

MySQL Connector/J

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Abstract

This manual describes MySQL Connector/J, the JDBC implementation for communicating with MySQL servers.

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MySQL Connector/J

MySQL provides connectivity for client applications developed in the Java programming language through a JDBC driver, which is called MySQL Connector/J.

MySQL Connector/J is a JDBC Type 4 driver. Different versions are available that are compatible with the JDBC 3.0 and JDBC 4.0 specifications. The Type 4 designation means that the driver is pure-Java implementation of the MySQL protocol and does not rely on the MySQL client libraries.

Although JDBC is useful by itself, we would hope that if you are not familiar with JDBC that after reading the first few sections of this manual, that you would avoid using naked JDBC for all but the most trivial problems and consider using one of the popular persistence frameworks such as [Hibernate](#), [Spring's JDBC templates](#) or [Ibatis SQL Maps](#) to do the majority of repetitive work and heavier lifting that is sometimes required with JDBC.

This section is not designed to be a complete JDBC tutorial. If you need more information about using JDBC you might be interested in the following online tutorials that are more in-depth than the information presented here:

- [JDBC Basics](#): A tutorial from Sun covering beginner topics in JDBC
- [JDBC Short Course](#): A more in-depth tutorial from Sun and JGuru

Key topics:

- For help with connection strings, connection options setting up your connection through JDBC, see [Section 4.1, “Driver/Datasource Class Names, URL Syntax and Configuration Properties for Connector/J”](#).
- For tips on using Connector/J and JDBC with generic J2EE toolkits, see [Section 5.2, “Using Connector/J with J2EE and Other Java Frameworks”](#).
- Developers using the Tomcat server platform, see [Section 5.2.2, “Using Connector/J with Tomcat”](#).
- Developers using JBoss, see [Section 5.2.3, “Using Connector/J with JBoss”](#).
- Developers using Spring, see [Section 5.2.4, “Using Connector/J with Spring”](#).
- Developers using GlassFish (Sun Application Server), see [Section 5.2.5, “Using Connector/J with GlassFish”](#).

Chapter 1. Connector/J Versions

There are currently four versions of MySQL Connector/J available:

- Connector/J 5.1 is the Type 4 pure Java JDBC driver, which conforms to the JDBC 3.0 and JDBC 4.0 specifications. It provides compatibility with all the functionality of MySQL, including 4.1, 5.0, 5.1, 5.4 and 5.5. Connector/J 5.1 provides ease of development features, including auto-registration with the Driver Manager, standardized validity checks, categorized SQLExceptions, support for the JDBC-4.0 XML processing, per connection client information, `NCHAR`, `NVARCHAR` and `NCLOB` types. This release also includes all bug fixes up to and including Connector/J 5.0.6.
- Connector/J 5.0 provides support for all the functionality offered by Connector/J 3.1 and includes distributed transaction (XA) support.
- Connector/J 3.1 was designed for connectivity to MySQL 4.1 and MySQL 5.0 servers and provides support for all the functionality in MySQL 5.0 except distributed transaction (XA) support.
- Connector/J 3.0 provides core functionality and was designed with connectivity to MySQL 3.x or MySQL 4.1 servers, although it will provide basic compatibility with later versions of MySQL. Connector/J 3.0 does not support server-side prepared statements, and does not support any of the features in versions of MySQL later than 4.1.

The following table summarizes the Connector/J versions available:

| Connector/J version | Driver Type | JDBC version | MySQL Server version | Status |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 5.1 | 4 | 3.0, 4.0 | 4.1, 5.0, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5 | Recommended version |
| 5.0 | 4 | 3.0 | 4.1, 5.0 | Released version |
| 3.1 | 4 | 3.0 | 4.1, 5.0 | Obsolete |
| 3.0 | 4 | 3.0 | 3.x, 4.1 | Obsolete |

The current recommended version for Connector/J is 5.1. This guide covers all four connector versions, with specific notes given where a setting applies to a specific option.

1.1. Java Versions Supported

The following table summarizes Connector/J Java dependencies:

| Connector/J version | Java RTE required | JDK required (to build source code) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5.1 | 1.5.x, 1.6.x | 1.6.x and 1.5.x |
| 5.0 | 1.3.x, 1.4.x, 1.5.x, 1.6.x | 1.4.2, 1.5.x, 1.6.x |
| 3.1 | 1.2.x, 1.3.x, 1.4.x, 1.5.x, 1.6.x | 1.4.2, 1.5.x, 1.6.x |
| 3.0 | 1.2.x, 1.3.x, 1.4.x, 1.5.x, 1.6.x | 1.4.2, 1.5.x, 1.6.x |

MySQL Connector/J does not support JDK-1.1.x or JDK-1.0.x.

Because of the implementation of `java.sql.Savepoint`, Connector/J 3.1.0 and newer will not run on a Java runtime older than 1.4 unless the class verifier is turned off (by setting the `-Xverify:none` option to the Java runtime). This is because the class verifier will try to load the class definition for `java.sql.Savepoint` even though it is not accessed by the driver unless you actually use `savepoint` functionality.

Caching functionality provided by Connector/J 3.1.0 or newer is also not available on JVMs older than 1.4.x, as it relies on `java.util.LinkedHashMap` which was first available in JDK-1.4.0.

If you are building Connector/J from source code using the source distribution (see [Section 2.4, “Installing from the Development Source Tree”](#)) then you must use JDK 1.4.2 or newer to compile the Connector package. For Connector/J 5.1 you must have both JDK-1.6.x and JDK-1.5.x installed to be able to build the source code.

Chapter 2. Connector/J Installation

You can install the Connector/J package using either the binary or source distribution. The binary distribution provides the easiest method for installation; the source distribution enables you to customize your installation further. With either solution, you must manually add the Connector/J location to your Java `CLASSPATH`.

If you are upgrading from a previous version, read the upgrade information before continuing. See [Section 2.3, “Upgrading from an Older Version”](#).

Connector/J is also available as part of the Maven project. More information, and the Connector/J JAR files can be found at the [Maven repository](#).

2.1. Installing Connector/J from a Binary Distribution

The easiest method of installation is to use the binary distribution of the Connector/J package. The binary distribution is available either as a Tar/Gzip or Zip file which you must extract to a suitable location and then optionally make the information about the package available by changing your `CLASSPATH` (see [Section 2.2, “Installing the Driver and Configuring the CLASSPATH”](#)).

