

SQL Server

Set Up & Access

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Outline

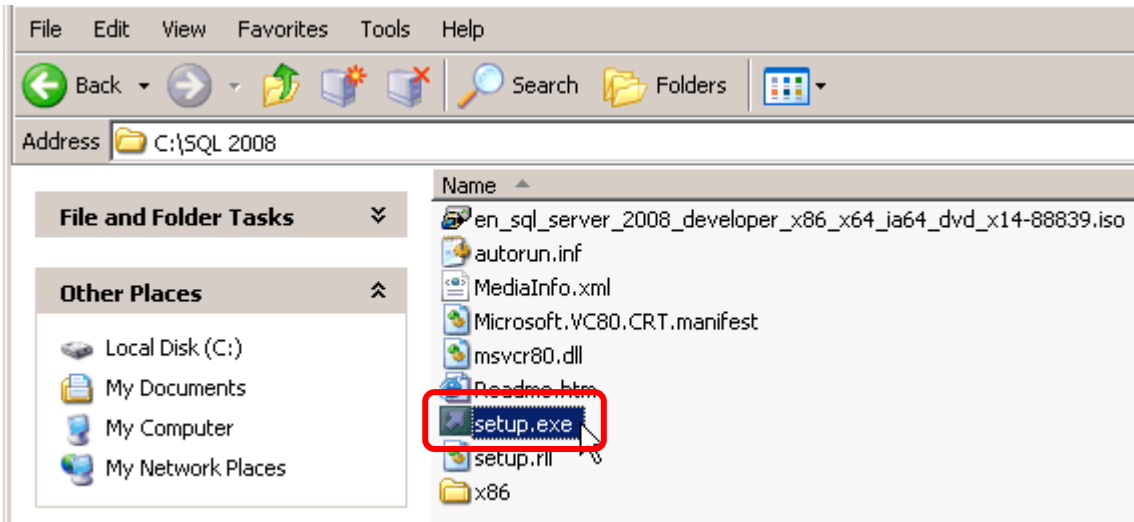
- Step by Step Installation
- Access SQL Server with Java
- External Resources

Download SQL Server

- SQL Server 2005, 2008 & 2012
- Available free at (only for ECE students):
[MSDN Academic Alliance](#)
- More info at:
[MSDN Academic Alliance Download Tutorial](#)

Installation – Step 1/15

Select the `setup.exe` from the root folder.



Installation – Step 2/15

Select Installation (left panel).

Then, select New SQL Server Stand-alone installation or add features to an existing installation (right panel).



Installation – Step 3/15

Enter your product key.

Product Key
Specify the edition of SQL Server 2008 to install.

Product Key
License Terms
Setup Support Files

Specify a free edition of SQL Server or provide a SQL Server product key to validate this instance of SQL Server 2008. Enter the 25-character key from the Microsoft certificate of authenticity or product packaging. If you specify Enterprise Evaluation, the instance will be activated with a 180-day expiration. To upgrade from one edition to another edition, run the Edition Upgrade Wizard.

Specify a free edition:
Enterprise Evaluation

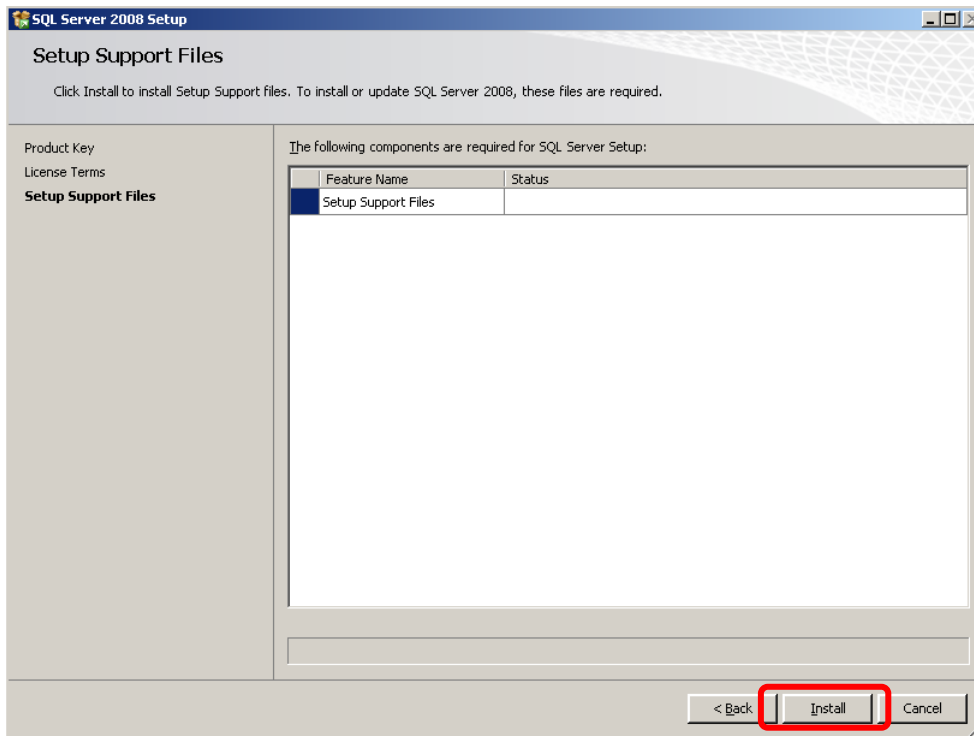
Enter the product key:
[Product Key Input Field]

Product code for Enterprise Evaluation is valid.

