Advanced Programming

JDBC
Databases

- **DB** – Collection of *structured* data
- **DBMS** – A Database Management System offers all the “tools” for: *creating, accessing, updating a db*
- **Efficiency** (indexes, etc.)
- **Consistency** (FK, PK, triggers, etc.)
- **Security** (users, permissions, etc.)
- Models: *relational*, object-oriented, graph, XML, NoSQL, NewSQL, etc.
- Producers: Oracle, Microsoft, Sybase, etc.
Applications That Use a DB

- Create the database: SQL script
- Connect to the database: driver
- Communicate with the database:
  - Execution of SQL commands
    - DDL, DML, DCL
  - Processing results
JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) is a Java API that can access any kind of tabular data, especially data stored in a relational database.

- Allows the integration of SQL statements into a general programming environment by providing library routines which interface with the database.
- Independent of the database type
- Based on adapters (drivers) between the client and the DBMS
- `java.sql` – the core JDBC API
- `javax.sql` – Java EE specific
Driver

The interface between the application and the database

JDBC allows an application to send SQL statements to a database and receive the results.

JDBC interfaces for specific database engines are implemented by a set of classes called JDBC drivers. Since the JDBC driver handles the low-level connection and translation issues, you can focus on the database application development without worrying about the specifics of each database.
Using a Specific Driver

- **Identifying the specific database driver**
  - for example: `mysql-connector-java.jar`
  - adding the jar to the CLASSPATH
  - identifying the driver class: `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`

- **Loading the driver class**
  - `DriverManager.registerDriver(new com.mysql.jdbc.Driver());`
  - `Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver").newInstance();`
  - `System.setProperty("jdbc.drivers", "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");`
  - `java -Djdbc.drivers=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver MyApplication`

**NOTE:** The DataSource interface, new in the JDBC 2.0 API, provides another way to connect to a data source. The use of a DataSource object is the preferred means of connecting to a data source.
Connections

- **Connection (session)** - A context through which the communication with a database takes place.
- SQL statements are executed and results are returned within the context of a connection.
- An application may create multiple connections (to the same database or to different databases).
Locating a Database

**JDBC URL**

`jdbc:sub-protocol:identifier`

The sub-protocol identifies the driver type, for instance: **odbc, mysql, oracle, sybase, postgres, etc.**

The database identifier is usually specific to a protocol:

- `jdbc:odbc:test`
- `jdbc:mysql://localhost/test`
- `jdbc:oracle:thin@persistentjava.com:1521:test`
- `jdbc:sybase:test`
A connection is represented by an object of type `java.sql.Connection`.

```java
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, username, password);
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, dbproperties);
```

Don't forget to close the connection: `conn.close()`
Example

```java
String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/test" ;

Connection con = null;
try {
    Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
    Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(
        url, "myUserName", "mySecretPassword");
} catch(ClassNotFoundException e) {
    System.err.print("ClassNotFoundException: " + e) ;
} catch(SQLException e) {
    System.err.println("SQLException: " + e);
} finally {
    con.close ;
}
```
Driver Types

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4
JDBC-ODBC Bridge

- **ODBC**: Open Database Connectivity
- **Driver**: `sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver`
- **URL**: `jdbc:odbc:identifier`
  - DSN Identifier (Data Source Name)
- Easy to use, "universal" solution to connect to a database
- Not portable, poor execution speed

“The JDBC-ODBC Bridge should be considered a transitional solution. It is not supported by Oracle. Consider using this only if your DBMS does not offer a Java-only JDBC driver.”
Using Connections

- Creating statements for executing SQL commands and returning the results.
  - *Statement*, *PreparedStatement*, *CallableStatement*
- Getting the metadata: information regarding the database or the results of queries
  - *DatabaseMetaData, ResultSetMetaData*
- Transaction control
  - *commit, rollback*
  - *setAutoCommit*
Statement

The object used for executing a static SQL statement and returning the results it produces.

- **Creating a Statement**
  ```java
  Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
  Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
  ```

- **Executing a query**
  ```java
  String sql = "SELECT * FROM persons";
  ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
  ```

- **Executing an update or a delete**
  ```java
  String sql = "DELETE FROM persons WHERE age < 0";
  int nbRowsAffected = stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
  sql = "DROP TABLE temp";
  stmt.executeUpdate(sql); // Returns 0
  ```

- **Generic SQL statements**
  ```java
  stmt.execute("any kind of SQL command");
  ```
A PreparedStatement is an object that represents a precompiled SQL statement. An SQL statement is precompiled and stored in a PreparedStatement object. This object can then be used to efficiently execute this statement multiple times.

→ Batch Commands

```java
String sql = "UPDATE persons SET name = ? WHERE id = ?";
Statement pstmt = con.prepareStatement(sql);
pstmt.setString(1, "Ionescu");
pstmt.setInt(2, 100);
pstmt.executeUpdate();
pstmt.setString(1, "Popescu");
pstmt.setInt(2, 200);
pstmt.executeUpdate();
```
**JDBC Data Types**

java.sql.Types → defines the constants that are used to identify generic SQL types, called JDBC types.

*Java Data Types – SQL Data Types*

**setObject** - If arbitrary parameter type conversions are required, the method setObject should be used with a target SQL type.

```java
pstmt.setObject(1, "Ionescu", Types.CHAR);
pstmt.setObject(2, 100, Types.INTEGER); // or simply
pstmt.setObject(2, 100);
```

**setNull**

```java
pstmt.setNull(1, Types.CHAR);
pstmt.setInt(2, null);
```
Handling Large Values

`setBinaryStream, setAsciiStream, setCharacterStream`

When a very large binary or char value is input to a LONG Type parameter, it may be more practical to send it via a stream object. The data will be read from the stream as needed until end-of-file is reached.

```java
File file = new File("someFile");
InputStream fin = new FileInputStream(file);
java.sql.PreparedStatement pstmt =
    con.prepareStatement(
        "UPDATE files SET contents = ? " +
        "WHERE name = 'someFile'");
pstmt.setBinaryStream (1, fin);
pstmt.executeUpdate();
```
CallableStatement

The interface used to execute SQL stored procedures.

