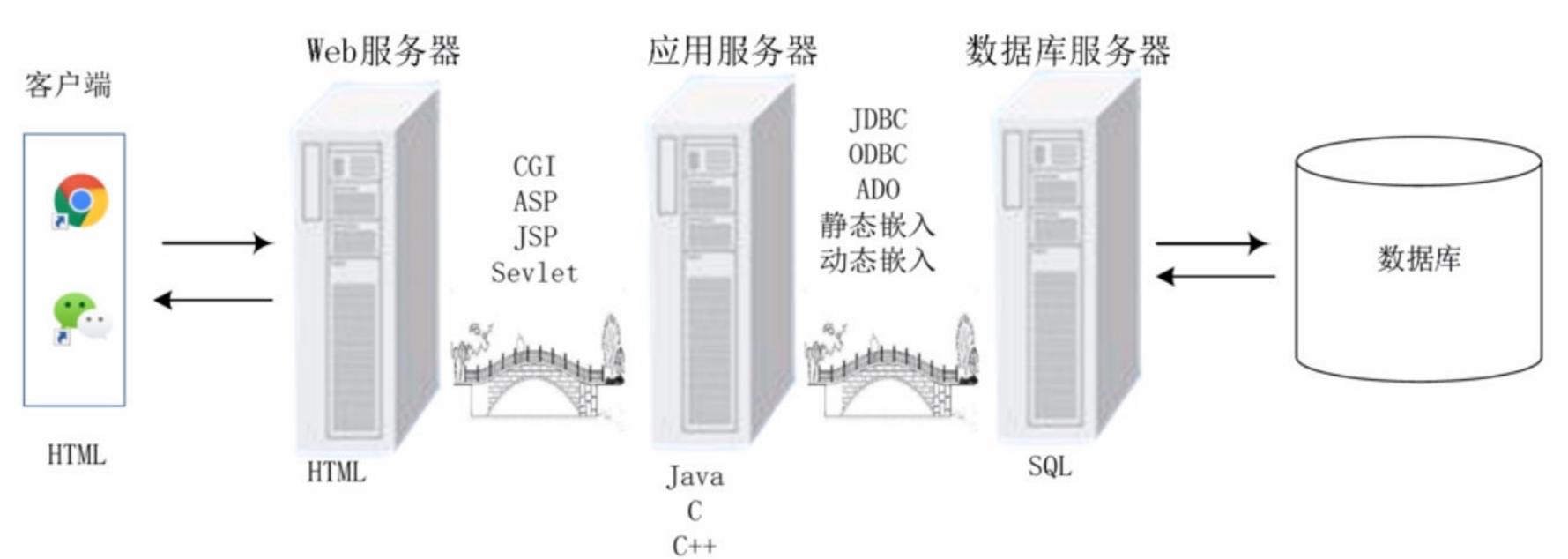


随意



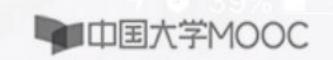
访问自由





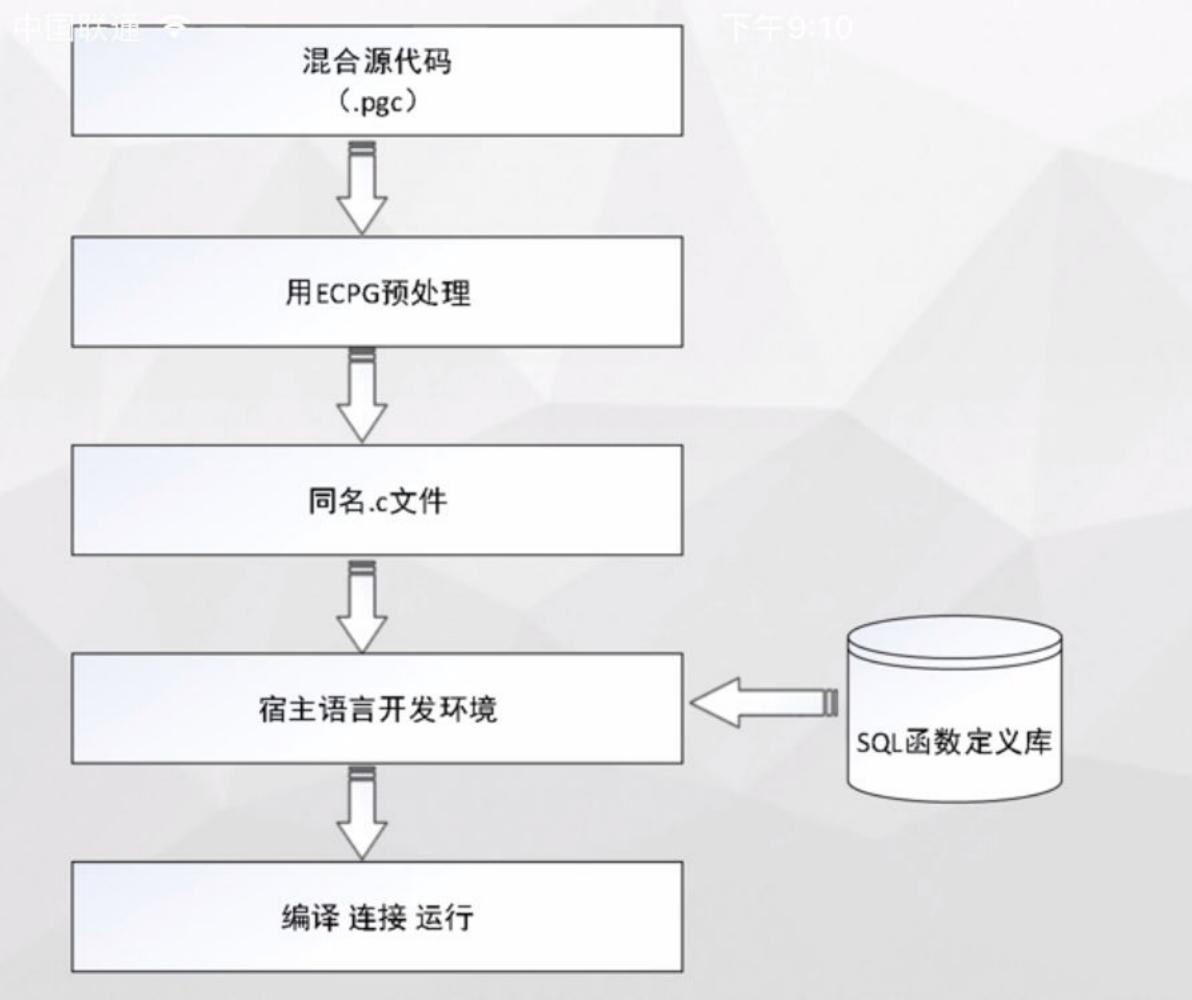
等等

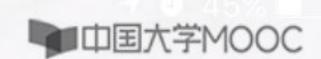
#### 下午7:54 pgSQL



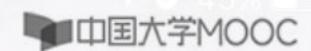
•作为独立的数据语言直接以交互的方式使用.

•作为子语言嵌入在宿主语言中使用.





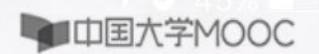
#### 需要解决的问题







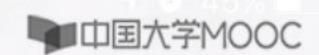
#### 如何解决连接数据库问题?