< Back Next > Cancel

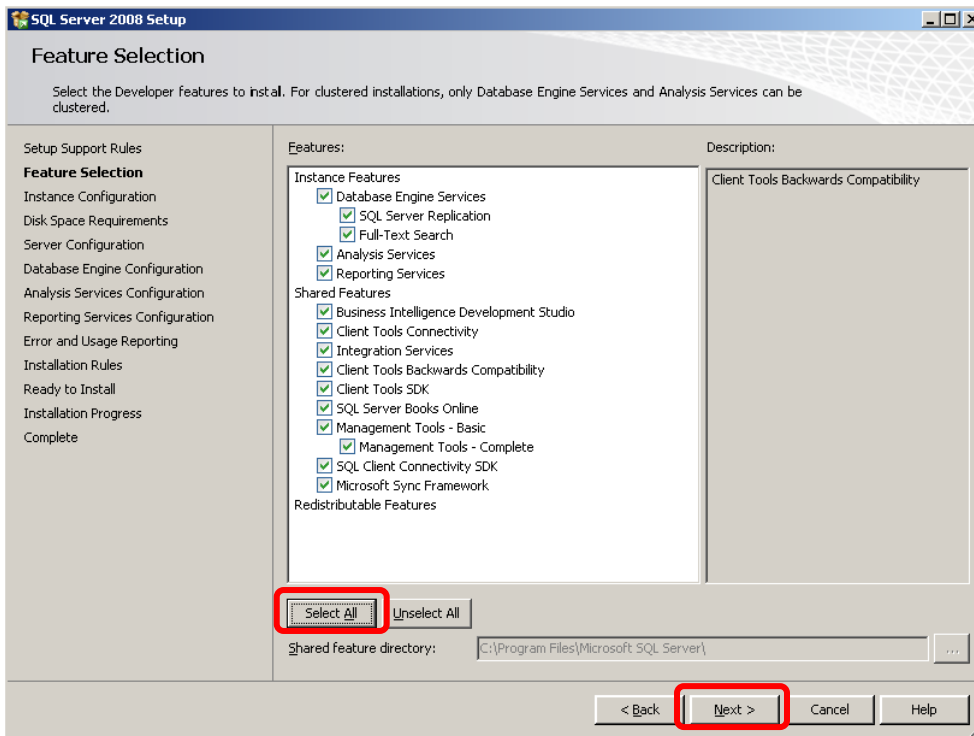
Installation – Step 4/15

SQL Server will prompt you to install any files missing, just click **Install** button.



Installation – Step 5/15

Click *Select All* button.



Installation – Step 6/15

Select the Default Instance radio button.

SQL Server 2008 Setup

Instance Configuration

Specify the name and instance ID for the SQL Server instance.

Setup Support Rules
Feature Selection
Instance Configuration
Disk Space Requirements
Server Configuration
Database Engine Configuration
Analysis Services Configuration
Reporting Services Configuration
Error and Usage Reporting
Installation Rules
Ready to Install
Installation Progress
Complete

Default instance
 Named instance: _____

Instance ID:

Instance root directory: ...

SQL Server directory: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL10.MSSQLSERVER
Analysis Services directory: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSAS10.MSSQLSERVER
Reporting Services directory: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSRS10.MSSQLSERVER