MySQL Connector/J is distributed as a .zip or .tar.gz archive containing the sources, the class files, and the JAR archive named `mysql-connector-java-[version]-bin.jar`, and starting with Connector/J 3.1.8 a debug build of the driver in a file named `mysql-connector-java-[version]-bin-g.jar`.

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.9, the `.class` files that constitute the JAR files are only included as part of the driver JAR file.

You should not use the debug build of the driver unless instructed to do so when reporting a problem or a bug, as it is not designed to be run in production environments, and will have adverse performance impact when used. The debug binary also depends on the Aspect/J runtime library, which is located in the `src/lib/aspectjrt.jar` file that comes with the Connector/J distribution.

You will need to use the appropriate graphical or command-line utility to extract the distribution (for example, WinZip for the .zip archive, and `tar` for the .tar.gz archive). Because there are potentially long file names in the distribution, we use the GNU tar archive format. You will need to use GNU tar (or an application that understands the GNU tar archive format) to unpack the .tar.gz variant of the distribution.

2.2. Installing the Driver and Configuring the `CLASSPATH`

Once you have extracted the distribution archive, you can install the driver by placing `mysql-connector-java-[version]-bin.jar` in your classpath, either by adding the full path to it to your `CLASSPATH` environment variable, or by directly specifying it with the command line switch `-cp` when starting your JVM.

If you are going to use the driver with the JDBC DriverManager, you would use `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver` as the class that implements `java.sql.Driver`.

You can set the `CLASSPATH` environment variable under UNIX, Linux or Mac OS X either locally for a user within their `.profile`, `.login` or other login file. You can also set it globally by editing the global `/etc/profile` file.

For example, under a C shell (csh, tcsh) you would add the Connector/J driver to your `CLASSPATH` using the following:

```
shell> setenv CLASSPATH /path/mysql-connector-java-[ver]-bin.jar:$CLASSPATH
```

Or with a Bourne-compatible shell (sh, ksh, bash):

```
shell> export set CLASSPATH=/path/mysql-connector-java-[ver]-bin.jar:$CLASSPATH
```

Within Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003 and Windows Vista, you must set the environment variable through the System Control Panel.

If you want to use MySQL Connector/J with an application server such as GlassFish, Tomcat or JBoss, you will have to read your vendor's documentation for more information on how to configure third-party class libraries, as most application servers ignore the `CLASSPATH` environment variable. For configuration examples for some J2EE application servers, see [Section 5.2, “Using Connector/J with J2EE and Other Java Frameworks”](#). However, the authoritative source for JDBC connection pool configuration information for your particular application server is the documentation for that application server.

If you are developing servlets or JSPs, and your application server is J2EE-compliant, you can put the driver's .jar file in the WEB-INF/lib subdirectory of your webapp, as this is a standard location for third party class libraries in J2EE web applications.

You can also use the `MysqlDataSource` or `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` classes in the `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional` package, if your J2EE application server supports or requires them. Starting with Connector/J 5.0.0, the `javax.sql.XADataSource` interface is implemented using the `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlXADataSource` class, which supports XA distributed transactions when used in combination with MySQL server version 5.0.

The various `MysqlDataSource` classes support the following parameters (through standard set mutators):

- user
- password
- serverName (see the previous section about fail-over hosts)
- databaseName
- port

2.3. Upgrading from an Older Version

We try to keep the upgrade process as easy as possible, however as is the case with any software, sometimes changes need to be made in new versions to support new features, improve existing functionality, or comply with new standards.

This section has information about what users who are upgrading from one version of Connector/J to another (or to a new version of the MySQL server, with respect to JDBC functionality) should be aware of.

2.3.1. Upgrading from MySQL Connector/J 3.0 to 3.1

Connector/J 3.1 is designed to be backward-compatible with Connector/J 3.0 as much as possible. Major changes are isolated to new functionality exposed in MySQL-4.1 and newer, which includes Unicode character sets, server-side prepared statements, SQLState codes returned in error messages by the server and various performance enhancements that can be enabled or disabled using configuration properties.

- **Unicode Character Sets:** See the next section, as well as [Character Set Support](#), for information on this new feature of MySQL. If you have something misconfigured, it will usually show up as an error with a message similar to `Illegal mix of collations`.
- **Server-side Prepared Statements:** Connector/J 3.1 will automatically detect and use server-side prepared statements when they are available (MySQL server version 4.1.0 and newer).

Starting with version 3.1.7, the driver scans SQL you are preparing using all variants of `Connection.prepareStatement()` to determine if it is a supported type of statement to prepare on the server side, and if it is not supported by the server, it instead prepares it as a client-side emulated prepared statement. You can disable this feature by passing `emulateUnsupportedPstmts=false` in your JDBC URL.

If your application encounters issues with server-side prepared statements, you can revert to the older client-side emulated prepared statement code that is still presently used for MySQL servers older than 4.1.0 with the connection property `useServerPrepStmts=false`

- **Datetimes** with all-zero components (`0000-00-00 ...`): These values can not be represented reliably in Java. Connector/J 3.0.x always converted them to `NULL` when being read from a `ResultSet`.

Connector/J 3.1 throws an exception by default when these values are encountered as this is the most correct behavior according to the JDBC and SQL standards. This behavior can be modified using the `zeroDateTimeBehavior` configuration property. The permissible values are:

- `exception` (the default), which throws an `SQLException` with an `SQLState` of `S1009`.
- `convertToNull`, which returns `NULL` instead of the date.

- `round`, which rounds the date to the nearest closest value which is `0001-01-01`.

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.7, `ResultSet.getString()` can be decoupled from this behavior using `noDatetimeStringSync=true` (the default value is `false`) so that you can retrieve the unaltered all-zero value as a `String`. It should be noted that this also precludes using any time zone conversions, therefore the driver will not allow you to enable `noDatetimeStringSync` and `useTimeZone` at the same time.

- **New SQLState Codes:** Connector/J 3.1 uses SQL:1999 SQLState codes returned by the MySQL server (if supported), which are different from the legacy X/Open state codes that Connector/J 3.0 uses. If connected to a MySQL server older than MySQL-4.1.0 (the oldest version to return SQLStates as part of the error code), the driver will use a built-in mapping. You can revert to the old mapping by using the configuration property `useSqlStateCodes=false`.
- **`ResultSet.getString()`:** Calling `ResultSet.getString()` on a `BLOB` column will now return the address of the `byte[]` array that represents it, instead of a `String` representation of the `BLOB`. `BLOB` values have no character set, so they cannot be converted to `java.lang.Strings` without data loss or corruption.

To store strings in MySQL with LOB behavior, use one of the `TEXT` types, which the driver will treat as a `java.sql.Clob`.

