Rashed & Samima

Chapter 25

Rashed UL:

1. How does the statement interface work?
   ➔the statement interface provides methods that enable you to limit the field size and number of rows that can be generated in a resultset. You can also set a maximum duration for an SQL query.

2. Placeholders for the parameters in the SQL statement are represented by?
   ➔a question marks.

3. A PreparedStatement object encapsulates a parameterized SQL statement are provides methods for you?
   ➔set values for the parameters.

4. JDBC provides a set of preferred mappings between?
   ➔ SQL types and Java types.

5. Which package defined The SQL NUMERIC and DECIMAL data types are mapped to the BigDecimal class?
   ➔java.math package

6. Which class for applications that need numerical precision beyond the capabilities of the primitive numeric types?
   ➔BigInteger.

7. When exceptions are thrown by JDBC methods, a chain of SQLException objects can be?
   ➔ linkedtogether.

8. How can access successive objects in the chain by calling?
   ➔ getNextException().

9. If problems are detected by JDBC that do not warrant throwing an exception, is it True?
   ➔Yes.

10. SQLWarning objects can be attached?
    ➔Connection, Statement, and ResultSet objects.

11. Why we are calling the getWarnings() method?
    ➔ To check for the JDBC object you are using to access the database.

12. Why we are using a JTree component?
    ➔To display data structured as a tree.

13. The getMetaData() method for a?
    ➔Connection object .

14. DatabaseMetaData object containing methods that make?
    ➔Database metadata available.

15. Every method of every JDBC class and interface can throw?
    ➔an exception of type SQLException.

Samima: