Core Java 8 and Development Tools

Lesson 16 : Java Database
Connectivity (JDBC 4.0)

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, participants will be able to
  - Understand concept database connectivity architecture
  - Work with JDBC API 4.0
  - Access database through Java programs
  - Understand advance features of JDBC API

This lesson covers JDBC API, used to work with database.

Lesson outline:

16.1: Java Database Connectivity - Introduction
16.2: Database Connectivity Architecture
16.3: JDBC APIs
16.4: Database Access Steps
16.5: Calling database procedures/functions
16.6: Using Transaction
16.7:Connection Pooling
16.8:DAO Pattern
16.9: Best Practices

16.1: Java Database Connectivity

JDBC – an introduction

- Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is a standard SQL database access interface, providing uniform access to a wide range of relational databases.
- JDBC allows us to construct SQL statements and embed them inside Java API calls.
- JDBC provides different set of APIs to perform operations related to database; allows us to:
  - Establish a connection with a database.
  - Send SQL statements.
  - Process the results

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What is JDBC?
JDBC is used to allow Java applications to connect to the database and perform different data manipulation operations such as insertion, modification, deletion, and so on.

16.1: Java Database Connectivity

JDBC Features

- JDBC exhibits the following features:
  - Java is a write once, run anywhere language.
  - Java based clients are thin clients.
  - It is suited for network centric models.
  - It provides a clean, simple, uniform vendor independent interface.
  - JDBC supports all the advanced features of latest SQL version
  - JDBC API provides a rich set of methods.

Why JDBC?
JDBC Features:

With JDBC technology, businesses are not locked in any proprietary architecture, and can continue to use their installed databases and access information easily – even if it is stored on different database management systems.

The combination of the Java API and the JDBC API makes application development easy and economical.

JDBC hides the complexity of many data access tasks, doing most of the "heavy lifting" for the programmer behind the scenes.

The JDBC API is simple to learn, easy to deploy, and inexpensive to maintain.

With the JDBC API, no configuration is required on the client side.

With a driver written in the Java programming language, all the information needed to make a connection is completely defined by the JDBC URL or by a DataSource object registered with a Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) naming service.

Zero configuration for clients supports the network computing paradigm and centralizes software maintenance.

16.2: Database Connectivity Architecture
JDBC Architecture

- Layers of JDBC Architecture
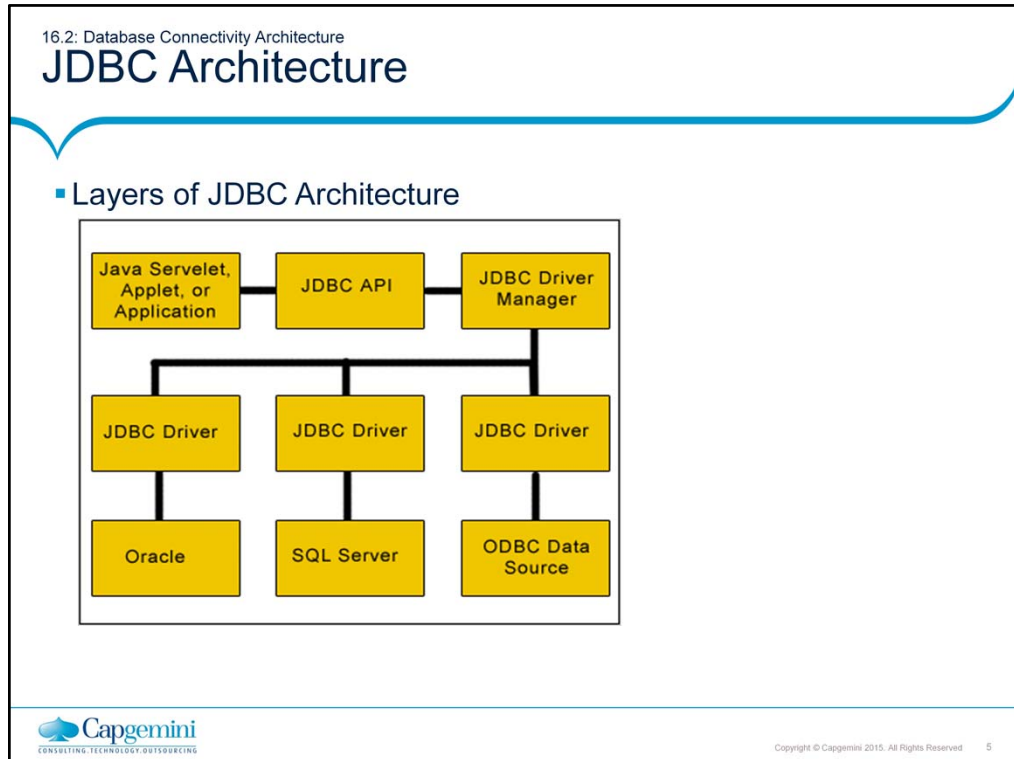
JDBC Architecture:
> The JDBC Architecture can be classified as follows:
1. Type 1 – JDBC-ODBC Bridge
2. Type 2 – Java Native API
3. Type 3 – Java to Network Protocol
4. Type 4 – Java to Database Protocol

> A JDBC driver translates standard JDBC calls into a network or database protocol or into a database library API call that facilitates communication with the database.
> This translation layer provides JDBC applications with database independence.
> If the back-end database changes, then only the JDBC driver needs to be replaced with few code modifications required. There are four distinct types of JDBC drivers.