- **Debug builds:** Starting with Connector/J 3.1.8 a debug build of the driver in a file named `mysql-connector-java-[version]-bin-g.jar` is shipped alongside the normal binary jar file that is named `mysql-connector-java-[version]-bin.jar`.

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.9, we do not ship the `.class` files unbundled, they are only available in the JAR archives that ship with the driver.

You should not use the debug build of the driver unless instructed to do so when reporting a problem or bug, as it is not designed to be run in production environments, and will have adverse performance impact when used. The debug binary also depends on the Aspect/J runtime library, which is located in the `src/lib/aspectjrt.jar` file that comes with the Connector/J distribution.

2.3.2. Upgrading to MySQL Connector/J 5.1.x

- In Connector/J 5.0.x and earlier, the alias for a table in a `SELECT` statement is returned when accessing the result set metadata using `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnname()`. This behavior however is not JDBC compliant, and in Connector/J 5.1 this behavior was changed so that the original table name, rather than the alias, is returned.

The JDBC-compliant behavior is designed to let API users reconstruct the DML statement based on the metadata within `ResultSet` and `ResultSetMetaData`.

You can get the alias for a column in a result set by calling `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnLabel()`. If you want to use the old noncompliant behavior with `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnname()`, use the `useOldAliasMetadataBehavior` option and set the value to `true`.

In Connector/J 5.0.x the default value of `useOldAliasMetadataBehavior` was `true`, but in Connector/J 5.1 this was changed to a default value of `false`.

2.3.3. JDBC-Specific Issues When Upgrading to MySQL Server 4.1 or Newer

- *Using the UTF-8 Character Encoding* - Prior to MySQL server version 4.1, the UTF-8 character encoding was not supported by the server, however the JDBC driver could use it, allowing storage of multiple character sets in latin1 tables on the server.

Starting with MySQL-4.1, this functionality is deprecated. If you have applications that rely on this functionality, and can not upgrade them to use the official Unicode character support in MySQL server version 4.1 or newer, you should add the following property to your connection URL:

```
useOldUTF8Behavior=true
```

- *Server-side Prepared Statements* - Connector/J 3.1 will automatically detect and use server-side prepared statements when they are available (MySQL server version 4.1.0 and newer). If your application encounters issues with server-side prepared statements, you can revert to the older client-side emulated prepared statement code that is still presently used for MySQL servers older than 4.1.0 with the following connection property:

```
useServerPrepStmts=false
```

2.4. Installing from the Development Source Tree

Caution

You should read this section only if you are interested in helping us test our new code. If you just want to get MySQL Connector/J up and running on your system, you should use a standard binary release distribution.

To install MySQL Connector/J from the development source tree, make sure that you have the following prerequisites:

- A Bazaar client, to check out the sources from our Launchpad repository (available from <http://bazaar-vcs.org/>).
- Apache Ant version 1.7 or newer (available from <http://ant.apache.org/>).
- JDK 1.4.2 or later. Although MySQL Connector/J can be used with older JDKs, to compile it from source you must have at least JDK 1.4.2. If you are building Connector/J 5.1 you will need JDK 1.6.x and an older JDK such as JDK 1.5.x. You will then need to point your JAVA_HOME environment variable at the older installation.

The source code repository for MySQL Connector/J is located on Launchpad at <https://code.launchpad.net/connectorj>.

To check out and compile a specific branch of MySQL Connector/J, follow these steps:

1. Check out the latest code from the branch that you want with one of the following commands.

To check out the latest development branch use:

```
shell> bzz branch lp:connectorj
```

This creates a `connectorj` subdirectory in the current directory that contains the latest sources for the requested branch.

To check out the latest 5.1 code use:

```
shell> bzz branch lp:connectorj/5.1
```

This will create a `5.1` subdirectory in the current directory containing the latest 5.1 code.

2. If you are building Connector/J 5.1 make sure that you have both JDK 1.6.x installed and an older JDK such as JDK 1.5.x. This is because Connector/J supports both JDBC 3.0 (which was prior to JDK 1.6.x) and JDBC 4.0. Set your JAVA_HOME environment variable to the path of the older JDK installation.
3. Change location to either the `connectorj` or `5.1` directory, depending on which branch you want to build, to make it your current working directory. For example:

```
shell> cd connectorj
```

4. If you are building Connector/J 5.1 you need to edit the `build.xml` to reflect the location of your JDK 1.6.x installation. The lines that you need to change are:

```
<property name="com.mysql.jdbc.java6.javac" value="C:\jvms\jdk1.6.0\bin\javac.exe" />
<property name="com.mysql.jdbc.java6.rtar" value="C:\jvms\jdk1.6.0\jre\lib\rt.jar" />
```

Alternatively, you can set the value of these property names through the Ant `-D` option.

5. Issue the following command to compile the driver and create a `.jar` file suitable for installation:

```
shell> ant dist
```

This creates a `build` directory in the current directory, where all build output will go. A directory is created in the `build` directory that includes the version number of the sources you are building from. This directory contains the sources, compiled `.class` files, and a `.jar` file suitable for deployment. For other possible targets, including ones that will create a fully packaged distribution, issue the following command:

```
shell> ant -projecthelp
```

6. A newly created `.jar` file containing the JDBC driver will be placed in the directory `build/mysql-connector-java-[version]`.

Install the newly created JDBC driver as you would a binary `.jar` file that you download from MySQL by following the instructions in [Section 2.2, “Installing the Driver and Configuring the CLASSPATH”](#).

A package containing both the binary and source code for Connector/J 5.1 can also be found at the following location: [Connector/J 5.1 Download](#)

Chapter 3. Connector/J Examples

Examples of using Connector/J are located throughout this document, this section provides a summary and links to these examples.

- [Example 5.1, “Connector/J: Obtaining a connection from the DriverManager”](#)
- [Example 5.2, “Connector/J: Using `java.sql.Statement` to execute a `SELECT` query”](#)
- [Example 5.3, “Connector/J: Calling Stored Procedures”](#)
- [Example 5.4, “Connector/J: Using `Connection.prepareCall\(\)`”](#)
- [Example 5.5, “Connector/J: Registering output parameters”](#)
- [Example 5.6, “Connector/J: Setting `CallableStatement` input parameters”](#)
- [Example 5.7, “Connector/J: Retrieving results and output parameter values”](#)
- [Example 5.8, “Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values using `Statement.getGeneratedKeys\(\)`”](#)
- [Example 5.9, “Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values using `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID\(\)`”](#)
- [Example 5.10, “Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values in `Updatable ResultSets`”](#)
- [Example 5.11, “Connector/J: Using a connection pool with a J2EE application server”](#)
- [Example 5.12, “Connector/J: Example of transaction with retry logic”](#)

Chapter 4. Connector/J (JDBC) Reference

This section of the manual contains reference material for MySQL Connector/J, some of which is automatically generated during the Connector/J build process.