//Creating a CallableStatement
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url);
CallableStatement cstmt = con.prepareCall("{call myStoredProcedure(?, ?)}");

//Setting the IN parameters
cstmt.setString(1, "Ionescu");
cstmt.setInt(2, 100);

//Registering the OUT parameters
cstmt.registerOutParameter(1, java.sql.Types.FLOAT);

//Executing the call and retrieving the results
result = cstmt.getDouble(1);
ResultSet

A table of data representing a database result set, which is usually generated by executing a statement that queries the database.

Statement stmt = con.createStatement();
String sql = "SELECT id, name FROM persons";

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ionescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Popescu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

while (rs.next()) {
    int cod = rs.getInt("id"); //rs.getInt(1)
    String nume = rs.getString("name");
    System.out.println(id + "", " + name);
}

A ResultSet object maintains a cursor pointing to its current row of data. Initially the cursor is positioned before the first row. The next method moves the cursor to the next row.
Scrollable and Modifiable Cursors

Statement stmt = con.createStatement(
    ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
    ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
String sql = "SELECT id, name FROM persons";
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(sql);
    // rs will be scrollable,
    // will not show changes made by others
    // and will be updatable

Additional Methods
• absolute
• updateRow
• moveToInsertRow
• insertRow
• moveToCurrentRow
• deleteRow

supportsPositionedUpdate/Delete

A default ResultSet object is not updatable and has a cursor that moves forward only.
RowSet

Adds support to the JDBC API for the JavaBeans component model

- Extends ResultSet
- Conforms to JavaBeans specifications
  - Properties
  - Supports JavaBeans events
- JdbcRowSet
- CachedRowSet (disconnected)
- WebRowSet (XML)
- JoinRowSet (offline join)
- FilteredRowSet (offline filtering)
Examples

```java
JoinRowSet jrs = new JoinRowSetImpl();

ResultSet rs1 = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES");
CachedRowSet empl = new CachedRowSetImpl();
empl.populate(rs1);
empl.setMatchColumn(1);
jrs.addRowSet(empl);

ResultSet rs2 = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM BONUS_PLAN");
CachedRowSet bonus = new CachedRowSetImpl();
bonus.populate(rs2);
bonus.setMatchColumn(1); // EMP_ID is the first column
jrs.addRowSet(bonus);

FilteredRowSet frs = new FilteredRowSetImpl();
frs.populate(rs1);
Range name = new Range("Ionescu", "Popescu", "EMP_NAME");
frs.setFilter(name); // accepts Predicate objects
frs.next();
```
DatabaseMetaData
Comprehensive information about the database as a whole.

Implemented by driver vendors to let users know the capabilities of a DBMS in combination with the JDBC driver that is used with it → tables, stored procedures, connection capabilities, supported SQL grammar, etc.

Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url);

DatabaseMetaData dbmd = con.getMetaData();

// Get the tables of the database
ResultSet rs = dbmd.getTables(null, null, null, null, null); // catalog, schemaPattern, tableNamePattern, types

while (rs.next())
    System.out.println(rs.getString("TABLE_NAME"));

con . close();
}
ResultSetMetaData

Information about the types and properties of the columns in a ResultSet object: the number of columns, their types, their names, etc.

```java
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM someTable");
ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData();

// Find the number of columns in the ResultSet
int n = rsmd.getColumnCount();

// Find the names of the columns
String nume[] = new String[n];
for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    nume[i] = rsmd.getColumnName(i);
}
```
Transaction Control

- Transaction = An ACID unit of work
- ACID = Atomic, Consistent, Isolated, Durable
- COMMIT, ROLLBACK
  ```java
  con.commit();
  con.rollback();
  ```
- Savepoints
  ```java
  Savepoint savel = con.setSavepoint();
  ...
  con.rollback(savel);
  ```
- Disabling the AutoCommit Mode
  ```java
  con.setAutoCommit(false);
  ```
Handling SQLExceptions

- **SQLException**

```java
public static void printSQLException(SQLException ex) {
    for (Throwable e : ex) {
        // SQLException implements Iterable<Throwable>
        // chained exceptions
        if (e instanceof SQLException) {
            SQLException sqlEx = (SQLException)e;
            System.err.println("SQLState : " + sqlEx.getSQLState());
            System.err.println("Error Code: " + sqlEx.getErrorCode());
            System.err.println("Message : " + sqlEx.getMessage());
            Throwable t = ex.getCause();
            while(t != null) {
                System.out.println("Cause: " + t);
                t = t.getCause();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- **SQLWarning** (for example, `DataTruncation`)

  `Connection, Statement, ResultSet - getWarnings()`
Data Acces Objects (DAO)

- **BusinessObject** – the object that must access the data
- **DataAccessObject** - abstracts and encapsulates all operations related to the data
- **DataSource** - RDBMS, OODBMS, XML, etc.
- **TransferObject** – a representation of the data: entities, beans, etc.
Abstract Factory

```
+getCustomerDAO():CustomerDAO
+getAccountDAO():AccountDAO
+getOrderDAO():OrderDAO
```

CloudscapeDAOFactory → CloudscapeCustomerDAO
OracleDAOFactory → OracleCustomerDAO
SybaseDAOFactory → SybaseCustomerDAO
Java Tutorial

Trail: JDBC(TM) Database Access

http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/jdbc/TOC.html