16.2: Database Connectivity Architecture
JDBC Driver

- Type 1 – JDBC-ODBC Bridge
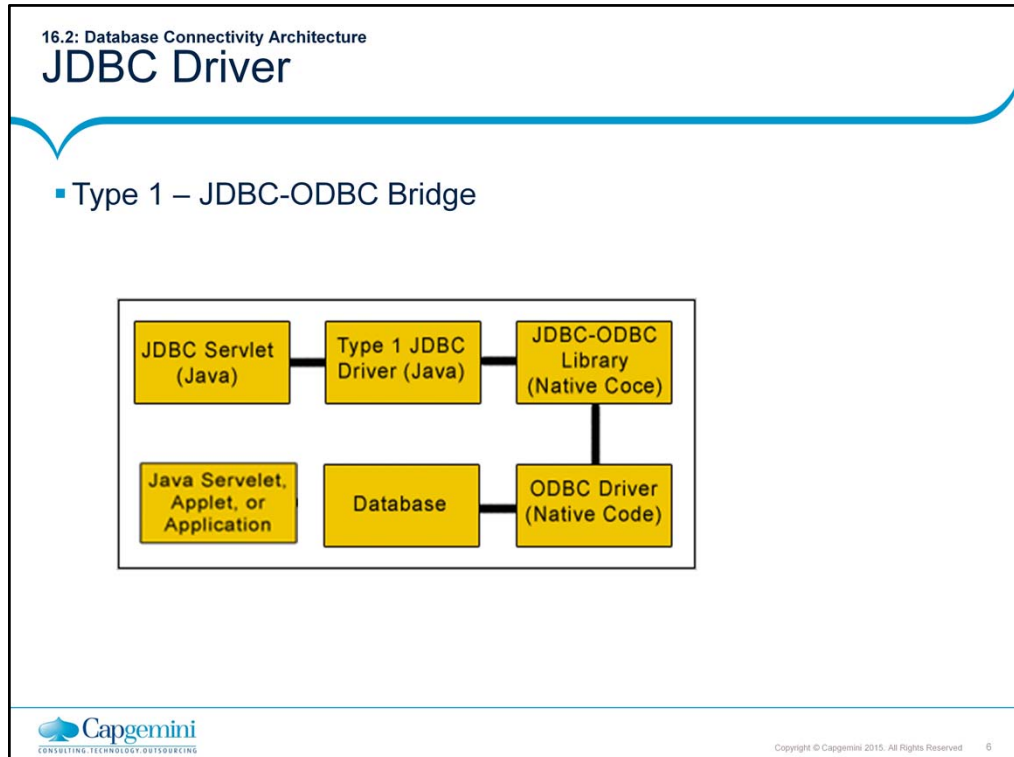
Type 1 JDBC-ODBC Bridge:
        Type 1 drivers act as a "bridge" between JDBC and another database connectivity mechanism such as ODBC.
        The JDBC- ODBC bridge provides JDBC access using most standard ODBC drivers.
        This driver is included in the Java 2 SDK within the sun.jdbc.odbc package. In this driver the Java statements are converted to a JDBC statements.
        JDBC statements call the ODBC by using the JDBC-ODBC Bridge. And finally the query is executed by the database. This driver has serious limitation for many applications.