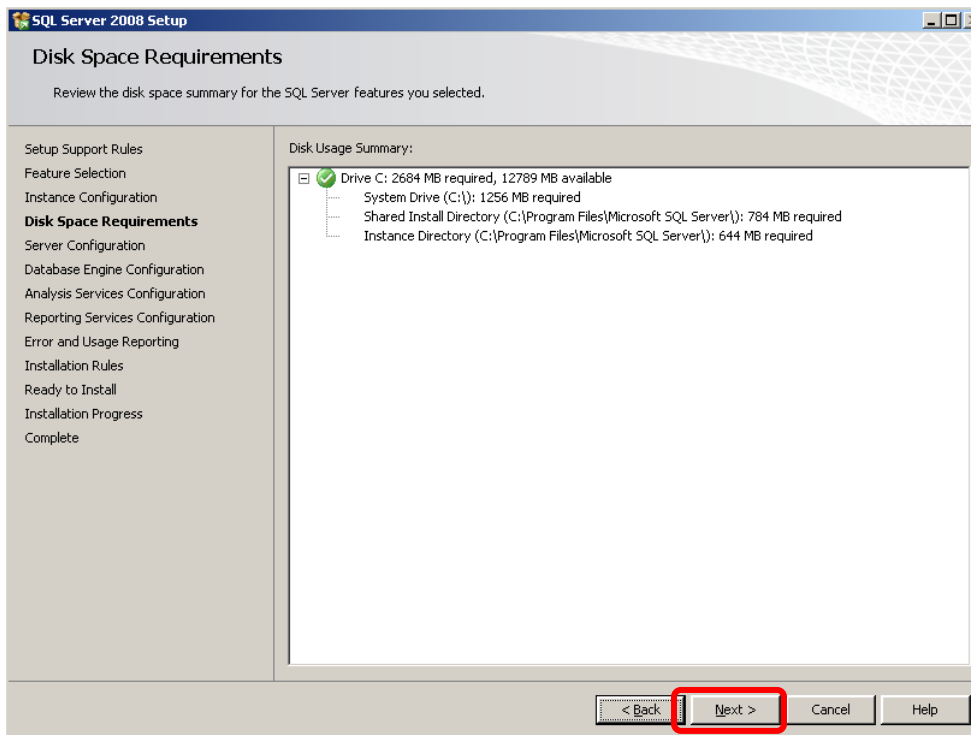
Installed instances:

Instance	Features	Edition	Version	Instance ID
MSSQLSERVER	SQLEngine,SQL...	Developer	9.2.3042.00	MSSQL.1,MSSQL.2

< Back **Next >** Cancel Help

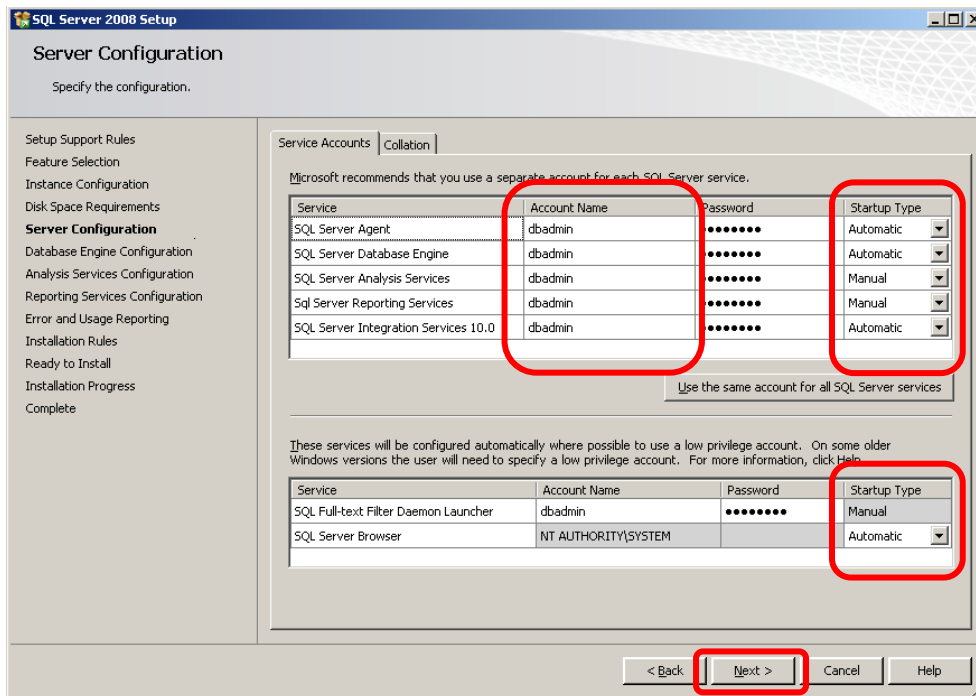
Installation – Step 7/15

Click **Next** button.



