



Obtain the Statement

By Rahul Barve



Obtain the Statement

- Once a connection is established, depending upon the type of the operation, a statement needs to be obtained.



Obtain the Statement

- Statement is used to execute simple queries.

```
Statement stmt =  
    conn.createStatement();
```



Execute SQL Query

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Execute SQL Query

- Statement interface provides relevant methods to execute SQL queries.
- To execute SELECT query, `executeQuery()` method is used that returns `ResultSet`.



Execute SQL Query

- ```
String sqlQuery = "select ...";
 ResultSet rs =
 stmt.executeQuery(sqlQuery);
```



# Perform Navigation

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# Perform Navigation

- `ResultSet` maintains data fetched from database in a tabular format.
- Every column has a column index and a row has a record position.





# Perform Navigation

**Before First**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**After Last**

| <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|
|          |          |          |
|          |          |          |
|          |          |          |
|          |          |          |



# Perform Navigation

- By default, the cursor position of `ResultSet` points to `BeforeFirst`.
- To move in the forward direction, `next()` method is used.



# Parameterized Queries

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# Parameterized Queries

- A query may accept parameters.
- To execute parameterized queries, PreparedStatement interface is used.



# Parameterized Queries

- Queries created using `PreparedStatement` are compiled once, hence are called as precompiled queries.



# Parameterized Queries

- E.g.

```
String sqlQuery =
 "select ... where deptno in (?, ?)";
 PreparedStatement pstmt =
 conn.prepareStatement(sqlQuery);
```