16.2: Database Connectivity Architecture
JDBC Driver

- Type 2 – Java Native API
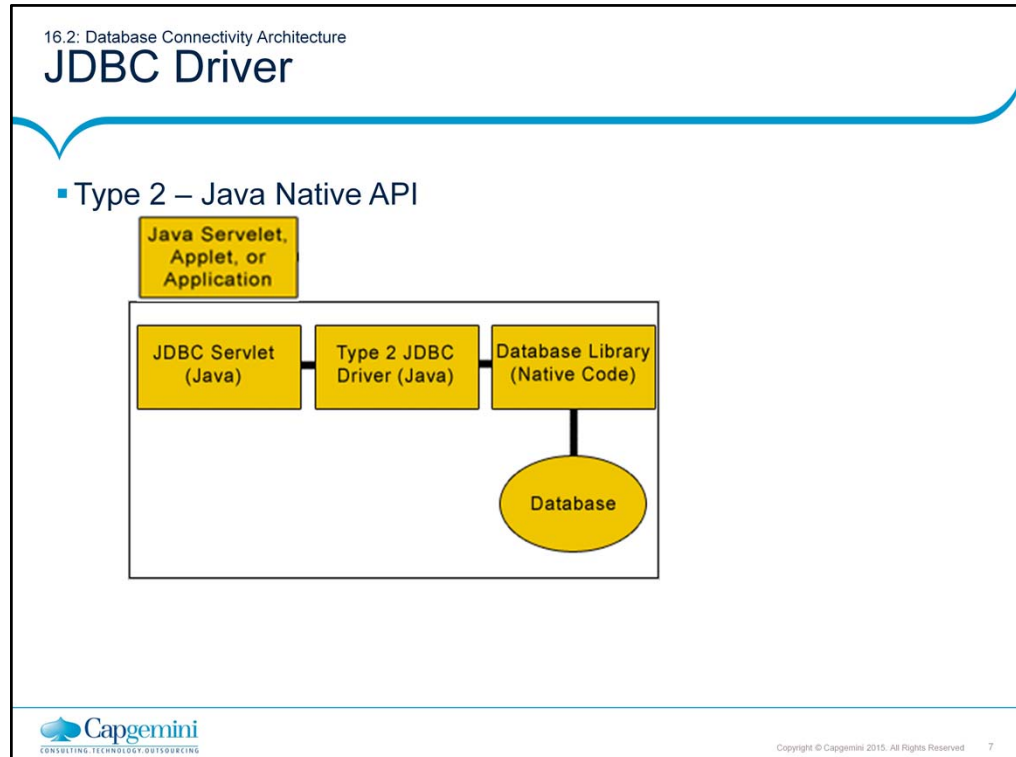
Type 2 Java to Native API:
        Type 2 drivers use the Java Native Interface (JNI) to make calls to a local database library API.
        This driver converts the JDBC calls into a database specific call for databases such as SQL, ORACLE, and so on. This driver communicates directly with the database server.
        It requires some native code to connect to the database. Type 2 drivers are usually faster than Type 1 drivers.
        Like Type 1 drivers, Type 2 drivers require native database client libraries to be installed and configured on the client machine.
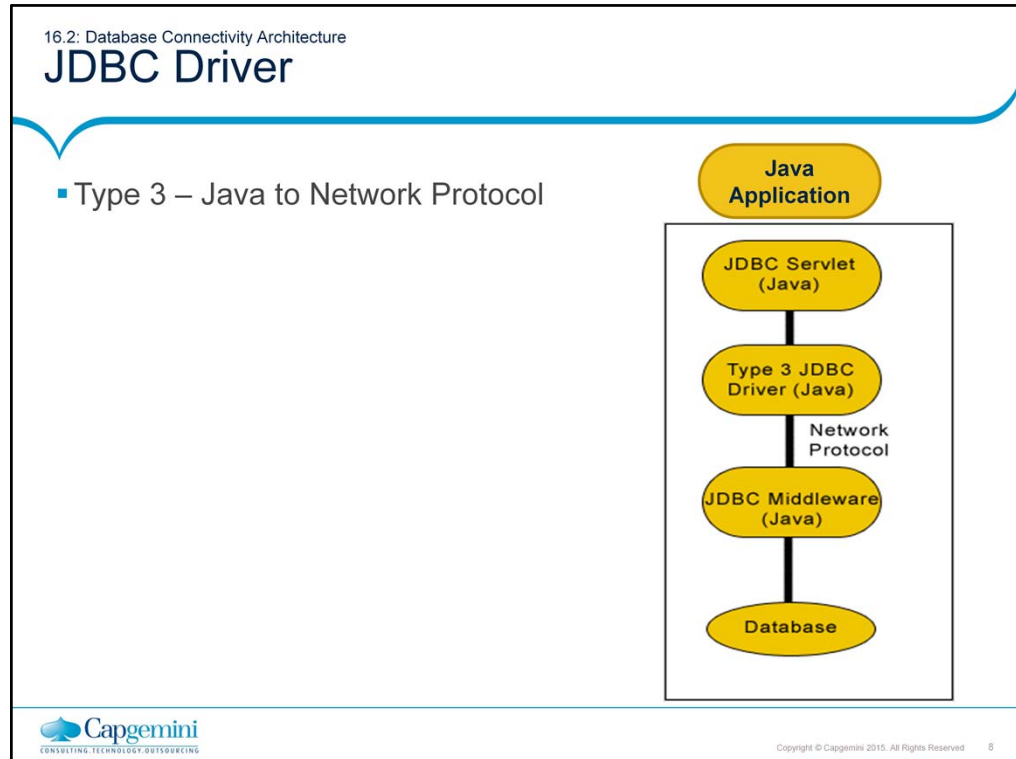
Type 3 Java to Network Protocol Or All- Java Driver:

Type 3 drivers are pure Java drivers that use a proprietary network protocol to communicate with JDBC middleware on the server.

The middleware then translates the network protocol to database-specific function calls.

Type 3 drivers are the most flexible JDBC solution because they do not require native database libraries on the client and can connect to many different databases on the back end.

Type 3 drivers can be deployed over the Internet without client installation.

16.2: Database Connectivity Architecture
JDBC Driver

- Type 4 – Java to Database Protocol
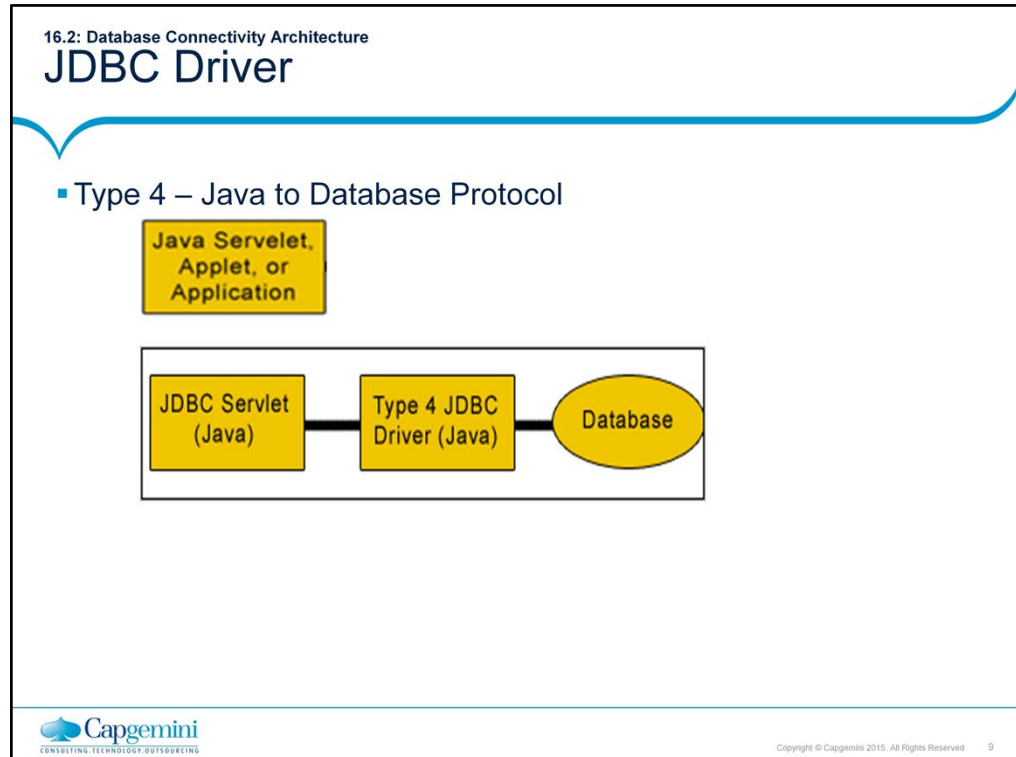
Type 4 Java to Database Protocol:
   Type 4 drivers are pure Java drivers that implement a proprietary database protocol to communicate directly with the database.
   Like Type 3 drivers, they do not require native database libraries and can be deployed over the Internet without client installation.
   One drawback to Type 4 drivers is that they are database specific. Unlike Type 3 drivers, if your back-end database changes, you may save to purchase and deploy a new Type 4 driver (some Type 4 drivers are available free of charge from the database manufacturer).
   However, since Type 4 drivers communicate directly with the database engine rather than through middleware or a native library, they are usually the fastest JDBC drivers available.
   This driver directly converts the Java statements to SQL statements.

