

## Additional Reading - Part of Java-Database Connectivity

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### Setting Up the MySQL Database

Before you start exploring JDBC APIs and their usage with the help of examples, first you must configure a database with which you will work. The database needs to be configured properly before you start writing JDBC programs. You can use any widely available database.

In this topic, I will use MySQL\* to explain various aspects of JDBC APIs since this database is free and widely available. Hence, we are showing steps to set up a MySQL database on your machine assuming that you use Windows (if you are using another operating system, these steps will slightly differ):

(\* **Note:** I have already thought in the class “How to connect Java with Oracle 11g using Jdbc-Type 4”)

The first step is to download the appropriate installer for your platform. For MySQL database, you may download the latest installer from the MySQL download page ([www.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/](http://www.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/)).

- Once the installer gets downloaded, the next step is to install it. You must have admin privileges in your machine to install the software. You need to invoke the installer and follow all the steps shown by the installation wizard. Keep the default values and complete the installation. The installer will ask you to provide a root password; remember it because it will be used in all java examples for making connection object.

- The next step is to download the database connector. The database connector only will allow you to connect to the database. You can download the connector for MySQL from its connector download page (<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/>).

- Do not forget to add the path of the connector to the classpath. If the connector name is **mysql-connector-java-5.1.21-bin.jar** stored in **C:\mysql-connector-java-5.1.21**, then add **c:\mysql-connector-java-5.1.21\mysql-connector-java-5.1.21-bin.jar** to the classpath.

- Invoke the command-line client of MySQL (in our case, it is “MySQL 5.5 Command Line Client” shown in start menu). You will get a MySQL prompt once you provide the root password, as shown here:

```
Enter password: *****
```

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
```

```
Your MySQL connection id is 1
```

```
Server version: 5.5.27 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
```

```
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```

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> /* Let's create a database for our use.*/
```

```
mysql> create database addressBook;
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> /* Now, let's create a table in this database and insert two records for our use later. */
```

```
mysql> use addressBook;
```

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Database changed

```
mysql> create table contact (id int not null auto_increment, firstName varchar(30) Not null,  
lastName varchar(30), email varchar(30), phoneNo varchar(13), primary key (id));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.20 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into contact values (default, 'Michael', 'Taylor', 'michael@abc.com', '+919876543210');  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into contact values (default, 'William', 'Becker', 'william@abc.com',  
'+449876543210');  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> /* That's it. Our database is ready to use now.*/
```

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