

- avec Spring Boot initializer

□ <https://start.spring.io/>

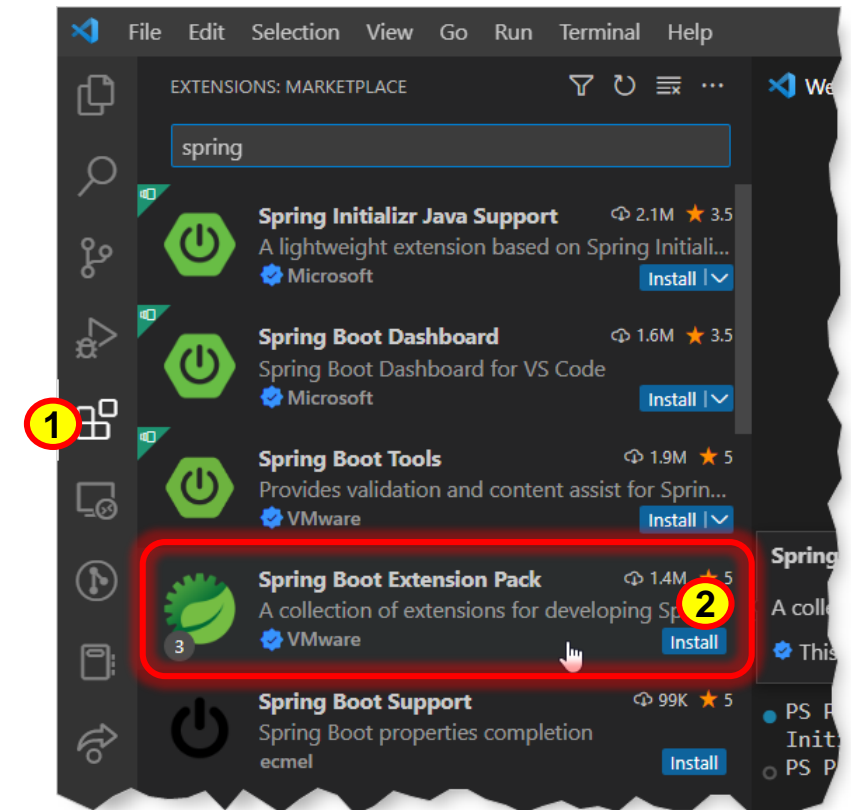


The screenshot shows the Spring Boot initializer website. The page is titled "spring initializr". It features several configuration sections:

- Project:** Includes radio buttons for "Gradle - Groovy", "Gradle - Kotlin", and "Maven" (which is selected).
- Language:** Includes radio buttons for "Java" (selected), "Kotlin", and "Groovy".
- Spring Boot:** Includes radio buttons for "3.1.0 (SNAPSHOT)", "3.0.5 (SNAPSHOT)", "2.7.10 (SNAPSHOT)", "3.1.0 (M1)", "3.0.4" (selected), and "2.7.9".
- Project Metadata:** Includes input fields for "Group" (fr.im2ag.m2cci), "Artifact" (demo-jdbc), "Name" (demo-jdbc), "Description" (Demo project for Spring Boot), and "Package name" (fr.im2ag.m2cci.demo-jdbc). It also has radio buttons for "Packaging" (Jar selected, War) and "Java" (19, 17 selected, 11).
- Dependencies:** A section with an "ADD ... CTRL + B" button, containing "Spring Web" (WEB) and "JDBC API" (SQL).

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "GENERATE CTRL + G", "EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE", and "SHARE...".