16.3: JDBC APIs

JDBC Packages

- JDBC packages:
  - java.sql.*
  - javax.sql.*

JDBC APIs:

The JDBC API provides universal data access from the Java programming language.

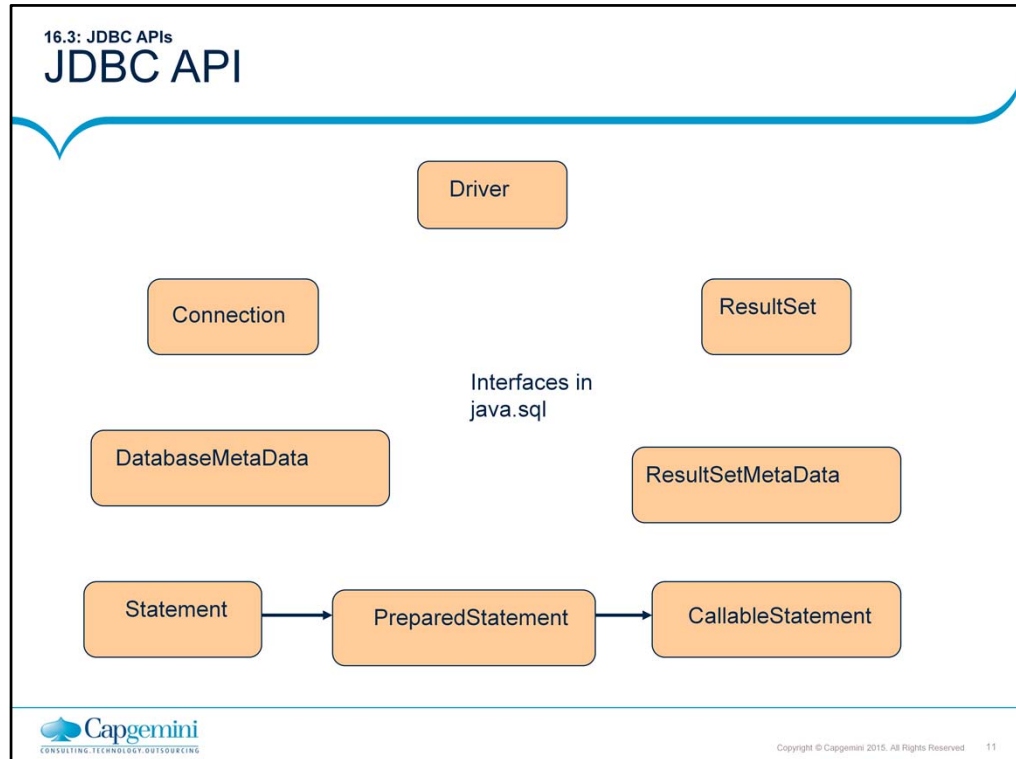Using the JDBC 3.0 API, you can access virtually any data source, from relational databases to spreadsheets and flat files.

JDBC technology also provides a common base on which tools and alternate interfaces can be built.

The JDBC 3.0 API comprises of two packages:

1. java.sql package
2. javax.sql package

You automatically get both packages when you download the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition 5.0.

16.3: JDBC APIs

JDBC API

Driver

Connection

ResultSet

Interfaces in
java.sql

DatabaseMetaData

ResultSetMetaData

Statement → PreparedStatement → CallableStatement

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Java.sql package:

The java.sql package provides the API for accessing and processing data stored in a data source (usually a relational database) using the Java programming language.

This API includes a framework whereby different drivers can be installed dynamically to access different data sources.

Although the JDBC API is mainly geared to passing SQL statements to a database, it provides for reading and writing data from any data source with a tabular format.

The reader/writer facility, available through the javax.sql.RowSet group of interfaces, can be customized to use and update data from a spread sheet, flat file, or any other tabular data source.

Please note: Here we are not discussing about javax.sql package.