4.1. Driver/Datasource Class Names, URL Syntax and Configuration Properties for Connector/J

The name of the class that implements `java.sql.Driver` in MySQL Connector/J is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`. The `org.gjt.mm.mysql.Driver` class name is also usable to remain backward-compatible with MM.MySQL. You should use this class name when registering the driver, or when otherwise configuring software to use MySQL Connector/J.

The JDBC URL format for MySQL Connector/J is as follows, with items in square brackets ([,]) being optional:

```
jdbc:mysql://[host][,failoverhost...][:port]/[database] »
[?propertyName1[=propertyValue1][&propertyName2[=propertyValue2]...
```

If the host name is not specified, it defaults to 127.0.0.1. If the port is not specified, it defaults to 3306, the default port number for MySQL servers.

```
jdbc:mysql://[host:port],[host:port].../[database] »
[?propertyName1[=propertyValue1][&propertyName2[=propertyValue2]...
```

If the database is not specified, the connection will be made with no default database. In this case, you will need to either call the `setCatalog()` method on the Connection instance or fully specify table names using the database name (that is, `SELECT dbname.tablename.colname FROM dbname.tablename...`) in your SQL. Not specifying the database to use upon connection is generally only useful when building tools that work with multiple databases, such as GUI database managers.

Note

JDBC clients should never employ the `USE database` statement to specify the desired database, they should always use the `Connection.setCatalog()` method instead.

MySQL Connector/J has fail-over support. This enables the driver to fail-over to any number of slave hosts and still perform read-only queries. Fail-over only happens when the connection is in an `autoCommit(true)` state, because fail-over can not happen reliably when a transaction is in progress. Most application servers and connection pools set `autoCommit` to `true` at the end of every transaction/connection use.

The fail-over functionality has the following behavior:

- If the URL property `autoReconnect` is `false`: Failover only happens at connection initialization, and failback occurs when the driver determines that the first host has become available again.
- If the URL property `autoReconnect` is `true`: Failover happens when the driver determines that the connection has failed (before *every* query), and falls back to the first host when it determines that the host has become available again (after `queriesBeforeRetryMaster` queries have been issued).

In either case, whenever you are connected to a "failed-over" server, the connection will be set to read-only state, so queries that would modify data will have exceptions thrown (the query will **never** be processed by the MySQL server).

Configuration properties define how Connector/J will make a connection to a MySQL server. Unless otherwise noted, properties can be set for a `DataSource` object or for a `Connection` object.

Configuration Properties can be set in one of the following ways:

- Using the `set*()` methods on MySQL implementations of `java.sql.DataSource` (which is the preferred method when using implementations of `java.sql.DataSource`):
 - `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlDataSource`

- `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource`
- As a key/value pair in the `java.util.Properties` instance passed to `DriverManager.getConnection()` or `Driver.connect()`
- As a JDBC URL parameter in the URL given to `java.sql.DriverManager.getConnection()`, `java.sql.Driver.connect()` or the MySQL implementations of the `javax.sql.DataSource setURL()` method.

Note

If the mechanism you use to configure a JDBC URL is XML-based, you will need to use the XML character literal `&` to separate configuration parameters, as the ampersand is a reserved character for XML.

The properties are listed in the following tables.

Connection/Authentication.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|--|---|---|---------------|
| <code>user</code> | The user to connect as | | all versions |
| <code>password</code> | The password to use when connecting | | all versions |
| <code>socketFactory</code> | The name of the class that the driver should use for creating socket connections to the server. This class must implement the interface 'com.mysql.jdbc.SocketFactory' and have public no-args constructor. | <code>com.mysql.jdbc.StandardSocketFactory</code> | 3.0.3 |
| <code>connectTimeout</code> | Timeout for socket connect (in milliseconds), with 0 being no timeout. Only works on JDK-1.4 or newer. Defaults to '0'. | 0 | 3.0.1 |
| <code>socketTimeout</code> | Timeout on network socket operations (0, the default means no timeout). | 0 | 3.0.1 |
| <code>connectionLifecycleInterceptors</code> | A comma-delimited list of classes that implement "com.mysql.jdbc.ConnectionLifecycleInterceptor" that should notified of connection lifecycle events (creation, destruction, commit, rollback, setCatalog and setAutoCommit) and potentially alter the execution of these commands. ConnectionLifecycleInterceptors are "stackable", more than one interceptor may be specified via the configuration property as a comma-delimited list, with the interceptors executed in order from left to right. | | 5.1.4 |
| <code>useConfigs</code> | Load the comma-delimited list of configuration properties before parsing the URL or applying user-specified properties. These configurations are explained in the 'Configurations' of the documentation. | | 3.1.5 |
| <code>interactiveClient</code> | Set the <code>CLIENT_INTERACTIVE</code> flag, which tells MySQL to timeout connections based on <code>INTERACTIVE_TIMEOUT</code> instead of <code>WAIT_TIMEOUT</code> | false | 3.1.0 |
| <code>localSocketAddress</code> | Hostname or IP address given to explicitly configure the interface that the driver will bind the client side of the TCP/IP connection to when connecting. | | 5.0.5 |
| <code>propertiesTransform</code> | An implementation of <code>com.mysql.jdbc.ConnectionPropertiesTransform</code> that the driver will use to modify URL properties passed to the driver before attempting a connection | | 3.1.4 |
| <code>useCompression</code> | Use zlib compression when communicating with the server (true/false)? Defaults to 'false'. | false | 3.0.17 |

Networking.

| Property Name | Definition | Default | Since Ver- |
|---------------|------------|---------|------------|
|---------------|------------|---------|------------|

| | | Value | Version |
|------------------|---|-------|---------|
| maxAllowedPacket | Maximum allowed packet size to send to server. If not set, the value of system variable 'max_allowed_packet' will be used to initialize this upon connecting. This value will not take effect if set larger than the value of 'max_allowed_packet'. | -1 | 5.1.8 |
| tcpKeepAlive | If connecting using TCP/IP, should the driver set SO_KEEPAIVE? | true | 5.0.7 |
| tcpNoDelay | If connecting using TCP/IP, should the driver set SO_TCP_NODELAY (disabling the Nagle Algorithm)? | true | 5.0.7 |
| tcpRcvBuf | If connecting using TCP/IP, should the driver set SO_RCV_BUF to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default value for this property) | 0 | 5.0.7 |
| tcpSndBuf | If connecting using TCP/IP, should the driver set SO_SND_BUF to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default value for this property) | 0 | 5.0.7 |
| tcpTrafficClass | If connecting using TCP/IP, should the driver set traffic class or type-of-service fields ?See the documentation for java.net.Socket.setTrafficClass() for more information. | 0 | 5.0.7 |