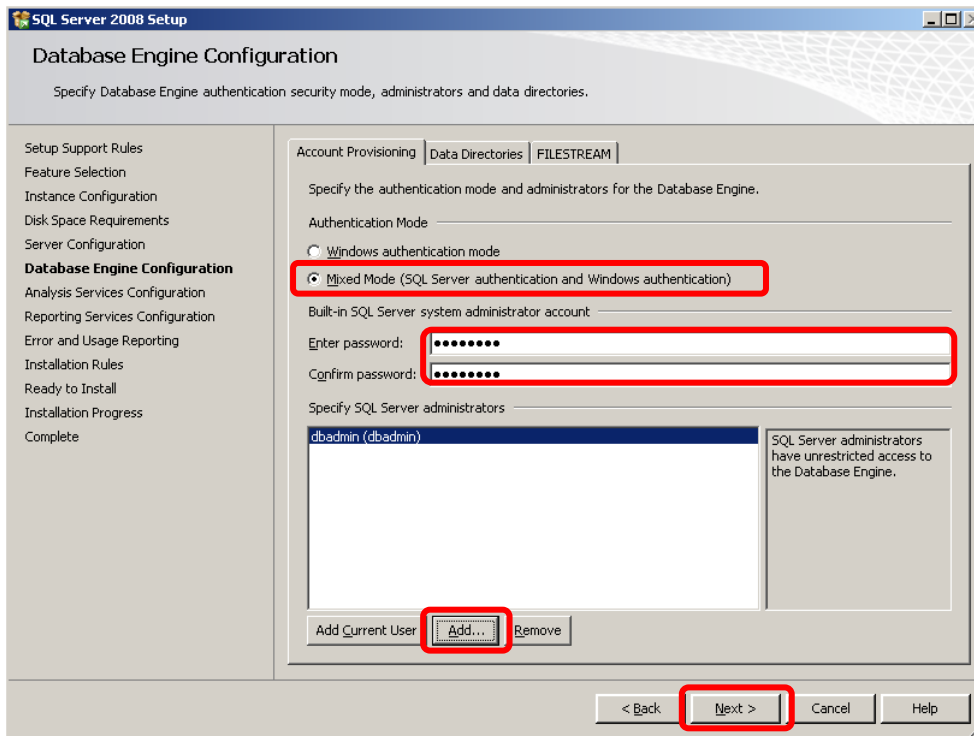
Installation – Step 8/15

Set all account credentials to the `dbadmin` credential.
Choose the `startup-type` according to the print-screen.



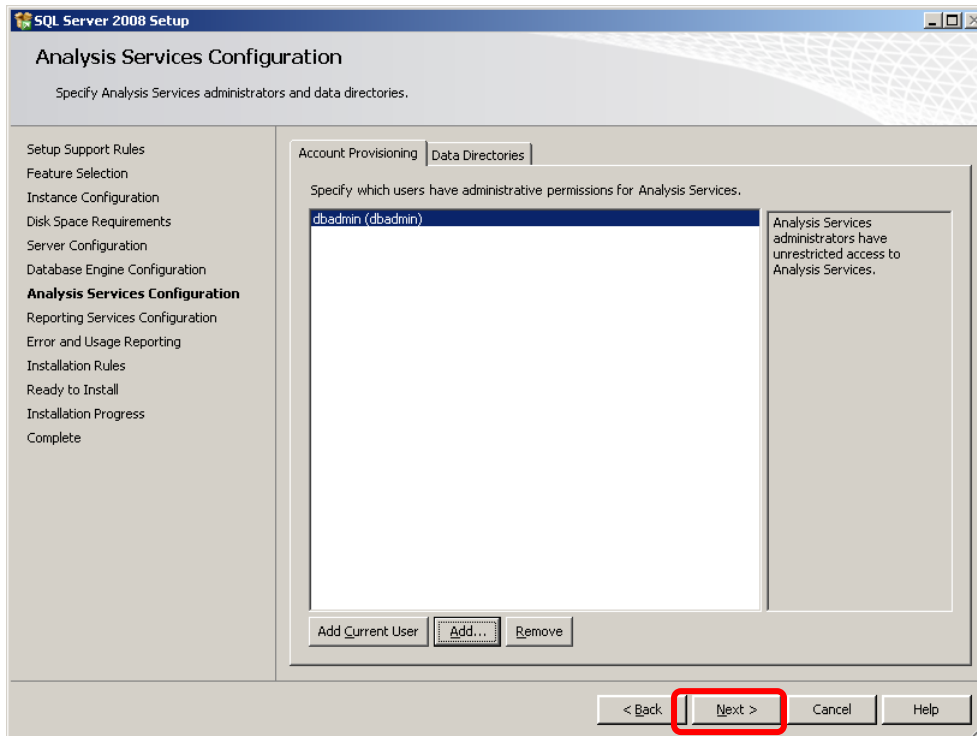
Installation – Step 9/15

Set the Authentication Mode to Mixed Mode.
Then, select dbadmin account as part of the SQL Server administrators.