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access

- Database Access takes you through the following steps:
  - Import the packages
  - Register/load the driver
  - Establish the connection
  - Creating JDBC Statements
  - Executing the query
  - Closing resources

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13.4: Database Access Steps
      13.4.1: Import the packages
      13.4.2: Register the driver
      13.4.3: Establishing the connection
      13.4.4: Creating JDBC Statements
          13.4.4.1: Simple Statement
          13.4.4.2: Prepared Statement
          13.4.4.3: Callable Statement
      13.4.5: Getting Data from a Table
      13.4.6: Insert data into Table
      13.4.7: Update table data

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-1

- Step 1: Import the java.sql and javax.sql packages
  - These packages provides the API for accessing and processing data stored in a data source.
  - They include:
    - import java.sql.*;
    - import javax.sql.*;

Import Packages:
The first step in accessing the data from database using JDBC APIs is importing the packages java.sql and javax.sql.
These packages provides the set of APIs which are used in accessing the database like Connection, Statement, and so on.

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-2

- Step 2: Register/load the driver
  - Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
    OR
  - DriverManager.registerDriver (new oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver());
- DriverManager class is used to load and register appropriate database specific driver.
- The registerDriver() method is used to register driver with DriverManager
- In JDBC 4.0, this step is not required, as when getConnection() method is called, the DriverManager will attempt to locate a suitable driver

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Register Driver:
        The second step is to register/load the driver for the respective database. There are two ways of loading the driver:
        By using Class.forName() method
        By calling DriverManager's registerDriver() method
        Using Class.forName() you can load any class while DriverManger.registerDriver() is specific to JDBC driver class.

Note: In JDBC 4.0, we don't need the Class.forName() line. We can simply call getConnection() to get the database connection.

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-3

- Step 3: Establish the connection with the database using registered driver
  - String url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@hostname:1521:database";
  - Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection (url, "scott", "tiger");

- Once driver is loaded, Connection object is used to establish a connection with database.

Establish the Connection:
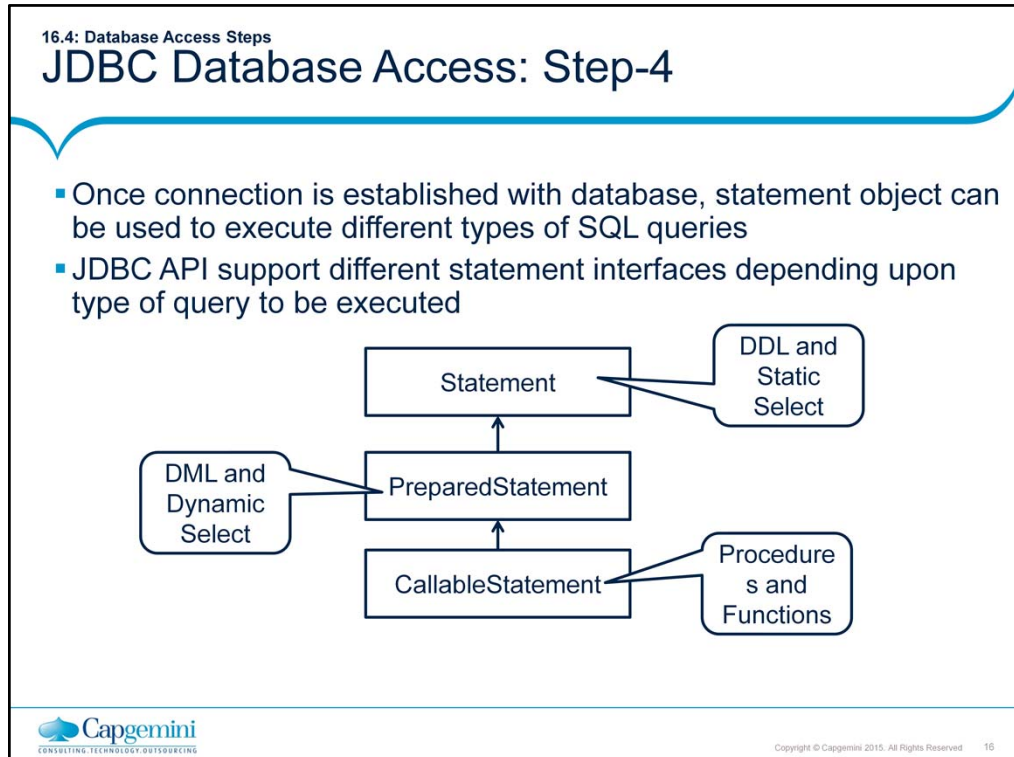   The third step is to establish a connection with the database. There is a method DriverManager.getConnection() which returns Connection object.
          This method take three arguments,
    URL: This contains the information about host on which database server, database name, and the port used for communication.
    Username: database userid
    Password: database password

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-4

- Once connection is established with database, statement object can be used to execute different types of SQL queries
- JDBC API support different statement interfaces depending upon type of query to be executed

Using Statements:

> java.sql.Statement interface in JDBC enables to send the SQL queries to database and retrieve data. Statement interface is suitable for executing DDL queries and Select queries which has no input.

> Statement interface is further extended as PreparedStatement, which is recommended for DML and select queries that involves input parameters.

> PreparedStatement is in turn extended as CallableStatement, which is suitable for calling database stored procedures and functions.

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-4

- **Step 4: Create Statement**
  - Statement:
    - Statement st=conn.createStatement();
  - PreparedStatement:
    - PreparedStatement pst=conn.prepareStatement("SELECT* FROM emp WHERE eno=?"); pst.setInt(1, 100);
  - CallableStatement:
    - CallableStatement cs=conn.prepareCall("{ call add() }") ;
- **Once statement object is created, use one of the following method to execute the query**

Operation	Method
Select	ResultSet executeQuery(String query)
DML	int executeUpdate(String query)
DDL	boolean execute(String query)

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Create Statement:

The fourth step is to create a statement which indicates the details that you want to access from database.