- dans VSCode : extension SpringBoot



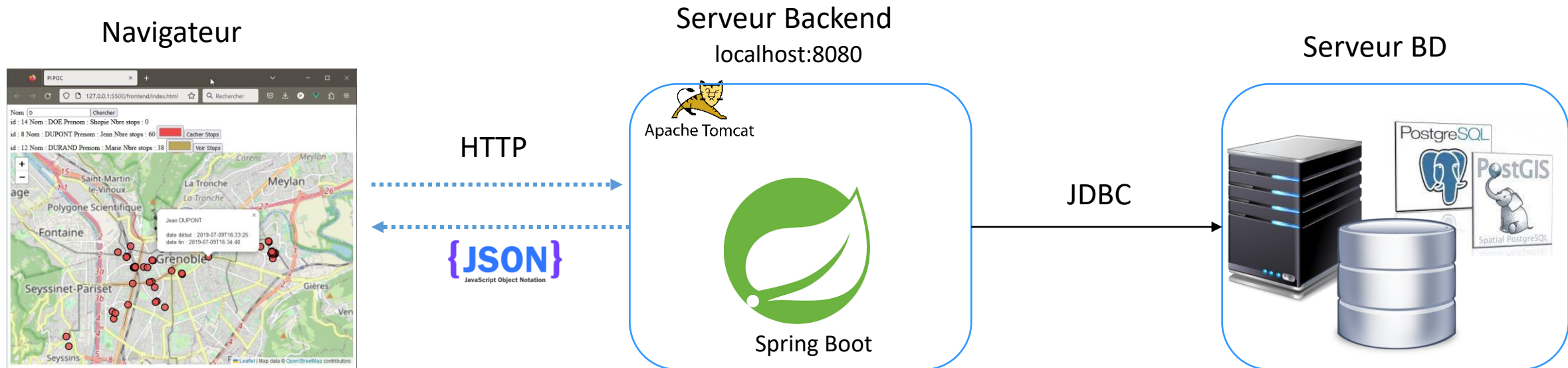
The screenshot shows the VS Code Extensions Marketplace with the search term "spring". The results list several extensions:

- Spring Initializr Java Support** (2.1M, 3.5 stars) by Microsoft.
- Spring Boot Dashboard** (1.6M, 3.5 stars) by Microsoft.
- Spring Boot Tools** (1.9M, 5 stars) by VMware.
- Spring Boot Extension Pack** (1.4M, 5 stars) by VMware. This extension is highlighted with a red box and a yellow circle with the number "2".
- Spring Boot Support** (99K, 5 stars) by ecme1.

A yellow circle with the number "1" is placed over the search bar area. A yellow circle with the number "3" is placed over the "Spring Boot Extension Pack" icon.

# POC : Projet Intégration

- <https://gricad-gitlab.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/enseignement1/m2cci/projet-integration/pi-poc>



- documentation : <https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/reference/html/data-access.html#jdbc>

## 3. Data Access with JDBC

The value provided by the Spring Framework JDBC abstraction is perhaps best shown by the sequence of actions outlined in the following table below. The table shows which actions Spring takes care of and which actions are your responsibility.

Table 4. Spring JDBC - who does what?

Action	Spring	You
Define connection parameters.		X
Open the connection.	X	
Specify the SQL statement.		X
Declare parameters and provide parameter values		X
Prepare and run the statement.	X	
Set up the loop to iterate through the results (if any).	X	
Do the work for each iteration.		X
Process any exception.	X	
Handle transactions.	X	
Close the connection, the statement, and the resultset.	X	

The Spring Framework takes care of all the low-level details that can make JDBC such a tedious API.

## 3.1. Choosing an Approach for JDBC Database Access

You can choose among several approaches to form the basis for your JDBC database access. In addition to three flavors of `JdbcTemplate`, a new `SimpleJdbcInsert` and `SimpleJdbcCall` approach optimizes database metadata, and the RDBMS Object style takes a more object-oriented approach similar to that of JDO Query design. Once you start using one of these approaches, you can still mix and match to include a feature from a different approach. All approaches require a JDBC 2.0-compliant driver, and some advanced features require a JDBC 3.0 driver.

- `JdbcTemplate` is the classic and most popular Spring JDBC approach. This “lowest-level” approach and all others use a `JdbcTemplate` under the covers.
- `NamedParameterJdbcTemplate` wraps a `JdbcTemplate` to provide named parameters instead of the traditional JDBC `?` placeholders. This approach provides better documentation and ease of use when you have multiple parameters for an SQL statement.
- `SimpleJdbcInsert` and `SimpleJdbcCall` optimize database metadata to limit the amount of necessary configuration. This approach simplifies coding so that you need to provide only the name of the table or procedure and provide a map of parameters matching the column names. This works only if the database provides adequate metadata. If the database does not provide this metadata, you have to provide explicit configuration of the parameters.
- RDBMS objects — including `MappingSqlQuery`, `SqlUpdate`, and `StoredProcedure` — require you to create reusable and thread-safe objects during initialization of your data-access layer. This approach is modeled after JDO Query, wherein you define your query string, declare parameters, and compile the query. Once you do that, `execute(...)`, `update(...)`, and `findObject(...)` methods can be called multiple times with various parameter values.