CONNECT TO dbname[@hostname][:port] [USER user-name USING password];

### 如何解决嵌入式识别问题?







### 如何解决宿主语言和pgSQL语言的数据交换问题? □■大学MOOC

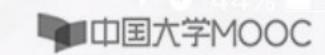
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION; int v1;

其它共享变量说明

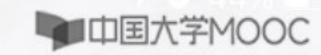
varchar v2; EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;



#### 共享变量说明:



```
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION ;
    char bs_eeid[12];
    char bs_eename[20];
    int bs_eeage;
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION ;
```





修改examinee表中给定考生的年龄eeage

报考号: bs\_eeid

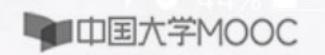
年龄:bs\_eeage

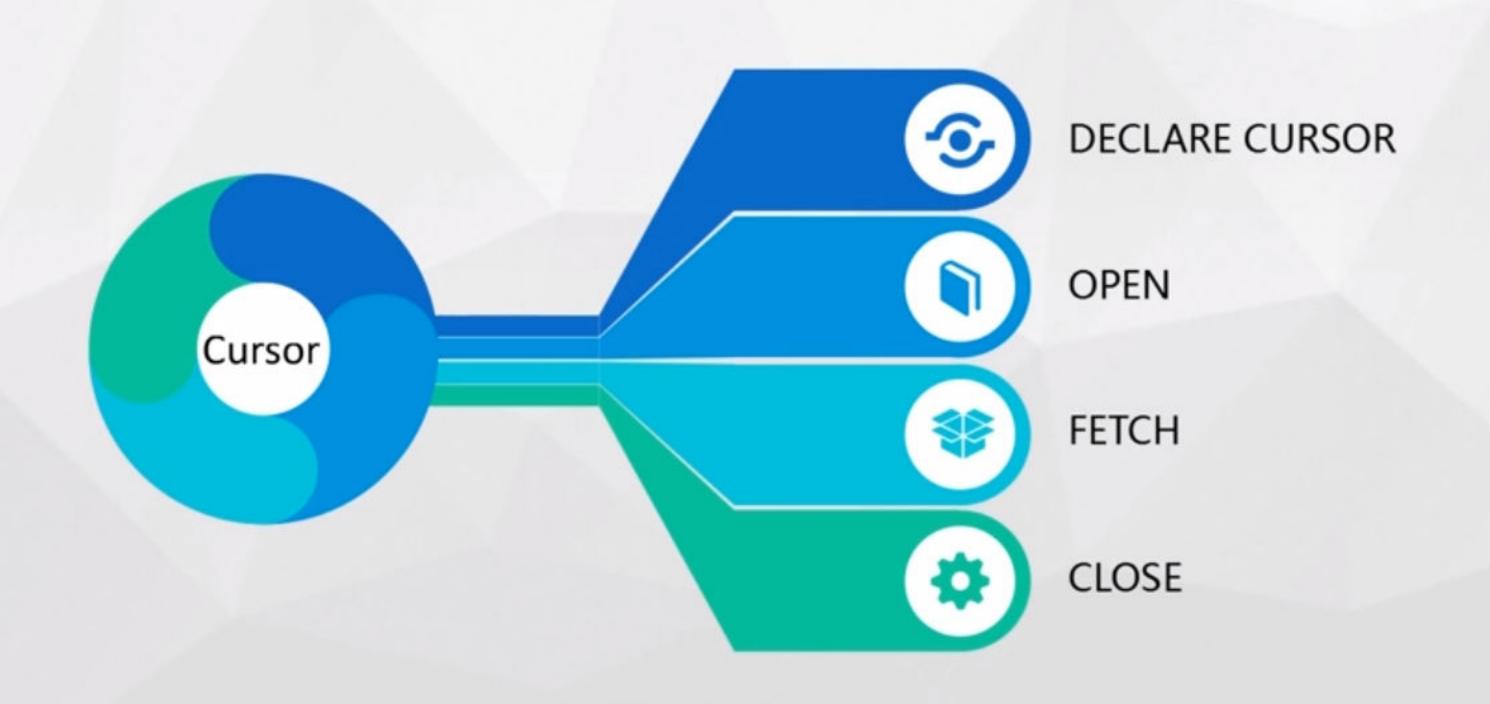
**UPDATE** examinee

SET eeage=:bs\_eeage

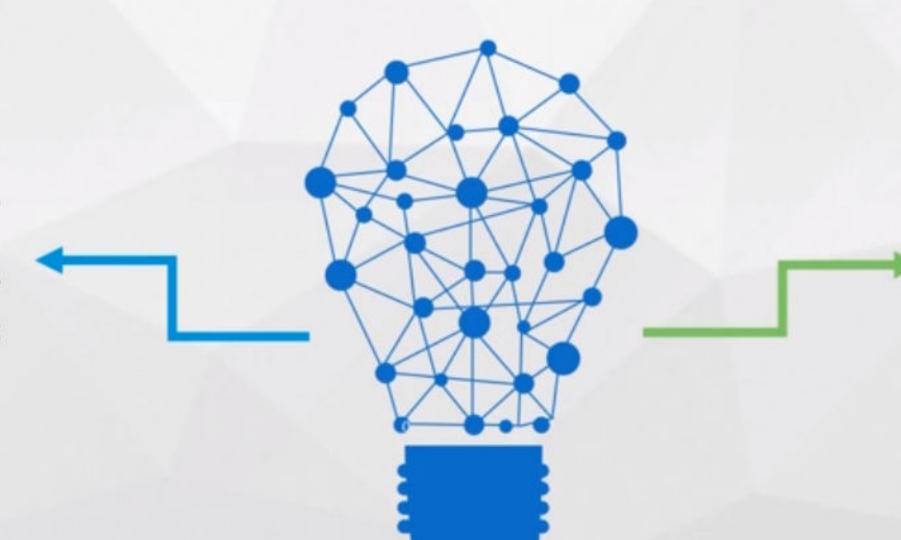
WHERE eeid=:bs\_eeid;

### 单记录多元组协调问题





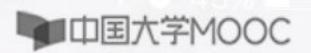
当无法确定SELECT 语句查询结果至多是一个 元组时,需要用游标机制 把多个元组一次一个地传 送给宿主语言程序进行处 理



图形右边一段 文本"当游标处于 活动状态时,也可 以更新或删除游标 指向的元组

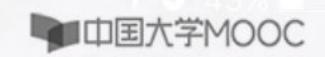


