



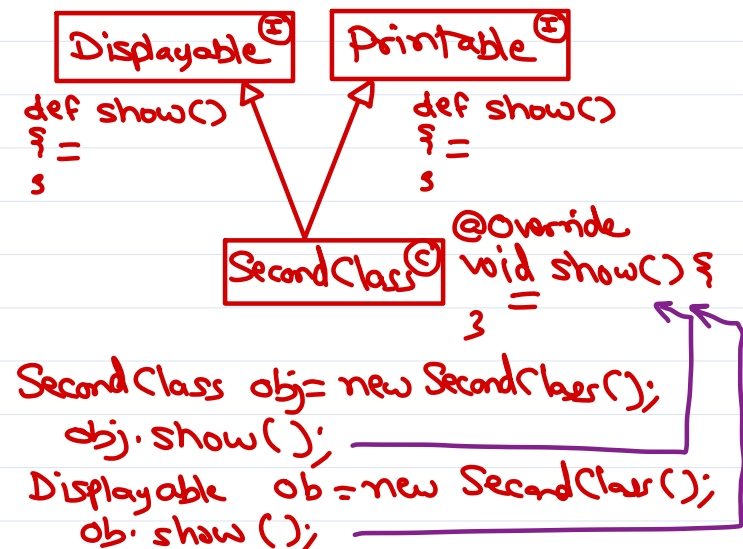
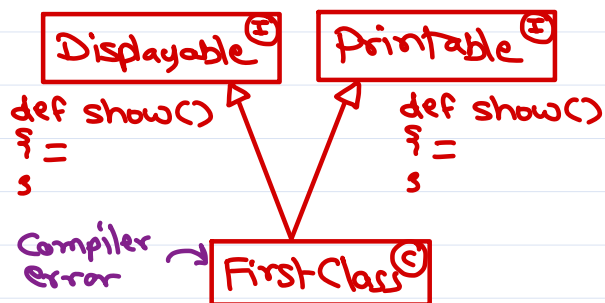
Core Java

Trainer: Nilesh Ghule

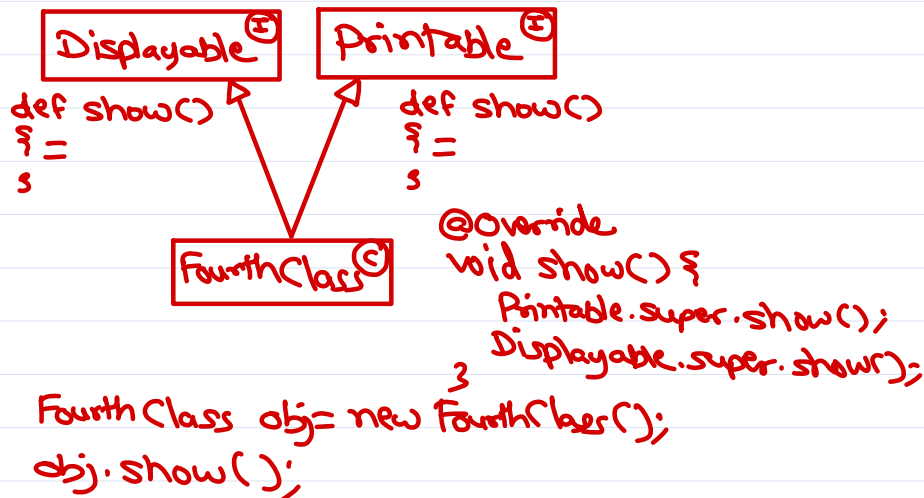
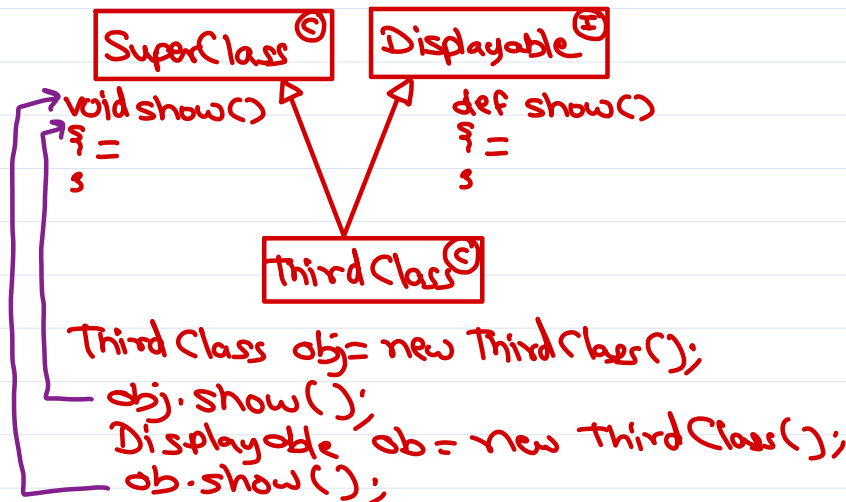


Default methods

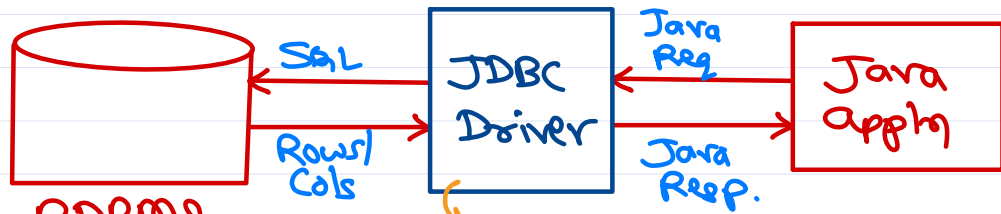
Super-interfaces clash!



Super-class wins!!



Java Database Connectivity



RDBMS

MySQL → mysql-connector-j-x.y.z.jar
Oracle → ojdbc8.jar
MS-SQL → —.jar
...

*.jar = set of java classes

JDBC is a specification/standard.
given with some interfaces & helper classes.

- ① java.sql.Driver - create jdbc connection
- ② java.sql.Connection - represent jdbc connection & interact (send/rcv) with db
- ③ java.sql.Statement - represent sql stmt & java.sql.PreparedStatement execute it on server. executeUpdate(), executeQuery()
- ④ java.sql.ResultSet - represent db resp = rows + cols.
- ⑤ java.sql.DriverManager - choose appropriate driver for creating database connection.



JDBC Programming Steps

- ① add jdbc driver in current project/classpath.
Project → Properties → Java Build Path → Libraries → Add External Jars →
Select downloaded JDBC driver jar → Apply & Close.
- ② load & register jdbc driver.
`Class.forName("pkg.DriverClass");` → `com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver`
- ③ create jdbc connection.
`con = DriverManager.getConnection("dburl", "dbuser", "dbPass");`
→ `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database`
- ④ create sql statement.
`stmt = con.createStatement();`
- ⑤ execute sql statement & process its result.
`rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT ...");`
`while(rs.next()) {`
 `val1 = rs.getInt("col1");`
 `val2 = rs.getString("col2");`
 `...`
`}`
`rs.close();`
|
`cnt = stmt.executeUpdate("sql");`
 other than SELECT
- ⑥ close stmt & connection.
`stmt.close();`
`con.close();`





Thank you!

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