

数据库系统课程实验报告

实验名称:实验九:使用 JDBC 连接数据库实验日期:2022/5/19实验地点:厦门大学德旺图书馆提交日期:2022/5/19

 学号:
 20420192201952

 姓名:
 庾晓萍

 专业年级:
 软工 2020 级

 学年学期:
 2021-2022 学年第二学期

1. 实验目的

• 掌握使用 JDBC 连接 openGauss 数据库的方法

2. 实验内容和步骤

(1) 在 openGauss 中创建数据库表。密码为 yuxiaoping@123

```
[omm@decs-ad18 db1]$ gsql -d postgres -p 26000 -U yuxiaoping -r
Password for user yuxiaoping:
gsql ((openGauss 2.0.0 build 78689da9) compiled at 2021-03-31 21:03:52 commit 0 last mr )
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requiring high-security)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=> create database demo ENCODING 'UTF8' template = template0;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=>
postgres=> connect demo;
Password for user yuxiaoping:
Non-SSL connection (SSL connection is recommended when requiring high-security)
You are now connected to database "demo" as user "yuxiaoping".

demo=> ■
```

```
demo=> CREATE SCHEMA demo;
CREATE SCHEMA
demo=> ^C
demo=> SET search_path TO demo;
SET
demo=> CREATE TABLE websites (
demo(> id int NOT NULL,
demo(> name char(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
demo(> url varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
demo(> PRIMARY KEY (id)
demo(>);
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "websites_pkey" for table "websites"
CREATE TABLE
demo=> COMMENT ON COLUMN websites.name IS '站点名称';
COMMENT
demo=> INSERT INTO websites VALUES
demo=> ('1', 'openGauss', 'https://opengauss.org/zh/'),
demo-> ('2', '华为云', 'https://www.huaweicloud.com/'),
demo-> ('4', '华为support中心', 'https://support.huaweicloud.com/');
INSERT 8 4
demo=> \q
```

- (2) 使用 jdbc 连接到新创建的数据库。
- 1、修改数据库的 pg_hba.conf 文件。

```
[root@ecs-ad18 ~]# cd /gaussdb/data/db1
[root@ecs-ad18 db1]# vi pg_hba.conf
[root@ecs-ad18 db1]# ■
```

```
> root@114.116.235.207 ×
# If you want to allow non-local connections, you need to add more
# "host" records. In that case you will also need to make PostgreSQL
# listen on a non-local interface via the listen_addresses
# configuration parameter, or via the -i or -h command line switches.
# NOTICE:
# ------
# When you configure this file, please configure it from top to bottom,
# higher priority needs to be configured in front.
# CAUTION: Configuring the system for local "trust" authentication
# allows any local user to connect as any PostgreSQL user, including
# the database sysadmin. If you do not trust all your local users,
# use another authentication method.
# TYPE DATABASE
                          USER
                                            ADDRESS
                                                                      METHOD
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local
       all
                          all
                                                                      trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host
        all
                          all
                                           127.0.0.1/32
                                                                      trust
                       192.168.0.183/32
        all
               all
                                             trust
host all all 0.0.0.0/0 sha256
# IPv6 local connections:
                                           ::1/128
host
        all
                                                                      trust
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
# replication privilege.
#local replication
                           omm
                                                                 trust
#host
        replication
                           omm
                                      127.0.0.1/32
                                                                 trust
-- INSERT --
```

2、登陆数据库授权退出

```
postgres=# alter role yuxiaoping createrole createdb;
ALTER ROLE
postgres=# \q
[omm@ecs-ad18 ~]$ ■
```

3、修改数据库监听地址

```
WARNING: could not create any HA ICP/IP sockets
2022-85-19 14:55:80.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281469388532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 81000 0 [BACKEND]
WARNING: No explicit IP is configured for listen_addresses GUC.
2022-05-19 14:55:00.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281469380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: IntNuma numbAdobkum: 1 numa_distribute_mode none inherithreadfool: 0.
2022-05-19 14:55:00.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281469380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: reserved_memory for backend threads is: 340 MB
2022-05-19 14:55:00.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: reserved_memory for WAL_buffers is: 320 MB
2022-05-19 14:55:00.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: set max_backend_reserve_memory is: 560 MB, max_dynamic_memory is: 1518 MB
2022-05-19 14:55:00.014 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: shared_memory_ig01 Mbytes,_memory_context_21/8 Mbytes,_max_process_momory_4996 Mbytes
2022-05-19 14:55:00.035 2825e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: set_data_cache_size(12582912)
2022-05-19 14:55:00.035 2825e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: set_data_cache_size(1494364)
2022-05-19 14:55:00.035 285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: gausadb_fsync_file_"/gaussdb/data/db/Jgaussdb_state_temp" success
2022-05-19 14:55:00.112 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: max_safe_fds = 9/7, usable_fds = 1800. already_open = 15
The core dump_path_is_an_invalid_directory
2022-05-19 14:55:00.176 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: max_safe_fds = 9/7, usable_fds = 1800. already_open = 15
The core dump_path_is_an_invalid_directory
2022-05-19 14:55:00.176 6285e9ff.1 [unknown] 281460380532/52 [unknown] 0 dn_6001 80000 0 [BACKEND]
LUG: failed_to_pase_create_it_by_root_user!
2022-05
```

4、确定 26000 端口是否放开



5、在 java 程序中改变数据库中的值或者输出数据库中的值。公网 IP 是 114.116.235.207。

3. 实验总结

3.1 实验思考

· 简述使用 jdbc 连接到 openGauss 数据库的主要步骤。

答: 1、加载 jdbc 驱动程序; 2、创建数据库的连接; 3、创建 preparedStatement; 4、执行 SQL 语句; 5、遍历结果集; 6、处理异常, 关闭 JDBC 对象资源。

3.2 对实验的认识

通过实验我对 openGauss 中的一些语句更熟悉了。如

如 SELECT * FROM customer_t1;可以用来查询表 customer_t1 的所有数据。gsql -d sale -p 26000 -U yuxiaoping -W yuxiaoping@123 -r 或者gsql -d sale -p 26000 -U user1 -W user1@123 -r 可以用来将新用户连接到数据库。可以使用 gsql -d postgres -p 26000 -r 、gsql -d postgres -p 26000 -U yuxiaoping -r 连接到 postgres。gs_om -t start 可以开启数据库。

3.3 遇到的困难及解决方法

要更改当前会话的默认 Schema,请使用 SET 命令。执行如下命令 SET SEARCH_PATH To icebear,public;将搜索路径设置为 myschema、public,首先搜索 myschema。

```
sale=> SET SEARCH_PATH TO icebear, public;
SET
```

高斯默认有 session 超时时间,若想要 session 一直保持,需要修改配

置项: ALTER DATABASE sale SET session_timeout TO 0;

```
postgres=# ALTER DATABASE postgres SET session_timeout TO 0;
ALTER DATABASE
```

修改 java 的 IP 地址时应该用弹性公网,否则会出现连接超时

```
static final String JDBC_DRIVER = "org.postgresql.Driver";
static final String DB_URL = "jdbc:postgresql://114.116.235.207:26000/demo?ApplicationName=app1";

// 数据库的用户名与密码,需要根据自己的设置
static final String USER = "yuxiaoping";
static final String PASS = "yuxiaoping@123";
```