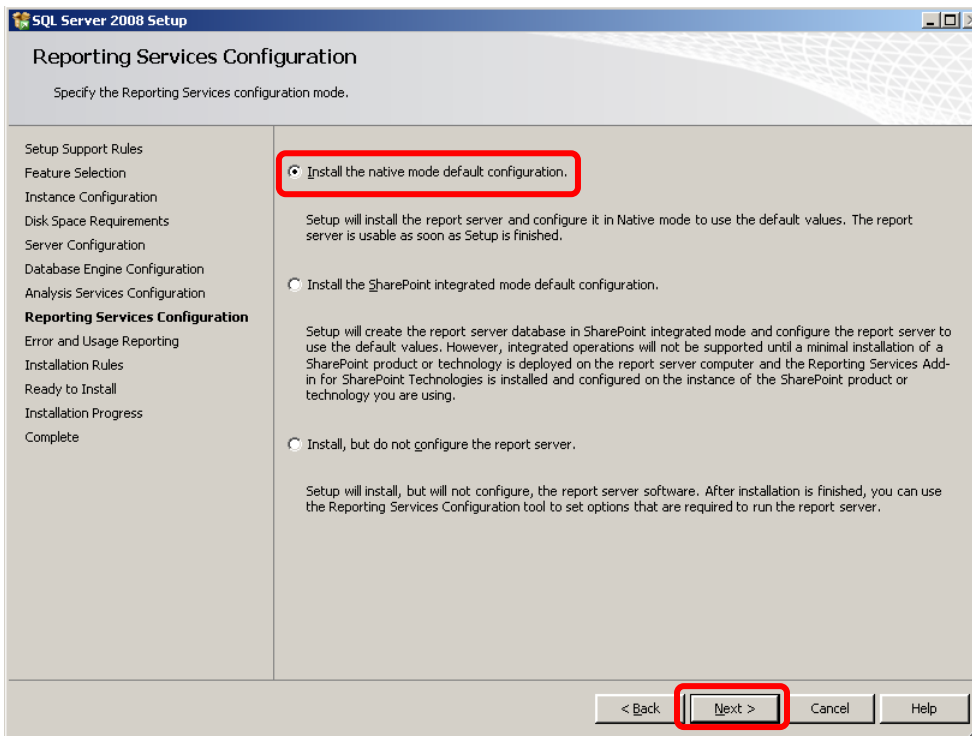
Installation – Step 10/15

Add the dbadmin account as part of the of the users who have administrative permissions for Analysis Services.



