

Standard Steps followed for developing JDBC(JDBC4.X) Application

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1. Load and register the Driver
2. Establish the Connection b/w java application and database
3. Create a Statement Object
4. Send and execute the Query
5. Process the result from ResultSet
6. Close the Connection

Step1:

1. Load and register the Driver

A third party db vendor class which implements java.sql.Driver(I) is called as "Driver".

This class Object we need to create and register it with JRE to set up JDBC environment to run jdbc applications.

Note:

```
public class com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver extends
com.mysql.cj.jdbc.NonRegisteringDriver implements java.sql.Driver {
    public com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver() throws java.sql.SQLException;
    static {};
```

In MySQL Jar, Driver class is implementing java.sql.Driver, so Driver class Object should be created and it should be registered to set up the JDBC environment inside JRE.

2. Establish the Connection b/w java application and database

```
public static Connection getConnection(String url, String username,String
password) throws SQLException;
public static Connection getConnection(String url, Properties) throws
SQLException;
public static Connection getConnection(String url) throws SQLException;
```

The below creates the Object of Connection interface.

```
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url,username,password);
|
getConnection(url,username,password) created an object of
class which implements Connection(I)
that class object is collected by Connection(I).
This feature in java refers to
a. Abstraction(hiding internal services)
b. polymorphism(making code run in 1:M forms)
```

Can we create an Object for Interface?

Answer. no

Can we create an Object for a class which implements interface?

Answer : yes

3. Create a Statement Object

```
public abstract Statement createStatement() throws SQLException;
public abstract Statement createStatement(int,int) throws SQLException;
public abstract Statement createStatement(int,int,int) throws SQLException;
```

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

4. Send and execute the Query

Query

=====

From DB administrator perspective queries are classified into 5 types

1. DDL (Create table, alter table, drop table, ..)
2. DML (Insert, update, delete)
3. DQL (select)
4. DCL (alter password, grant access)
5. TCL (commit, rollback, savepoint)

According to java developer perspective, we categorise queries into 2 types

- a. Select Query
- b. NonSelect Query

Methods for executing the Query are

- a. executeQuery() => for select query we use this method.
- b. executeUpdate() => for insert, update and delete query we use this method.
- c. execute() => for both select and non-select query we use this method

```
public abstract ResultSet executeQuery(String sqlSelectQuery) throws SQLException;
String sqlSelectQuery = "select sid, sname, sage, saddr from Student";
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(sqlSelectQuery);
```

5. Process the result from ResultSet

```
public abstract boolean next() throws java.sql.SQLException;
|=> To check whether next Record
```

is available or not

returns true if available

otherwise returns false.

```
System.out.println("SID\tSNAME\tSAGE\tSADDR");
while(resultSet.next()){
    Integer id = resultSet.getInt(1);
    String name = resultSet.getString(2);
    Integer age = resultSet.getInt(3);
    String team = resultSet.getString(4);
    System.out.println(id+"\t"+name+"\t"+age+"\t"+team);
}
```

6. Close the Connection

EG#1

Java code to communicate with database and execute select query

=====

```
import com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver;
import java.sql.*;
```

```
class TestApp
```

```
{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException
    {
        //Step1. Load and register the Driver
        Driver driver = new Driver();//Creating driver object for MySQLDB
        DriverManager.registerDriver(driver);
        System.out.println("Driver registered successfully");

        //Step2: Establish the connection b/w java and Database
        // JDBC URL SYNTAX:: <mainprotocol>:<subprotocol>:<subname>
        String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/enterprisejavabatch";
```

```

String username = "root";
String password = "root123";

Connection connection =
DriverManager.getConnection(url,username,password);
System.out.println("Connection object is created:: " + connection);

// Create a Statement Object
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
System.out.println("Statement object is created:: " + statement);

//Sending and execute the Query
String sqlSelectQuery ="select sid,sname,sage,saddr from Student";
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(sqlSelectQuery);
System.out.println("ResultSet object is created:: " + resultSet);

//Process the result from ResultSet
System.out.println("SID\tSNAME\tSAGE\tSADDR");
while(resultSet.next()){
    Integer id = resultSet.getInt(1);
    String name = resultSet.getString(2);
    Integer age = resultSet.getInt(3);
    String team = resultSet.getString(4);
    System.out.println(id+"\t"+name+"\t"+age+"\t"+team);
}

//Close the Connection
connection.close();
System.out.println("Closing the connection...");

}
}

```

Output

D:\JDBCPGMS>javac TestApp.java

D:\JDBCPGMS>java TestApp

Driver registered succesfully

Connection object is created:: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.ConnectionImpl@4e41089d

Statement object is created:: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.StatementImpl@23bb8443

ResultSet object is created:: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.result.ResultSetImpl@7364985f

SID	SNAME	SAGE	SADDR
7	dhoni	41	CSK
10	sachin	49	MI
18	kohli	35	RCB
45	rohith	37	MI

Closing the connection...