There are three types of statements that you can create:

Statement:

Statement object is created by calling createStatement() method on Connection object. The query is not associated with Statement object at the time of statement creation, rather it needs to be specified at the time of execution of the statement.

2. PreparedStatement:

PreparedStatement is used when you want to create parameterized query. Each parameter is represented by symbol "?" and set by setXXX() methods of PreparedStatement. The above slide shows a simple example to get more clear idea.

3. CallableStatement:

When you want to call any stored procedure from database from Java application, the CallableStatement will help you in doing that. The above example shows, how you can call add() procedure using CallableStatement.

16.4: Database Access Steps

JDBC Database Access: Step-5 (Querying Data)

- Step 5: Retrieve data from table
  - Statement:

```
Statement st=conn.createStatement();
ResultSet rs=st.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM emp");
while(rs.next()){
System.out.println("Emo No = "+rs.getInt("eno"));
System.out.println("Emo Name = "+rs.getString("ename"));
```

- Output:
  - Display the number and name of all employees

Retrieve data from table:

    Once your statement object is ready, you need to execute that statement to get the records from the database.

    The executeQuery() method of the Statement returns the ResultSet object which represent the front end table of database records.

    Further, you can traverse/iterate through ResultSet to retrieve the records one by one.

    Use getXXX() methods to retrieve each data field value, for example rs.getInt("eno") will retrieve the employee number of the current record from rs.

    Types of ResultSet:
Resultset contains results of the SQL query. There are three basic types of resultset.

    Forward-only
As the name suggests, this type can only move forward and are non-scrollable.

    Scroll-insensitive
This type is scrollable which means the cursor can move in any direction. It is insensitive which means any change to the database will not show change in the resultset while it opens.

    Scroll-sensitive
This type allows cursor to move in any direction and also propagates the changes done to the database.

16.4: Database Access Steps

JDBC Database Access: Step-5 (inserting data)

- Step 5: Insert data into table
  - PreparedStatement:

```
String query = "INSERT INTO emp VALUES(?,?,?)"
PreparedStatement st=conn.prepareStatement(query);
st.setInt(1, 110);
st.setString(2, "xyz");
St.setString(3, "Pune");
int rec = st.executeUpdate();
System.out.println(rec + " record is inserted"));
```

Insert data into table:

PreparedStatement is used to execute dynamic SQL queries with values being changed during runtime. These statements are pre-compiled and hence are faster as compared to Statement where every call need to be parsed and compiled before it is executed.

The "?" in query string are called as input parameters. These parameters indicates the value is not specified at compile time. A value for every "?" should be set before executing query. To set a value of parameter, setXXX() methods are used which accepts position of input parameter and value to replace before query execution.

The executeUpdate() method is used to insert and update records of the database. This method returns int type value indicating the number of records affected in the database.

16.4: Database Access Steps

JDBC Database Access: Step-5 (updating data)

- Step 5: Update table data
  - Statement:

```
String query = "update emp set ecity=? where eno<?"
PreparedStatement st=conn.prepareStatement(query);
st.setString(1,"Mumbai");
st.setInt(2,1000);
int res = st.executeUpdate);
System.out.println(red + " records updated"));
```

Update Table Data:

   The executeUpdate() method is used to update records from the database table.

   This method returns integer type value indicating the number of records affected in the database table.

16.4: Database Access Steps

JDBC Database Access: Step-5 (deleting data)

- Step 5: Delete table data
  - PreparedStatement:

```
String query = "delete from emp where eno<?"
PreparedStatement st=conn.prepareStatement(query);
st.setInt(2,1000);
int res = st.executeUpdate);
System.out.println(red + " records deleted"));
```

Update Table Data:
　　　　　　The executeUpdate() method is also used to delete records from the database table.
　　　　　　This method returns integer type value indicating the number of records affected in the database table.

16.4: Database Access Steps
JDBC Database Access: Step-6

- ▪ Step 6: Closing resources
  - ▪ Once done with data access following resources needs to be closed in order to free the underlying processes and release the memory
  - ▪ resultSet.close();
  - ▪ statement.close();
  - ▪ connection.close();

Closing resources:
The last step in database access is closing used resources in program. Closing statements and result sets is required in order to free the underlying processes and memory.
Connection object is also required to be closed. Failure in closing connection object results in database server running out of connections.
All of these interfaces provides close() method, which is used to close the respective resource.

16.4: Database Access Steps

Demo

- Execute the :
  - Select.java
  - Insert.java
  - Delete.java
  - PreparedStat.java programs

16.5: Calling database procedures
Calling Stored Procedures and Functions

- CallableStatement is used to invoke either procedure or function
- CallableStatement interface extends PreparedStatement so as to support input and output parameters
- Steps to call procedure/function:
  - Create callable statement object
  - Call setXXX() method to set IN parameters
  - Call registerOutParameter() method to register OUT parameters/function return value
  - Call execute() to invoke the procedure/function
  - Call getXXX() method to retrieve results from OUT parameters/function return value

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Callable Statements:

       PreparedStatement is in turn extended as CallableStatement, which is suitable for calling database stored procedures and functions.

16.5: Calling database procedures
Calling Stored Procedures

```
String query = " { call getStudentName (?, ?) }";
CallableStatement st  = connection.prepareCall(query);
st.setInt(1,121);
st.registerOutParameter(2,java.sql.Types.VARCHAR);
st.execute();
String studName = st.getString(2);
System.out.println(studName);
```

Procedure which accepts roll number and returns name of the student

Registering OUT parameter "name" which is in VARCHAR format

Setting IN parameter "roll number" of student

Retrieving value of OUT parameter

Callable Statements:

            The above example shows how to use callable statement to invoke stored procedure.