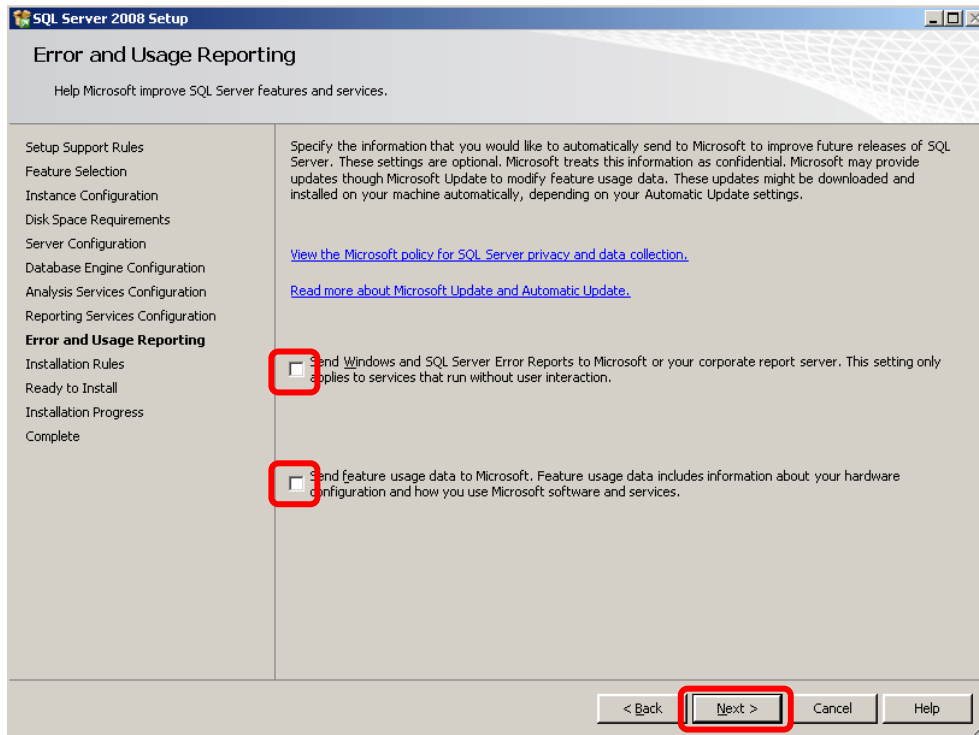
Installation – Step 11/15

Select the radio button **Install the native mode default configuration.**



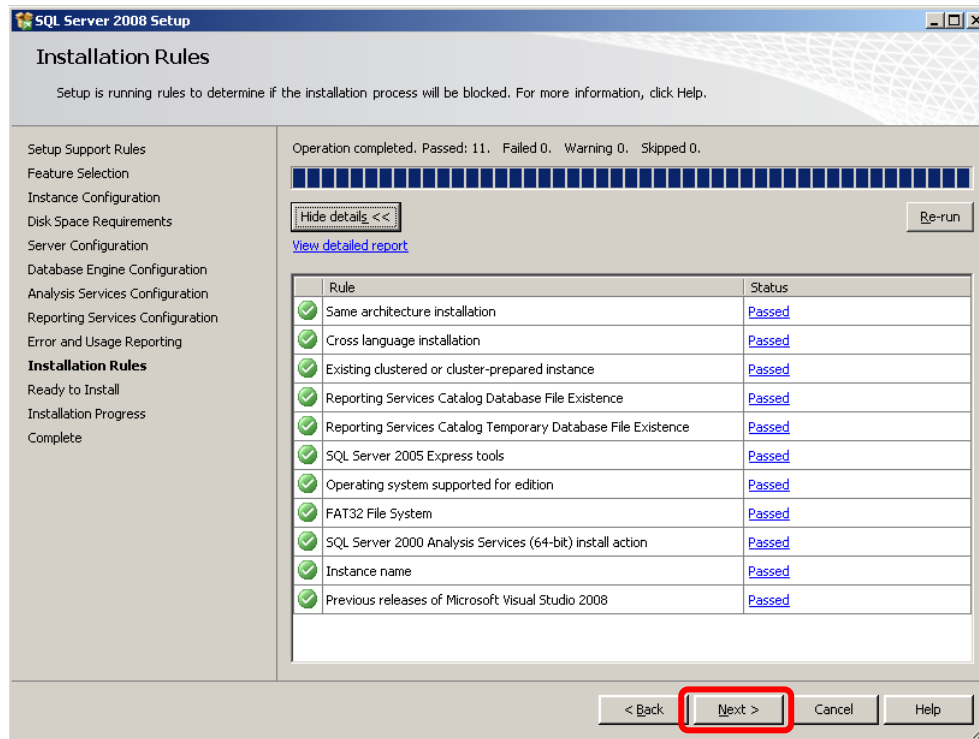
Installation – Step 12/15

Uncheck all checkboxes.



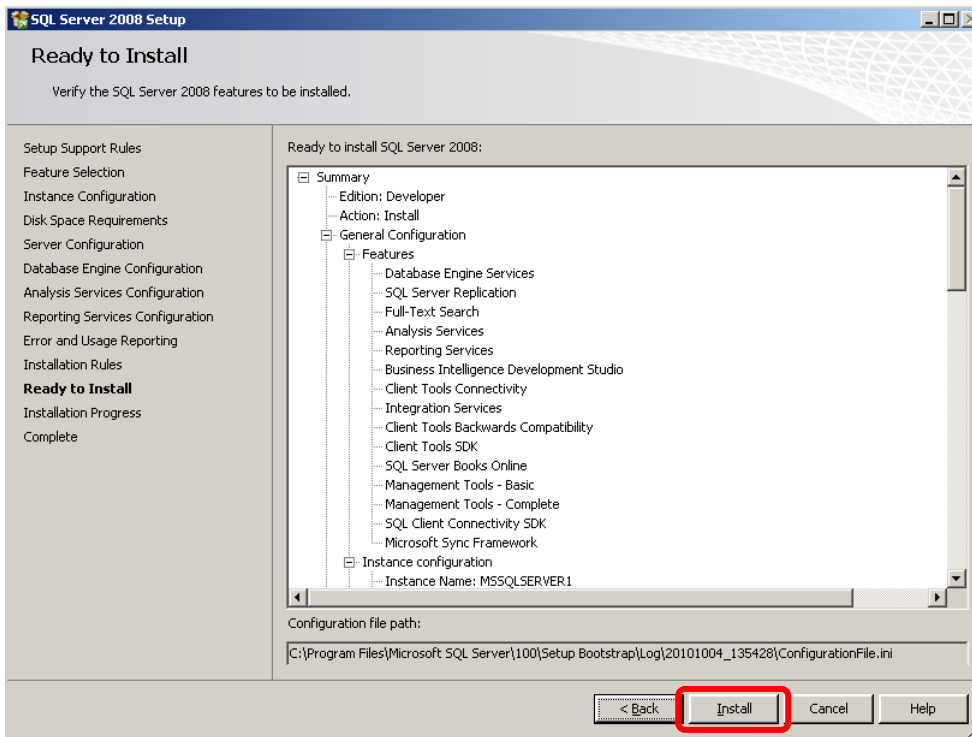
Installation – Step 13/15

Click Next Button.