High Availability and Clustering.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| autoReconnect | Should the driver try to re-establish stale and/or dead connections? If enabled the driver will throw an exception for a queries issued on a stale or dead connection, which belong to the current transaction, but will attempt reconnect before the next query issued on the connection in a new transaction. The use of this feature is not recommended, because it has side effects related to session state and data consistency when applications don't handle SQLExceptions properly, and is only designed to be used when you are unable to configure your application to handle SQLExceptions resulting from dead and stale connections properly. Alternatively, investigate setting the MySQL server variable "wait_timeout" to some high value rather than the default of 8 hours. | false | 1.1 |
| autoReconnectForPools | Use a reconnection strategy appropriate for connection pools (defaults to 'false') | false | 3.1.3 |
| failOverReadOnly | When failing over in autoReconnect mode, should the connection be set to 'read-only'? | true | 3.0.12 |
| maxReconnects | Maximum number of reconnects to attempt if autoReconnect is true, default is '3'. | 3 | 1.1 |
| reconnectAtTxEnd | If autoReconnect is set to true, should the driver attempt reconnects at the end of every transaction? | false | 3.0.10 |
| retriesAllDown | When using loadbalancing, the number of times the driver should cycle through available hosts, attempting to connect. Between cycles, the driver will pause for 250ms if no servers are available. | 120 | 5.1.6 |
| initialTimeout | If autoReconnect is enabled, the initial time to wait between reconnect attempts (in seconds, defaults to '2'). | 2 | 1.1 |
| roundRobinLoadBalance | When autoReconnect is enabled, and failoverReadOnly is false, should we pick hosts to connect to on a round-robin basis? | false | 3.1.2 |
| queriesBeforeRetryMaster | Number of queries to issue before falling back to master when failed over (when using multi-host failover). Whichever condition is met first, 'queriesBeforeRetryMaster' or 'secondsBeforeRetryMaster' will cause an attempt to be made to reconnect to the master. Defaults to 50. | 50 | 3.0.2 |
| secondsBeforeRetryMaster | How long should the driver wait, when failed over, before attempt- | 30 | 3.0.2 |

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| selfDestructOnPingMaxOperations | =If set to a non-zero value, the driver will report close the connection and report failure when Connection.ping() or Connection.isValid(int) is called if the connection's count of commands sent to the server exceeds this value. | 0 | 5.1.6 |
| selfDestructOnPingSecondsLifetime | If set to a non-zero value, the driver will report close the connection and report failure when Connection.ping() or Connection.isValid(int) is called if the connection's lifetime exceeds this value. | 0 | 5.1.6 |
| resourceId | A globally unique name that identifies the resource that this data-source or connection is connected to, used for XAResource.isSameRM() when the driver can't determine this value based on hostnames used in the URL | | 5.0.1 |

Security.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| allowMultiQueries | Allow the use of ';' to delimit multiple queries during one statement (true/false), defaults to 'false' | false | 3.1.1 |
| useSSL | Use SSL when communicating with the server (true/false), defaults to 'false' | false | 3.0.2 |
| requireSSL | Require SSL connection if useSSL=true? (defaults to 'false'). | false | 3.1.0 |
| verifyServerCertificate | If "useSSL" is set to "true", should the driver verify the server's certificate? When using this feature, the keystore parameters should be specified by the "clientCertificateKeyStore*" properties, rather than system properties. | true | 5.1.6 |
| clientCertificateKeyStoreUrl | URL to the client certificate KeyStore (if not specified, use defaults) | | 5.1.0 |
| clientCertificateKeyStoreType | KeyStore type for client certificates (NULL or empty means use the default, which is "JKS". Standard keystore types supported by the JVM are "JKS" and "PKCS12", your environment may have more available depending on what security products are installed and available to the JVM. | JKS | 5.1.0 |
| clientCertificateKeyStorePassword | Password for the client certificates KeyStore | | 5.1.0 |
| trustCertificateKeyStoreUrl | URL to the trusted root certificate KeyStore (if not specified, use defaults) | | 5.1.0 |
| trustCertificateKeyStoreType | KeyStore type for trusted root certificates (NULL or empty means use the default, which is "JKS". Standard keystore types supported by the JVM are "JKS" and "PKCS12", your environment may have more available depending on what security products are installed and available to the JVM. | JKS | 5.1.0 |
| trustCertificateKeyStorePassword | Password for the trusted root certificates KeyStore | | 5.1.0 |
| allowLoadLocalInfile | Should the driver allow use of 'LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE...' (defaults to 'true'). | true | 3.0.3 |
| allowUrlInLocalInfile | Should the driver allow URLs in 'LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE' statements? | false | 3.1.4 |
| paranoid | Take measures to prevent exposure sensitive information in error messages and clear data structures holding sensitive data when possible? (defaults to 'false') | false | 3.0.1 |
| passwordCharacterEncoding | What character encoding is used for passwords? Leaving this set to the default value (null), uses the platform character set, which works for ISO8859_1 (i.e. "latin1") passwords. For passwords in other character encodings, the encoding will have to be specified with this property, as it's not possible for the driver to auto-detect | | 5.1.7 |