16.5: Calling database procedures
Calling Stored Functions

```
String query = " { ? = call getStudentName (?) } "
CallableStatement st  = connection.prepareCall(query);
st.setInt(2,121);
st.registerOutParameter(1,java.sql.Types.VARCHAR);
st.execute();
String studName = st.getString(1);
System.out.println(studName);
```

Function which accepts roll number returns name of the student

Registering return parameter "name" which is in VARCHAR format

Setting IN parameter "roll number" of student

Retrieving return value of function

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Callable Statements:

        The above example shows how to use callable statement to invoke stored function.

16.6: Using Transaction

Transaction

- A transaction is a set of one or more statements that are executed together as a unit, so either all of the statements are executed, or none of the statements is executed.
- Java application uses Java Transaction API(JTA) to manage the transactions.

Using Transaction:
    Transaction management in Java application is normally done using methods of the Connection interface.
    Listed below are the Connection methods for transaction management:
    setAutoCommit()
    commit()
    rollback()
    setSavePoint()
    releaseSavePoint()

16.6: Using Transaction
Transaction (cntd…)

- By default, a connection object is in auto-commit mode ie conn.setAutoCommit(true);
- Disable the auto-commit mode to allow two or more statements to be grouped into a transaction:
- Example: con.setAutoCommit(false);

```
try{
    con.setAutoCommit(false);
    sql-statement-1;
    sql-statement-1;
    ….
    conn.commit();
}
```

Transactional unit

commit the transaction

Disabling Auto-commit Mode:

When Connection is created, by default, transaction mode in Java application is true.

It means that as soon as the statement gets executed, it reflects the changes permanently in the database. This might violate the atomicity property of the transaction. Due to this reason before transaction start, you must set the auto-commit to false.

Once you disable auto-commit, it will not reflect the effect of queries permanently in the database until you call conn.commit() method explicitly.

In the code snippet above, auto-commit mode is disabled for the connection conn. This means that the enclosed sql statements are committed together when the commit method is called.

Whenever the commit method is called (either automatically when auto-commit mode is enabled or explicitly when it is disabled), all changes resulting from statements in the transaction are made permanent.

16.6: Using Transaction
Transaction (cntd…)

- The rollback() method plays an important role in preserving data integrity in the transaction.
- When you want to undo the changes of half done transaction due to SQLException:

```
try {
        conn.setAutoCommit(false);
         // perform transactions
        conn.commit();

    } catch (SQLException e) {
     conn .rollback() ;
    } finally {
        con.setAutoCommit(true);
    }
```

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When do you call the Rollback Method:
Calling the rollback method aborts a transaction and returns any values that were modified to their previous values. If you are trying to execute one or more statements in a transaction and get an SQLException, you should call the rollback method to abort the transaction and start the transaction all over again. That is the only way to be sure of what has been committed and what has not been committed.
Catching an SQLException tells you that something is wrong. However, it does not tell you what was or was not committed. Since you cannot count on the fact that nothing was committed, calling the method rollback is the only way to be sure.
The example in the above slide, demonstrates a transaction and includes a catch block that invokes the rollback method. In this particular situation, it is not really necessary to call rollback and we do it mainly to illustrate how it is done.
However, if the application continued and used the results of the transaction, it would be necessary to include a call to rollback in the catch block in order to protect against using possibly incorrect data.

16.6: Using Transaction
Transaction (cntd…)

- Savepoint is marking to roll back the transaction till the particular statement in the transaction.
- You can set the multiple save points in the transaction.
- Example of Setting Savepoint:

```
Savepoint svpt1 = conn.setSavepoint("SAVEPOINT_1");
……
con.rollback(svpt1);
```

- Example of Releasing Savepoint:

```
conn.releaseSavepoint(svpt1);
```

Setting and Releasing the Savepoint:
The JDBC 3.0 API adds the method Connection.setSavepoint, which sets a savepoint within the current transaction.
The Connection.rollback() method has been overloaded to take a savepoint argument.
The method Connection.releaseSavepoint() takes a Savepoint object as a parameter and removes it from the current transaction. Once a savepoint has been released, attempting to reference it in a rollback operation causes an SQLException to be thrown.
Any savepoints that have been created in a transaction are automatically released and become invalid when the transaction is committed, or when the entire transaction is rolled back. Rolling a transaction back to a savepoint automatically releases and makes invalid any other savepoints that were created after the savepoint.

Demo : Transaction

- Execute the Transaction.java program

16.7 Connection pooling
Connection Pooling

- Database connections are often expensive to create because of the overhead of establishing a network connection and initializing a database connection session in the back end database
- Connection session initialization often requires time consuming process to perform user authentication, establish transactional contexts and establish other aspects of the session that are required for subsequent database usage
- The database's ongoing management of all of its connection sessions can impose a major limiting factor on the scalability of your application
- To use connection pooling java.sql.DataSource is used

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16.7 Connection pooling
Connection Pooling(Contd.)

- The OracleDataSource class implements the DataSource interface, provides a set of properties that can be used to specify a database to connect to.
- Create an OracleDataSource instance, initialize its connection properties as appropriate, and get a connection instance as in the following example:

```
OracleDataSource ods = new OracleDataSource();
Ods.setDriverType("thin");
ods.setPortNumber(1521);
ods.setUser("scott");
ods.setPassword("tiger");
Connection conn = ods.getConnection();
```

16.8 DAO Design Pattern

DAO Design Pattern

- Data Access Object Pattern or DAO pattern is used to perform database operation.