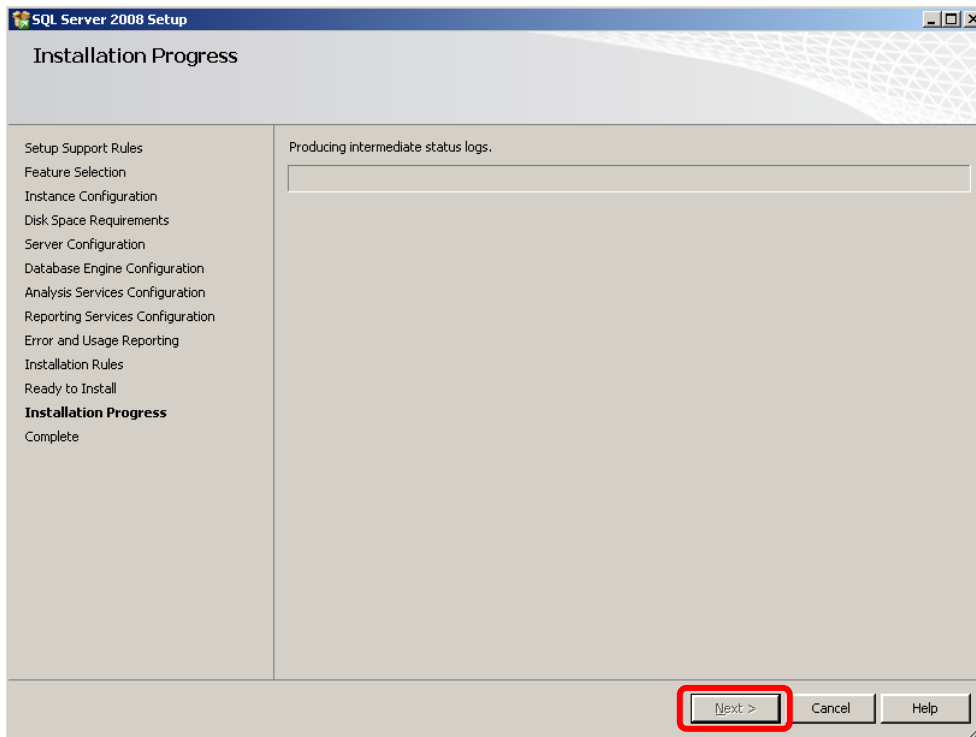
Installation – Step 14/15

Review all the configuration options that you have selected during the installation process and then click **Install** button.



Installation – Step 15/15

Wait...



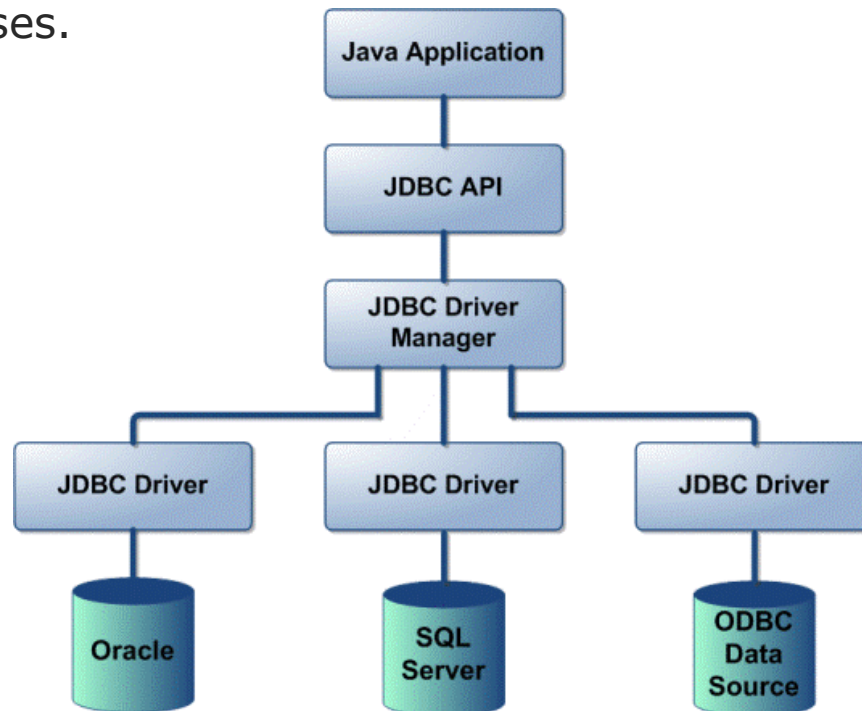
SQL Server & Java

- **JDBC**
 - Java Database Connectivity
 - An API for the Java programming language that defines how a client interact with a database.
 - JDBC works with Java on a variety of platforms, e.g., Windows, Mac OS, and the various versions of UNIX.

- **Microsoft JDBC Driver for SQL Server**
 - <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/sqlserver/aa937724.aspx>

JDBC Architecture

- Two layers Architecture
 - **JDBC API:** Java Application to JDBC Driver Manager
 - **JDBC Driver API:** JDBC Driver Manager to (database-specific) Driver
 - Ensures that the correct driver is used to access each data source.
 - Multiple concurrent drivers connected to multiple heterogeneous databases.



