

# Using JDBC to Query a Databases

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USING THE STATEMENT AND RESULT SET TYPES



**Richard Monson-Haefel**

SR. SOFTWARE ENGINEER

@rmonson [www.monsonhaefel.com](http://www.monsonhaefel.com)



# Demo



Create a new `java.sql.Statement`

Execute a query

Basic `java.sql.ResultSet` navigation

Accessing one column per row



# Handling Exceptions in JDBC

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# SQLException Types

BatchUpdateException

RowSetWarning

SerialException

SQLClientInfoException

SQLNonTransientException

SQLRecoverableException

SQLTransientException

SQLWarning

SyncFactoryException

SyncProviderException



# Using the PreparedStatement and ResultSet

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# Compile the SQL Plan with JDBC Statement



Parse the SQL query



Optimize the SQL query plan



Execute the SQL query plan



# Compile the SQL Plan with JDBC PreparedStatement



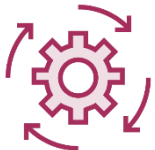
Parse the SQL query



Optimize the SQL query plan



Store the SQL query plan



Execute the SQL query plan



# Compile the SQL Plan with JDBC PreparedStatement



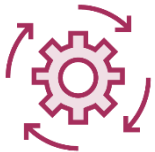
Parse the SQL query



Optimize the SQL query plan



Store the SQL query plan



Execute the SQL query plan





# Using Input Parameters with a PreparedStatement

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# Accessing Multiple Columns with ResultSet

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# Support for MONEY Data Type

Microsoft  
SQL Server

MySQL

Oracle

Sybase

IBM DB2

Informix



SQL types, JDBC types, and  
Java types.



# Number of Characters for VARCHAR

**MySQL**

65,535 chars

**Microsoft  
SQL Server**

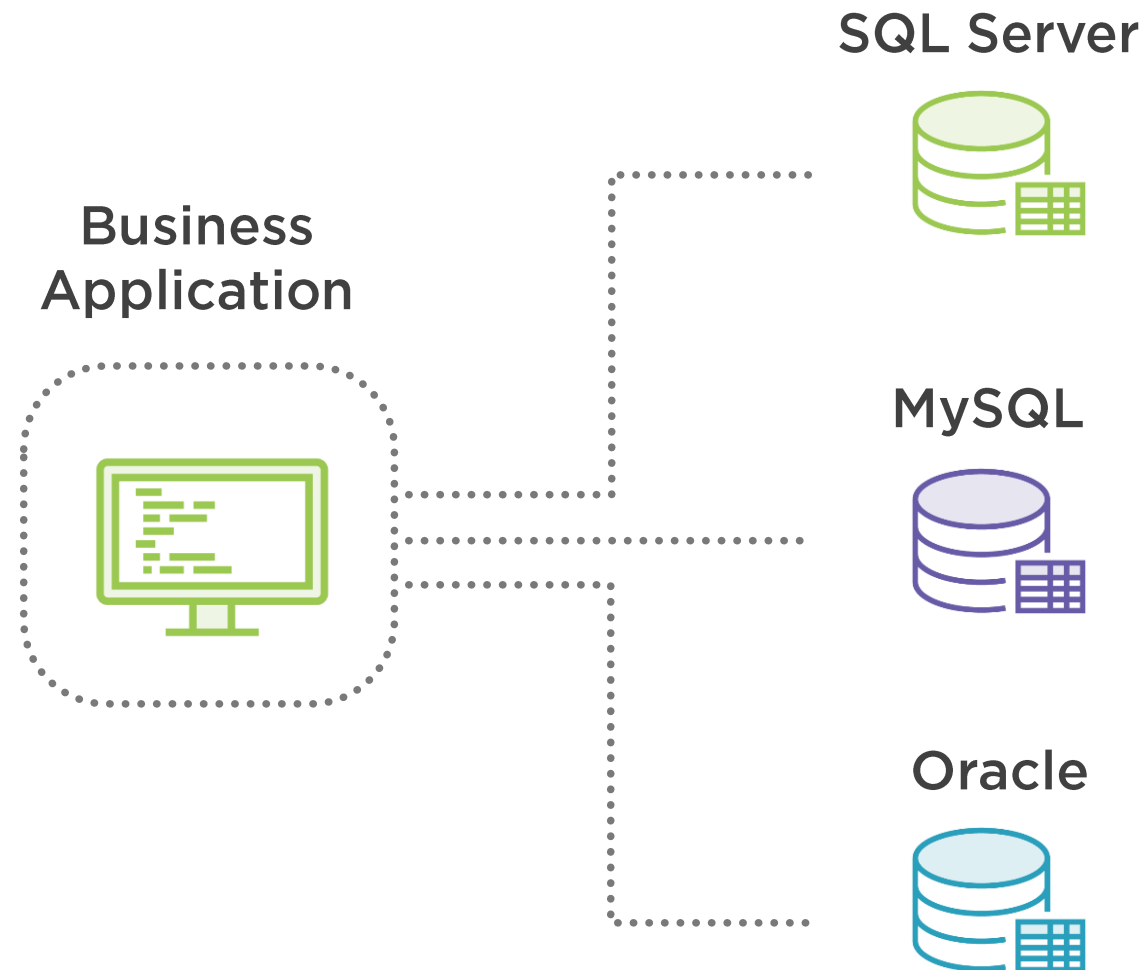
8,000 chars

**Oracle**

4,000 chars



# Multiple Databases



# Dedicated Database

**Business  
Application**



**MySQL**



# Data Type Conversions

JDBC Type	Java Type
CHAR	String
VARCHAR	String
LONGVARCHAR	String
NUMERIC	java.math.BigDecimal
DECIMAL	java.math.BigDecimal
BIT	boolean
BOOLEAN	boolean
TINYINT	byte
SMALLINT	short
INTEGER	int
BIGINT	long
REAL	float
FLOAT	double
DOUBLE	double





# JDBC Types

`java.sql.Date`

`java.sql.Time`

`java.sql.Timestamp`

`java.sql.Clob`

`java.sql.NClob`

`java.sql.Blob`

`java.sql.Array`

`java.sql.Struct`

`java.sql.Ref`

`java.sql.RowId`

`java.sql.SQLXML`



# Additional ResultSet Navigation Methods

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# Demo



`next()`

`first()` and `beforeFirst()`

`last()` and `afterLast()`

`absolute()`

`relative()`

`previous()`

## Summary



**Use the PreparedStatement instead of the Statement object**

- It's more performant
- It helps prevent SQL injection attacks

**Use the try-with-resources clause**

**The ResultSet is a flexible interface that supports several navigation methods**

- Not all JDBC drivers support all of the navigation methods.

**The SQL types map loosely to Java types but its not perfect.**

- See Appendix B of the JDBC 4.3 Specification