<servlet을 활용한 JDBC> by 신정희 선생님

package servlets;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.PrintWriter;

import java.sql.Connection;

import java.sql.DriverManager;

import java.sql.ResultSet;

import java.sql.Statement;

import jakarta.servlet.ServletException;

import jakarta.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;

import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

@WebServlet("/member/list")

public class MemberListServlet extends HttpServlet {

private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {

System.out.println("목록");

Connection conn = null;

String query = null;

Statement st = null;

ResultSet rs = null;

try {

//1. DB 로드

Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");

//2. DB 연결

conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe",

"system", "oracle");

System.out.println("conn>>>>>" + conn);

//3. 쿼리수행해서 처리

query = "select \* from members";

st = conn.createStatement();

rs = st.executeQuery(query);

//4. 화면 출력 - 응답

response.setContentType("text/html; charset=UTF-8");

PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();

out.print("<html><head><title>회원목록</title></head>");

out.print("<body><h1>회원목록</h1><hr>");

while(rs.next()) {

out.println(rs.getInt("mno") + "," + rs.getString("mname") + "<br>");

}

}catch(Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}finally {

//5. DB 해제

try {

if(rs != null) rs.close();

if(st != null) st.close();

if(conn != null) conn.close();

}catch(Exception e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}