JDBC Basic Steps

- Seven steps in querying databases
 1. Load the JDBC driver
 2. Define the connection URL
 3. Establish the connection
 4. Create a statement object
 5. Execute a query or update
 6. Process the results
 7. Close the connection

JDBC vs. Java Data types

JDBC Type	Java Type
BIT	boolean
TINYINT	byte
SMALLINT	short
INTEGER	int
BIGINT	long
REAL	float
FLOAT DOUBLE	double
BINARY VARBINARY LONGVARBINARY	byte[]
CHAR VARCHAR LONGVARCHAR	String

JDBC Type	Java Type
NUMERIC DECIMAL	BigDecimal
DATE	java.sql.Date
TIME TIMESTAMP	java.sql.Timestamp
CLOB	Clob*
BLOB	Blob*
ARRAY	Array*
DISTINCT	mapping of underlying type
STRUCT	Struct*
REF	Ref*
JAVA_OBJECT	underlying Java class

*SQL3 data type supported in JDBC 2.0

Basic JDBC Components

- **Connection:** connection objects are used to communication with database.
- **Statement:** Statement objects used to submit the SQL statements to the database.
- **ResultSet:** These objects hold data retrieved from a database after you execute an SQL query using Statement objects.
- **ResultSetMetaData:** Info regarding Result set object (e.g., number of columns, columns types, etc.)

Statement Methods

- boolean **execute**(String SQL)
 - Execute SQL statements.
 - Returns true if a ResultSet object can be retrieved; otherwise, it returns false.
- ResultSet **executeQuery**(String SQL)
 - Use this method when you expect to get a result set, as you would with a SELECT statement.
 - Returns a ResultSet object.
- int **executeUpdate**(String SQL)
 - Used for executing INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE SQL statements
 - Returns the numbers of rows affected by the execution of the SQL statement.

ResultSet Methods

- boolean **first()**
 - Moves the cursor to the first row
- void **last()**
 - Moves the cursor to the last row.
- boolean **previous()**
 - Moves the cursor to the previous row
- boolean **next()**
 - Moves the cursor to the next row
- int **getRow()**
 - Returns the row number that the cursor is pointing to.
- int **getXXX(String columnName)**
 - Returns the value in the current row in the column named columnName
 - Where **XXX** is int, float, long, String, etc.
- int **getXXX(int columnIndex)**
 - Returns the value in the current row in the specified column index.
 - The column index starts at 1
 - Where **XXX** is int, float, long, String, etc.

ResultSetMetaData Methods

- Create ResultSetMetadata object of by calling getMetaData() method from ResultSet object.

```
ResultSetMetaData rsmd=res.getMeataData();
```

- int **getColumnCount()**
 - Returns the number of columns in this ResultSet object.
- String **getColumnName(int columnIndex)**
 - Get the designated column's name.
- int **getColumnType(int columnIndex)**
 - Retrieves the designated column's SQL type.
- String **getTableName(int columnIndex)**
 - Gets the designated column's table name.

Set up JDBC Driver

- In case you receive the following error message:

```
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException:  
com/microsoft/jdbc/sqlserver/SQLServerDriver
```

- Include to your system **CLASSPATH** variable the driver path:

```
C:\Program Files\Microsoft JDBC Driver 4.0 for SQL  
Server\sqljdbc.jar
```

- Also make sure that the environment variable
 - **JAVA_HOME** contains C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.x_xx
 - **PATH** contains C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.x_xx\bin

Database Example

```
CREATE DATABASE dbTest
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (  
    ID int PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name varchar(40),  
    Salary real  
)
```

Use `ConnectSQLServer.java` to access `dbTest` Database

ConnectSQLServer.java

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.Statement;

public class ConnectSQLServer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Class.forName("com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver");
            Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection(
                "jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=dbTest","myUserName", "myPassword");

            Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
            String queryString = "Select Name, Salary from Employee";
            ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(queryString);

            while (resultSet.next()) {
                System.out.println("Employee Name:" + rs.getString("Name") );
                System.out.println("Employee Salary:" + rs.getFloat("Salary") );
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

External Resources

- SQL Server 2008 & 2012 (Recourses & Installation Guides)
 - [Microsoft SQL Server Library](#)
 - [How to Install SQL Server 2008 - A Step by Step Guide](#)
 - [How to install SQL Server 2008](#)
 - [Video Installation Guide SQL Server 2008](#)
 - [SQL Server 2012 Installation Guide](#)
 - [How to install SQL Server 2012](#)
 - [Video Installation Guide SQL Server 2012](#)
- SQL Server & Java
 - [Connect Java with MS SQL Server Tutorial](#)
 - [Microsoft JDBC Driver Library](#)
 - [JDBC Tutorial](#)

Thank you