- Packages <https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/jdbc/package-summary.html>

The screenshot shows the Javadoc page for the `org.springframework.jdbc` package. The page includes a navigation bar with tabs for OVERVIEW, PACKAGE (selected), CLASS, USE, TREE, DEPRECATED, INDEX, and HELP. Below the navigation bar, there are links for PACKAGE: DESCRIPTION, RELATED PACKAGES, and CLASSES AND INTERFACES, along with a search box. The main content area features the package name `org.springframework.jdbc` and annotations `@NonNullApi` and `@NonNullFields`. A paragraph describes the package's purpose: "The classes in this package make JDBC easier to use and reduce the likelihood of common errors. In particular, they:" followed by a bulleted list of features. Below this is a reference to Chapter 9 of "Expert One-On-One J2EE Design and Development" by Rod Johnson. A "Related Packages" section contains a table with five entries. At the bottom, a partially visible "Exceptions" section is shown.

Spring Framework

OVERVIEW PACKAGE CLASS USE TREE DEPRECATED INDEX HELP

PACKAGE: DESCRIPTION | RELATED PACKAGES | CLASSES AND INTERFACES SEARCH: Search

## Package `org.springframework.jdbc`

`@NonNullApi`  
`@NonNullFields`  
`package org.springframework.jdbc`

The classes in this package make JDBC easier to use and reduce the likelihood of common errors. In particular, they:

- Simplify error handling, avoiding the need for try/catch/finally blocks in application code.
- Present exceptions to application code in a generic hierarchy of unchecked exceptions, enabling applications to catch data access exceptions without being dependent on JDBC, and to ignore fatal exceptions there is no value in catching.
- Allow the implementation of error handling to be modified to target different RDBMSes without introducing proprietary dependencies into application code.

This package and related packages are discussed in Chapter 9 of *Expert One-On-One J2EE Design and Development* by Rod Johnson (Wrox, 2002).

### Related Packages

Package	Description
<code>org.springframework.jdbc.config</code>	Defines the Spring JDBC configuration namespace.
<code>org.springframework.jdbc.core</code>	Provides the core JDBC framework, based on <code>JdbcTemplate</code> and its associated callback interfaces and helper objects.
<code>org.springframework.jdbc.datasource</code>	Provides a utility class for easy <code>DataSource</code> access, a <code>PlatformTransactionManager</code> for a single <code>DataSource</code> , and various simple <code>DataSource</code> implementations.
<code>org.springframework.jdbc.object</code>	The classes in this package represent RDBMS queries, updates, and stored procedures as threadsafe, reusable objects.
<code>org.springframework.jdbc.support</code>	Support classes for the JDBC framework, used by the classes in the <code>jdbc.core</code> and <code>jdbc.object</code> packages.

Exceptions

- JDBC Template

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/jdbc/core/JdbcTemplate.html>



The screenshot shows the Javadoc page for the `JdbcTemplate` class in the Spring Framework. The page is titled "Spring Framework" and has a navigation bar with tabs for "OVERVIEW", "PACKAGE", "CLASS", "USE TREE", "DEPRECATED", "INDEX", and "HELP". The "CLASS" tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, there are links for "SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD" and "DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD". A search box is visible on the right side of the page. The main content area shows the package `org.springframework.jdbc.core` and the class `JdbcTemplate`. It lists the superclass `java.lang.Object` and the superclass `org.springframework.jdbc.support.JdbcAccessor`. It also lists the implemented interfaces: `InitializingBean` and `JdbcOperations`. The class signature is `public class JdbcTemplate extends JdbcAccessor implements JdbcOperations`. A yellow highlight is placed over the following text: "This is the central class in the JDBC core package. It simplifies the use of JDBC and helps to avoid common errors. It executes core JDBC workflow, leaving application code to provide SQL and extract results. This class executes SQL queries or updates, initiating iteration over ResultSets and catching JDBC exceptions and translating them to the generic, more informative exception hierarchy defined in the `org.springframework.dao` package." Below this, there is a paragraph explaining that code using this class needs only implement callback interfaces, giving them a clearly defined contract. The `PreparedStatementCreator` callback interface creates a prepared statement given a `Connection`, providing SQL and any necessary parameters. The `ResultSetExtractor` interface extracts values from a `ResultSet`. See also `PreparedStatementSetter` and `RowMapper` for two popular alternative callback interfaces. At the bottom, there is a partial sentence: "Can be used within a service implementation or a direct instantiation with a `DataSource` reference or get prepared in an".