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Performance Extensions.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| callableStmtCacheSize | If 'cacheCallableStmts' is enabled, how many callable statements should be cached? | 100 | 3.1.2 |
| metadataCacheSize | The number of queries to cache ResultSetMetadata for if cacheResultSetMetaData is set to 'true' (default 50) | 50 | 3.1.1 |
| useLocalSessionState | Should the driver refer to the internal values of autocommit and transaction isolation that are set by Connection.setAutoCommit() and Connection.setTransactionIsolation() and transaction state as maintained by the protocol, rather than querying the database or blindly sending commands to the database for commit() or rollback() method calls? | false | 3.1.7 |
| useLocalTransactionState | Should the driver use the in-transaction state provided by the MySQL protocol to determine if a commit() or rollback() should actually be sent to the database? | false | 5.1.7 |
| prepStmtCacheSize | If prepared statement caching is enabled, how many prepared statements should be cached? | 25 | 3.0.10 |
| prepStmtCacheSqlLimit | If prepared statement caching is enabled, what's the largest SQL the driver will cache the parsing for? | 256 | 3.0.10 |
| alwaysSendSetIsolation | Should the driver always communicate with the database when Connection.setTransactionIsolation() is called? If set to false, the driver will only communicate with the database when the requested transaction isolation is different than the whichever is newer, the last value that was set via Connection.setTransactionIsolation(), or the value that was read from the server when the connection was established. | true | 3.1.7 |
| maintainTimeStats | Should the driver maintain various internal timers to enable idle time calculations as well as more verbose error messages when the connection to the server fails? Setting this property to false removes at least two calls to System.currentTimeMillis() per query. | true | 3.1.9 |
| useCursorFetch | If connected to MySQL > 5.0.2, and setFetchSize() > 0 on a statement, should that statement use cursor-based fetching to retrieve rows? | false | 5.0.0 |
| blobSendChunkSize | Chunk to use when sending BLOB/CLOBs via ServerPreparedStatements | 1048576 | 3.1.9 |
| cacheCallableStmts | Should the driver cache the parsing stage of CallableStatements | false | 3.1.2 |
| cachePrepStmts | Should the driver cache the parsing stage of PreparedStatements of client-side prepared statements, the "check" for suitability of server-side prepared and server-side prepared statements themselves? | false | 3.0.10 |
| cacheResultSetMetadata | Should the driver cache ResultSetMetaData for Statements and PreparedStatements? (Req. JDK-1.4+, true/false, default 'false') | false | 3.1.1 |
| cacheServerConfiguration | Should the driver cache the results of 'SHOW VARIABLES' and 'SHOW COLLATION' on a per-URL basis? | false | 3.1.5 |
| defaultFetchSize | The driver will call setFetchSize(n) with this value on all newly-created Statements | 0 | 3.1.9 |
| dontTrackOpenResources | The JDBC specification requires the driver to automatically track and close resources, however if your application doesn't do a good job of explicitly calling close() on statements or result sets, this can cause memory leakage. Setting this property to true relaxes this constraint, and can be more memory efficient for some applications. | false | 3.1.7 |

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| dynamicCalendars | Should the driver retrieve the default calendar when required, or cache it per connection/session? | false | 3.1.5 |
| elideSetAutoCommits | If using MySQL-4.1 or newer, should the driver only issue 'set autocommit=n' queries when the server's state doesn't match the requested state by Connection.setAutoCommit(boolean)? | false | 3.1.3 |
| enableQueryTimeouts | When enabled, query timeouts set via Statement.setQueryTimeout() use a shared java.util.Timer instance for scheduling. Even if the timeout doesn't expire before the query is processed, there will be memory used by the TimerTask for the given timeout which won't be reclaimed until the time the timeout would have expired if it hadn't been cancelled by the driver. High-load environments might want to consider disabling this functionality. | true | 5.0.6 |
| holdResultsOpenOverStatementClose | Should the driver leave the result sets open on Statement.close() (enabling violates JDBC specification) | false | 3.1.7 |
| largeRowSizeThreshold | What size result set row should the JDBC driver consider "large", and thus use a more memory-efficient way of representing the row internally? | 2048 | 5.1.1 |
| loadBalanceStrategy | If using a load-balanced connection to connect to SQL nodes in a MySQL Cluster/NDB configuration (by using the URL prefix "jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://"), which load balancing algorithm should the driver use: (1) "random" - the driver will pick a random host for each request. This tends to work better than round-robin, as the randomness will somewhat account for spreading loads where requests vary in response time, while round-robin can sometimes lead to overloaded nodes if there are variations in response times across the workload. (2) "bestResponseTime" - the driver will route the request to the host that had the best response time for the previous transaction. | random | 5.0.6 |
| locatorFetchBufferSize | If 'emulateLocators' is configured to 'true', what size buffer should be used when fetching BLOB data for getBinaryInputStream? | 1048576 | 3.2.1 |
| rewriteBatchedStatements | Should the driver use multiqueries (irregardless of the setting of "allowMultiQueries") as well as rewriting of prepared statements for INSERT into multi-value inserts when executeBatch() is called? Notice that this has the potential for SQL injection if using plain java.sql.Statements and your code doesn't sanitize input correctly. Notice that for prepared statements, server-side prepared statements can not currently take advantage of this rewrite option, and that if you don't specify stream lengths when using PreparedStatement.set*Stream(), the driver won't be able to determine the optimum number of parameters per batch and you might receive an error from the driver that the resultant packet is too large. Statement.getGeneratedKeys() for these rewritten statements only works when the entire batch includes INSERT statements. | false | 3.1.13 |
| useDirectRowUnpack | Use newer result set row unpacking code that skips a copy from network buffers to a MySQL packet instance and instead reads directly into the result set row data buffers. | true | 5.1.1 |
| useDynamicCharsetInfo | Should the driver use a per-connection cache of character set information queried from the server when necessary, or use a built-in static mapping that is more efficient, but isn't aware of custom character sets or character sets implemented after the release of the JDBC driver? | true | 5.0.6 |
| useFastDateParsing | Use internal String->Date/Time/Timestamp conversion routines to avoid excessive object creation? | true | 5.0.5 |
| useFastIntParsing | Use internal String->Integer conversion routines to avoid excessive object creation? | true | 3.1.4 |
| useJvmCharsetConverters | Always use the character encoding routines built into the JVM, rather than using lookup tables for single-byte character sets? | false | 5.0.1 |

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| useReadAheadInput | Use newer, optimized non-blocking, buffered input stream when reading from the server? | true | 3.1.5 |
|-------------------|--|------|-------|