#### 在基本表eeexam中检索各位考生的各门考试成绩

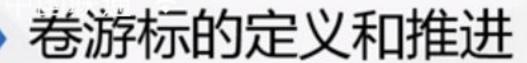


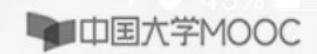
```
#define NO_MORE_TUPLES !(strcmp(SQLSTATE , " 02000" ))
void queryachieve()
 { EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
           char seeid[12], seid[10];
           int sachieve;
           char SQLSTATE[6];
   EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
   EXEC SQL DECLARE quecur CURSOR FOR SELECT eeid, eid,
   achieve FROM eeexam;
   EXEC SQL OPEN quecur;
   while (1)
     { EXEC SQL FETCH FROM quescr
                  INTO :seeid, :seid, :sachieve;
        if ( NO_MORE_TUPLES ) break;
        printf (" %s, %s, %d", seeid, seid, sachieve);
   EXEC SQL CLOSE quecur;
```











EXEC SQL DECLARE〈游标名〉 SCROLL CURSOR FOR〈SELECT语句〉;

EXEC SQL FETCH NEXT FROM (游标名) INTO (共享变量表); EXEC SQL FETCH PRIOR FROM 〈游标名〉 INTO 〈共享变量表〉;

EXEC SQL FETCH FIRST FROM 〈游标名〉 INTO 〈共享变量表〉;

EXEC SQL FETCH LAST FROM〈游标名〉 INTO〈共享变量表〉; EXEC SQL FETCH RELATIVE <整数 > FROM <游标名 > INTO <变量表 >;

EXEC SQL FETCH ABSOLUTE<整数> FROM <游标名> INTO <变量表>;

