1. What is JDBC?  What does it stand for?  How does it differ from or relate to MySQL?

2. What are the two method calls to execute a query in JDBC, and when do you use each?

JDBC stands for Java Database Connectivity.

This is Java application to connect and execute queries in Data base servers like Oracle or MySQL.

Primary classes are:

* java.sql.Connection - connects to the database.
* java.sql.Statement - creates and execute sql statements
* java.sql.ResultSet - process result sets.

To run simple queries, you can use the sql::Statement::execute() , sql::Statement::executeQuery() , and sql::Statement::executeUpdate() methods.

Use the method sql::Statement::execute() if your query does not return a result set or if your query returns more than one result set.

To create a Statement instance, you call the createStatement() method on the Connection object you have retrieved using one of the DriverManager.getConnection() or DataSource.getConnection() methods

Once you have a Statement instance, you can execute a [SELECT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) query by calling the executeQuery(String) method with the SQL you want to use.

To update data in the database, use the executeUpdate(String SQL) method.

This method returns the number of rows matched by the update statement, not the number of rows that were modified.

URL:

https://dev.mysql.com/doc/connectors/en/connector-j-usagenotes-statements.html#:~:text=Once%20you%20have%20a%20Statement,executeUpdate(String%20SQL)%20method.