- Data Access Object Interface - This interface defines the standard operations   to be performed on a model object(s).

- Data Access Object concrete class - This class implements above interface.   This class is responsible to get data from a data source which can be   database / xml or any other storage mechanism.

- Model Object or Value Object - This object is simple POJO containing get/set   methods to store data retrieved using DAO class.

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16.8 DAO Design Pattern

DAO Design Pattern (Contd.)

- In below diagram ,*Student* object acting as a Model or Value Object.*StudentDao* is Data Access Object Interface.*StudentDaoImpl* is concrete class implementing Data Access Object Interface. *DaoPatternDemo*, our demo class, will use *StudentDao* to demonstrate the use of Data Access Object pattern.

<<Interface>>

Student
-name: String -rollNo : int
+Student() +getName(): String +setName(): void +getRollNo(): int +setRollNo() : String

uses

StudentDao
+getAllStudents() : List +updateStudent() : void +deleteStudent(): void +addStudent(): void

uses

DaoPatternDemo
+main() : void

Implements

StudentDaoImpl
-students: List
+StudentDaoImpl() +getAllStudents() : List +updateStudentI() : void +deleteStudent(): void +addStudent(): void
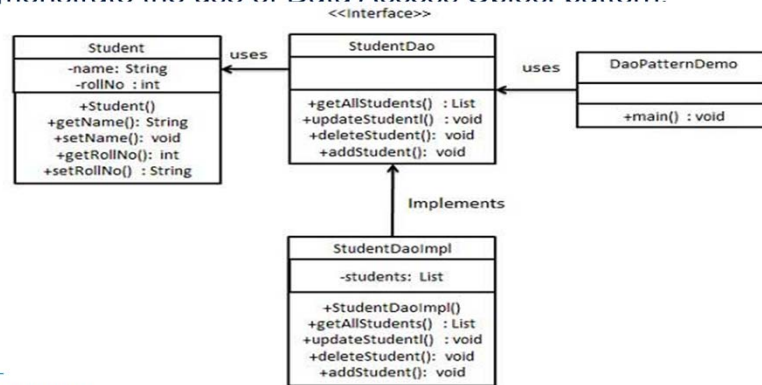
16.9: JDBC Best Practices
Best Practices

- Some of the best practices in JDBC:
  - Selection of Driver
  - Close resources as soon as you're done with them
  - Turn-Off Auto-Commit – group updates into a transaction
  - Business identifiers as a String instead of number
  - Do not perform database tasks in code
  - Use JDBC's PreparedStatement instead of Statement when possible

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JDBC Best Practices:

Following are some of the best practices used in JDBC:

Selection of Driver

Select a certified, high performance type 2 (Thin) JDBC driver and use the latest drivers release.

Close resources as soon as you are done with them (in finally)

For example: Statements, Connections, Resultsets, and so on.

Failure to do so will eventually cause the application to "hang", and fail to respond to user actions.

Turn-Off Auto-Commit

It is best practice to execute the group of the statement together which are the part of the same transaction. It helps to avoid the overhead of data inconsistency.

<u>JDBC Best Practices</u>**:**
4. Business identifiers as a String instead of number
Many problem domains use numbers as business identifiers. Credit card numbers, bank account numbers, and the like, are often simply that - numbers. *It should always be kept in mind, however, that such items are primarily identifiers, and their numeric character is usually completely secondary*. Their primary function is to identify items in the problem domain, not to represent quantities of any sort.
For example: It almost never makes sense to operate on numeric business identifiers as true numbers - adding two account numbers, or multiplying an account number by -1, are meaningless operations. That is, one can strongly argue that modeling an account number as a Integer is inappropriate, simply because it does not behave as an Integer.
Furthermore, new business rules can occasionally force numeric business identifiers to be abandoned in favor of alphanumeric ones. It seems prudent to treat the content of such a business identifier as a business rule, subject to change. As usual, a program should minimize the ripple effects of such changes.
In addition, Strings can contain leading zeros, while numeric fields will remove them.
5. Do not perform database tasks in code
   Databases are a mature technology, and they should be used to do as much work as possible. Do not do the following in code, if it can be done in SQL instead:
      ordering (ORDER BY)
      filtering based on criteria (WHERE)
      joining tables (WHERE, JOIN)
      summarizing (GROUP BY, COUNT, AVG, STDDEV)
   Any corresponding task implemented entirely in code would very likely:
      be *much* less robust and efficient
      take longer to implement
      require more maintenance effort

6. Use JDBC's PreparedStatement instead of Statement when possible for the following reasons:
      It is in general more secure. When a Statement is constructed dynamically from user input, it is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. PreparedStatement is not vulnerable in this way.
      There is usually no need to worry about escaping special characters if repeated compilation is avoided, its performance is usually better.
   In general, it seems safest to use a Statement only when the SQL is of fixed, known form, with no parameters

Lab : JDBC

- Lab 10: Property Files and JDBC 4.0

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Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt:
  - Establishing the connection with database to perform database operations
  - Different types of statement creation
  - Different ways of executing statements
  - Transaction management using JDBC APIs
  - Use of connection pooling to increase the performance of application
  - And best practices for JDBC applications

Summary

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Review Question

- Question 1 : Which Statement is used when you want to pass parameter to the query?
  - **Option 1 :** Statement
  - **Option 2 :** PreparedStatement
  - **Option 3 :** CallableStatement

- Question 2 : _____ method is best suited to execute DDL Queries.

- Question 3 : By default, a connection object is in auto-commit mode
  - True/False

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40