中国联通 4G

下午12:09



达标情况





#### 申请交通银行信用卡

5积分就购了



#### 达标情况

截止2018-11-22 12:09:26

9-12月超市航空卡核卡日起45天内指定 消费3笔满168元

去达标

达标截止日:2018-12-28

核卡日期 20181114 发卡渠道

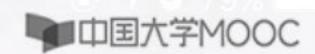


卡产品 华润万家卡



消费情况

已完成:0笔/3笔



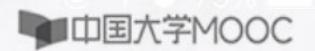
## 动态嵌入式

EXEC SQL PREPARE(动态pgSQL语句名)FROM(字符串);





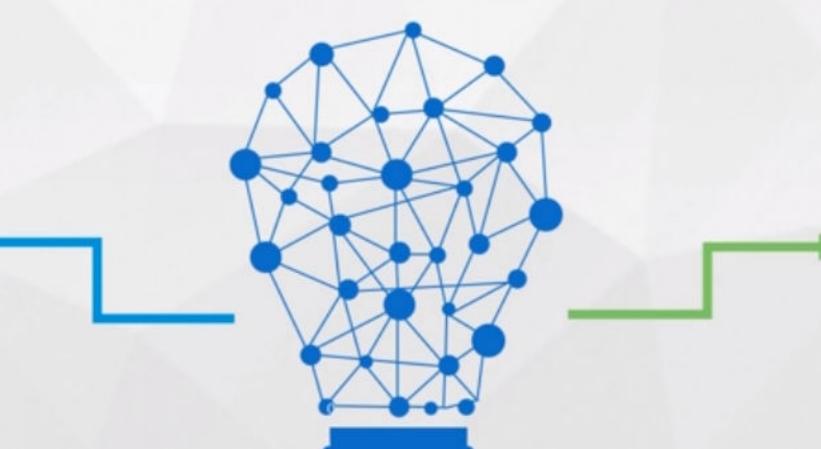
### 使用动态pgSQL语句时还可以在两种情况下作以改进



当pgSQL语句只需执行一次时,预备语句和执行语句可合并成一个语句:

**EXEC SQL** 

EXECUTE IMMEDIATE〈字符串〉;

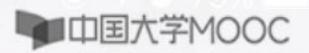


当在预备语句中组合pgSQL语句时允许暂缺某些条件值,这些值可以在执行语句中用USING短语以共享变量给出,语句格式为:

EXEC SQL EXECUTE < 动态pgSQL语句名 > USING <共享变量>;



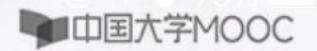
### pgSQL动态嵌入式编程的例子



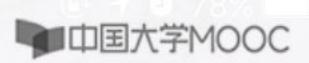
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
 EXEC SQL CONNECT TO postgres@192.168.1.101:5432 USER postgres USING '123456';
 EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
   char *tt="update exam set eeyear=eeyear+? where eeid=?;";
   char *ttc="commit;";
   int ii=199;
   int jj = 20000;
 EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;
 EXEC SQL PREPARE mmtt from :tt;
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE mmtt USING :jj,:ii;
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :ttc;
 EXEC SQL DISCONNECT;
 return 0;
```



### pgSQL动态嵌入式编程的例子

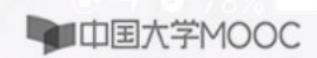






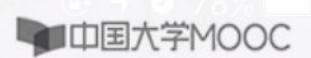
	eeid [PK] integer	eename character(10)	eeyear integer
1	166	aaaa	1996
2	189	north	2001
3	198	south	1998
4	199	west	2000
5	200	bbbb	1999
6	222	east	1999
7	269	cccc	1992
8	369	dddd	1994
*			

	eeid [PK] integer	eename character(10)	eeyear integer
1	166	aaaa	1996
2	189	north	2001
3	198	south	1998
4	199	west	22000
5	200	bbbb	1999
6	222	east	1999
7	269	cccc	1992
8	369	dddd	1994
*			



### **JDBC**

- Java Database Connectivity
- •用于执行SQL语句
- Java API
- •标准Java类库

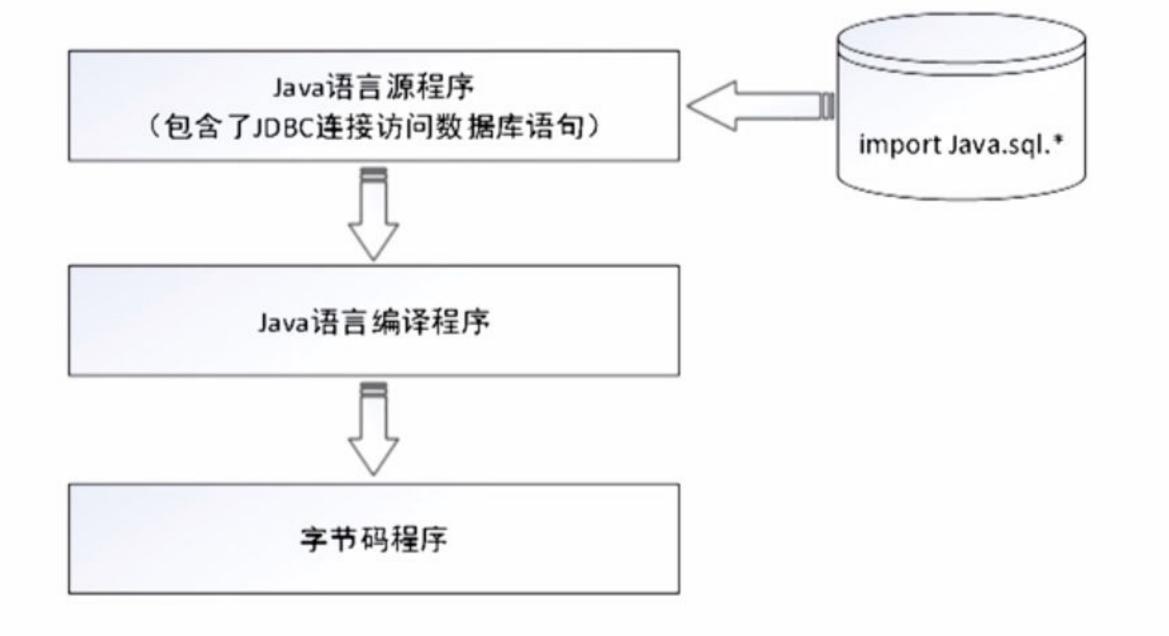


## JDBC的目标

使应用程序开发人员使用JDBC可以连接任何提供了JDBC 驱动程序的数据库系统,为访问不同的数据库提供了一种 统一的途径

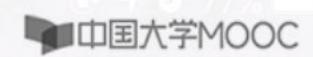








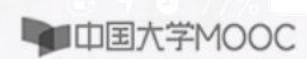
```
public static void JDBCexample(String username, String password)
    try {
       Class.forName ( "org.postgresql.Driver" );
       Connection myjconn =
            DriverManager.getConnection( "jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres" , username,
   password);
       Statement mystmt =myjconn.createStatement();
       ..... Do Actual Work 访问数据库.....
       mystmt.close();
       myjconn.close();
    catch (SQLException sqle) {
        System.out.println("SQLException: " + sqle);
```



## 数据修改

```
try {
         mystmt.executeUpdate("insert into eeexam values('218811011116', '0201020001', 80)");
} catch (SQLException sqle) {
    System.out.println("Could not insert tuple. " +sqle);
}
```





## 数据查询





# PreparedStatement pmyStmt=myjconn.prepareStatement("insert into eeexam values(?,?,?) " );

```
pmyStmt.setString(1, "218811011116");
pmyStmt.setString(2, "0201020001");
pmyStmt.setInt(3, 80);
pmyStmt.executeUpdate();
pmyStmt.setString(1, "218811011117");
pmyStmt.executeUpdate();
```