通过java代码执行sql语句,操作数据库

java只提供操作数据库的接口,实现部分有数据库厂商提供

一. JDBC: java Database Connectivity, java数据库连接,用于提供操作数据库的接口

驱动:数据库厂商提供的实现部分

jdbc的使用步骤:

- 1. 加载数据
- 2. 连接数据库
- 3. 操作数据库
- 4,关闭数据库

模拟JDBC的实现

多态:屏蔽子类的差异化,只能调父类的方法

```
1 MyJDBC myJDBC = new MySQLJDBC();
2 myJDBC.close();
3 myJDBC.connect();
```

二,使用java代码操作Mysql

MySQL 8.0之前,使用com.mysql.jdbc.Driver

MySQL 8.0之后,使用com. mysql. jdbc. cj. Driver

创建驱动

```
1 Driver driver = new Driver();
```

注册驱动

```
1 DriverManager.registerDriver(driver);
```

访问数据库的路径,格式:

```
1 jdbc:数据库名://数据库所在的服务器域名或ip:服务器的端口号/数据库名?key1=value1&key2=value2&...
```

数据库的默认端口号:

```
//MySQL:3306 jdbc:mysql
//Oracle:1521 jdbc:oracle
//SQLServer:1433 jdbc:microsoft:sqlserver:
```

连接数据库

```
1 Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/" +
2  "db1227?characterEncoding=utf-8&useSSL=false", "root", "root");
3 System.out.println(connection);
```

三.添加数据

Statement类:数据库相关语句的操作类

```
1 Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
```

执行DQL查

```
1 statement.executeQuery()
```

执行DML增删改查

```
int row = statement.executeUpdate(sql);
System.out.println(row);
```

四. 修改数据

把名字里包含"三"的学生,年龄加上五岁

```
1 String sql = "update student set age =age+5 where name like '%=%'";
2 Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
3 int row = statement.executeUpdate(sql);
4 System.out.println(row);
```

五.删除数据

```
1 删除id为105,110,115的学生
2 String sql = "delete from student where id in(105,110,115)";
3 Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
4 int row = statement.executeUpdate(sql);
5 System.out.println(row);
```

六, 查询数据

查询比张三年龄小的学生的信息

```
1 String sql="select *from student where age<any
2 (select age from student where " +
3 "name='张三')";
4 String sql = "select s1.* from student s1 join student s2 on s2.name='张三' " +
5 "and s1.age<s2.age";
6 Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
7 ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(sql);
```

获取下一行数据. 返回false, 代表没有数据

```
while (resultSet.next()) {
 //获取这一行的数据
int id = resultSet.getInt(1);
4 System.out.println(id);
5 String name = resultSet.getString(3);
6 System.out.println(name);
 int age = resultSet.getInt(2);
7
 System.out.println(age);
9 String gender = resultSet.getString(4);
10 System.out.println(gender);
11
  String phone = resultSet.getString(5);
   System.out.println(phone);
13 }
14 //查询男同学的数量
    String sql="select count(*)c from student where gender='男'";
15
   Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
   ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(sql);
17
   if (resultSet.next()) {
18
   int count = resultSet.getInt(1);
19
   System.out.println(count);
20
21
    int count1 = resultSet.getInt("c");
    System.out.println(count1);
22
23
24
  resultSet.close();
25
  connection.close();
```