Debugging/Profiling.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| logger | The name of a class that implements "com.mysql.jdbc.log.Log" that will be used to log messages to. (default is "com.mysql.jdbc.log.StandardLogger", which logs to STDERR) | com.mysql.jdbc.log.StandardLogger | 3.1.1 |
| gatherPerfMetrics | Should the driver gather performance metrics, and report them via the configured logger every 'reportMetricsIntervalMillis' milliseconds? | false | 3.1.2 |
| profileSQL | Trace queries and their execution/fetch times to the configured logger (true/false) defaults to 'false' | false | 3.1.0 |
| profileSql | Deprecated, use 'profileSQL' instead. Trace queries and their execution/fetch times on STDERR (true/false) defaults to 'false' | | 2.0.14 |
| reportMetricsIntervalMillis | If 'gatherPerfMetrics' is enabled, how often should they be logged (in ms)? | 30000 | 3.1.2 |
| maxQuerySizeToLog | Controls the maximum length/size of a query that will get logged when profiling or tracing | 2048 | 3.1.3 |
| packetDebugBufferSize | The maximum number of packets to retain when 'enablePacketDebug' is true | 20 | 3.1.3 |
| slowQueryThresholdMillis | If 'logSlowQueries' is enabled, how long should a query (in ms) before it is logged as 'slow'? | 2000 | 3.1.2 |
| slowQueryThresholdNanos | If 'useNanosForElapsedTime' is set to true, and this property is set to a non-zero value, the driver will use this threshold (in nano-second units) to determine if a query was slow. | 0 | 5.0.7 |
| useUsageAdvisor | Should the driver issue 'usage' warnings advising proper and efficient usage of JDBC and MySQL Connector/J to the log (true/false, defaults to 'false')? | false | 3.1.1 |
| autoGenerateTestcaseScript | Should the driver dump the SQL it is executing, including server-side prepared statements to STDERR? | false | 3.1.9 |
| autoSlowLog | Instead of using slowQueryThreshold* to determine if a query is slow enough to be logged, maintain statistics that allow the driver to determine queries that are outside the 99th percentile? | true | 5.1.4 |
| clientInfoProvider | The name of a class that implements the com.mysql.jdbc.JDBC4ClientInfoProvider interface in order to support JDBC-4.0's Connection.getClientInfo() methods | com.mysql.jdbc.JDBC4ClientInfoProvider | 5.1.0 |
| dumpMetadataOnColumnNotFound | Should the driver dump the field-level metadata of a result set into the exception message when ResultSet.findColumn() fails? | false | 3.1.13 |
| dumpQueriesOnException | Should the driver dump the contents of the query sent to the server in the message for SQLExceptions? | false | 3.1.3 |
| enablePacketDebug | When enabled, a ring-buffer of 'packetDebugBufferSize' packets will be kept, and dumped when exceptions are thrown in key areas in the driver's code | false | 3.1.3 |
| explainSlowQueries | If 'logSlowQueries' is enabled, should the driver automatically issue an 'EXPLAIN' on the server and send the results to the configured log at a WARN level? | false | 3.1.2 |
| includeInnodbStatusInDeadlockExceptions | Include the output of "SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS" in exception messages when deadlock exceptions are detected? | false | 5.0.7 |

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| includeThreadDumpInDeadlockExceptions | Include a current Java thread dump in exception messages when deadlock exceptions are detected? | false | 5.1.15 |
| includeThreadNamesAsStatement-Comment | Include the name of the current thread as a comment visible in "SHOW PROCESSLIST", or in Innodb deadlock dumps, useful in correlation with "includeInnodbStatusInDeadlockExceptions=true" and "includeThreadDumpInDeadlockExceptions=true". | false | 5.1.15 |
| logSlowQueries | Should queries that take longer than 'slowQueryThresholdMillis' be logged? | false | 3.1.2 |
| logXaCommands | Should the driver log XA commands sent by MySQLXaConnection to the server, at the DEBUG level of logging? | false | 5.0.5 |
| profilerEventHandler | Name of a class that implements the interface com.mysql.jdbc.profiler.ProfilerEventHandler that will be used to handle profiling/tracing events. | com.mysql.jdbc.profiler.Logging-ProfilerEventHandler | 5.1.6 |
| resultSetSizeThreshold | If the usage advisor is enabled, how many rows should a result set contain before the driver warns that it is suspiciously large? | 100 | 5.0.5 |
| traceProtocol | Should trace-level network protocol be logged? | false | 3.1.2 |
| useNanosForElapsedTime | For profiling/debugging functionality that measures elapsed time, should the driver try to use nanoseconds resolution if available (JDK >= 1.5)? | false | 5.0.7 |

Miscellaneous.

| Property Name | Definition | Default Value | Since Version |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| useUnicode | Forces the driver to use Unicode character encodings. Should only be set to false either when the driver can't determine the character set mapping (in which case, specify the Java character encoding in the characterEncoding property), or you are trying to force the driver to use a character set that MySQL doesn't natively support. Should be 'true' for all versions of MySQL 4.1 or higher unless you are trying to emulate the character set handling support provided in MySQL 4.0. Value is true/false, defaults to 'true' | true | 1.1g |
| characterEncoding | If 'useUnicode' is set to true, what Java character encoding should the driver use when dealing with strings? (defaults is to 'autodetect'). If the encoding cannot be determined, then an exception will be raised. | | 1.1g |
| characterSetResults | Character set to tell the server to return results as. | | 3.0.13 |
| connectionCollation | If set, tells the server to use this collation via 'set collation_connection' | | 3.0.13 |
| useBlobToStoreUTF8OutsideBMP | Tells the driver to treat [MEDIUM/LONG]BLOB columns as [LONG]VARCHAR columns holding text encoded in UTF-8 that has characters outside the BMP (4-byte encodings), which MySQL server can't handle natively. | false | 5.1.3 |
| utf8OutsideBmpExcludedColumnNamePattern | When "useBlobToStoreUTF8OutsideBMP" is set to "true", column names matching the given regex will still be treated as BLOBs unless they match the regex specified for "utf8OutsideBmpIncludedColumnNamePattern". The regex must follow the patterns used for the java.util.regex package. | | 5.1.3 |
| utf8OutsideBmpIncludedColumnNamePattern | Used to specify exclusion rules to "utf8OutsideBmpExcludedColumnNamePattern". The regex must follow the patterns used for the java.util.regex package. | | 5.1.3 |
| loadBalanceEnableJMX | Enables JMX-based management of load-balanced connection | false | 5.1.13 |

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| | groups, including live addition/removal of hosts from load-balancing pool. | | |
| sessionVariables | A comma-separated list of name/value pairs to be sent as SET SESSION ... to the server when the driver connects. | | 3.1.8 |
| useColumnNamesInFindColumn | Prior to JDBC-4.0, the JDBC specification had a bug related to what could be given as a "column name" to ResultSet methods like findColumn(), or getters that took a String property. JDBC-4.0 clarified "column name" to mean the label, as given in an "AS" clause and returned by ResultSetMetaData.getColumnLabel(), and if no AS clause, the column name. Setting this property to "true" will give behavior that is congruent to JDBC-3.0 and earlier versions of the JDBC specification, but which because of the specification bug could give unexpected results. This property is preferred over "useOldAliasMetadataBehavior" unless you need the specific behavior that it provides with respect to ResultSetMetadata. | false | 5.1.7 |
| allowNaNAndInf | Should the driver allow NaN or +/- INF values in PreparedStatement.setDouble()? | false | 3.1.5 |
| autoClosePstmtStreams | Should the driver automatically call .close() on streams/readers passed as arguments via set*() methods? | false | 3.1.12 |
| autoDeserialize | Should the driver automatically detect and de-serialize objects stored in BLOB fields? | false | 3.1.5 |
| blobsAreStrings | Should the driver always treat BLOBs as Strings - specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for GROUP BY clauses? | false | 5.0.8 |
| capitalizeTypeNames | Capitalize type names in DatabaseMetaData? (usually only useful when using WebObjects, true/false, defaults to 'false') | true | 2.0.7 |
| clobCharacterEncoding | The character encoding to use for sending and retrieving TEXT, MEDIUMTEXT and LONGTEXT values instead of the configured connection characterEncoding | | 5.0.0 |
| clobberStreamingResults | This will cause a 'streaming' ResultSet to be automatically closed, and any outstanding data still streaming from the server to be discarded if another query is executed before all the data has been read from the server. | false | 3.0.9 |
| compensateOnDuplicateKeyUpdateCounts | Should the driver compensate for the update counts of "ON DUPLICATE KEY" INSERT statements (2 = 1, 0 = 1) when using prepared statements? | false | 5.1.7 |
| continueBatchOnError | Should the driver continue processing batch commands if one statement fails. The JDBC spec allows either way (defaults to 'true'). | true | 3.0.3 |
| createDatabaseIfNotExist | Creates the database given in the URL if it doesn't yet exist. Assumes the configured user has permissions to create databases. | false | 3.1.9 |
| emptyStringsConvertToZero | Should the driver allow conversions from empty string fields to numeric values of '0'? | true | 3.1.8 |
| emulateLocators | Should the driver emulate java.sql.Blobs with locators? With this feature enabled, the driver will delay loading the actual Blob data until the one of the retrieval methods (getInputStream(), getBytes(), and so forth) on the blob data stream has been accessed. For this to work, you must use a column alias with the value of the column to the actual name of the Blob. The feature also has the following restrictions: The SELECT that created the result set must reference only one table, the table must have a primary key; the SELECT must alias the original blob column name, specified as a string, to an alternate name; the SELECT must cover all columns that make up the primary key. | false | 3.1.0 |
| emulateUnsupportedPstmts | Should the driver detect prepared statements that are not supported by the server, and replace them with client-side emulated versions? | true | 3.1.7 |

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| exceptionInterceptors | Comma-delimited list of classes that implement <code>com.mysql.jdbc.ExceptionInterceptor</code> . These classes will be instantiated one per Connection instance, and all <code>SQLExceptions</code> thrown by the driver will be allowed to be intercepted by these interceptors, in a chained fashion, with the first class listed as the head of the chain. | | 5.1.8 |
| functionsNeverReturnBlobs | Should the driver always treat data from functions returning BLOBs as Strings - specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for GROUP BY clauses? | false | 5.0.8 |
| generateSimpleParameterMetadata | Should the driver generate simplified parameter metadata for PreparedStatements when no metadata is available either because the server couldn't support preparing the statement, or server-side prepared statements are disabled? | false | 5.0.5 |
| ignoreNonTxTables | Ignore non-transactional table warning for rollback? (defaults to 'false'). | false | 3.0.9 |
| jdbcCompliantTruncation | This sets whether Connector/J should throw <code>java.sql.DataTruncation</code> exceptions when data is truncated. This is required by the JDBC specification when connected to a server that supports warnings (MySQL 4.1.0 and newer). This property has no effect if the server sql-mode includes <code>STRICT_TRANS_TABLES</code> . Note that if <code>STRICT_TRANS_TABLES</code> is not set, it will be set as a result of using this connection string option. | true | 3.1.2 |
| loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementRegex | When load-balancing is enabled for auto-commit statements (via <code>loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementThreshold</code>), the statement counter will only increment when the SQL matches the regular expression. By default, every statement issued matches. | | 5.1.15 |
| loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementThreshold | When auto-commit is enabled, the number of statements which should be executed before triggering load-balancing to rebalance. Default value of 0 causes load-balanced connections to only rebalance when exceptions are encountered, or auto-commit is disabled and transactions are explicitly committed or rolled back. | 0 | 5.1.15 |
| loadBalanceBlacklistTimeout | Time in milliseconds between checks of servers which are unavailable. | 0 | 5.1.0 |
| loadBalanceConnectionGroup | Logical group of load-balanced connections within a classloader, used to manage different groups independently. If not specified, live management of load-balanced connections is disabled. | | 5.1.13 |
| loadBalanceExceptionChecker | Fully-qualified class name of custom exception checker. The class must implement <code>com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalanceExceptionChecker</code> interface, and is used to inspect <code>SQLExceptions</code> and determine whether they should trigger fail-over to another host in a load-balanced deployment. | <code>com.mysql.jdbc.StandardLoadBalanceExceptionChecker</code> | 5.1.13 |
| loadBalancePingTimeout | Time in milliseconds to wait for ping response from each of load-balanced physical connections when using load-balanced Connection. | 0 | 5.1.13 |
| loadBalanceSQLExceptionSubclassFailover | Comma-delimited list of classes/interfaces used by default load-balanced exception checker to determine whether a given <code>SQLException</code> should trigger failover. The comparison is done using <code>Class.isInstance(SQLException)</code> using the thrown <code>SQLException</code> . | | 5.1.13 |
| loadBalanceSQLStateFailover | Comma-delimited list of <code>SQLState</code> codes used by default load-balanced exception checker to determine whether a given <code>SQLException</code> should trigger failover. The <code>SQLState</code> of a given <code>SQLException</code> is evaluated to determine whether it begins with any value in the comma-delimited list. | | 5.1.13 |
| loadBalanceValidateConnectionOnSwapServer | Should the load-balanced Connection explicitly check whether the connection is live when swapping to a new physical connection at commit/rollback? | false | 5.1.13 |
| maxRows | The maximum number of rows to return (0, the default means re- | -1 | all versions |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|--------|
| | turn all rows). | | |
| netTimeoutForStreamingResults | What value should the driver automatically set the server setting 'net_write_timeout' to when the streaming result sets feature is in use? (value has unit of seconds, the value '0' means the driver will not try and adjust this value) | 600 | 5.1.0 |
| noAccessToProcedureBodies | When determining procedure parameter types for CallableStatements, and the connected user can't access procedure bodies through "SHOW CREATE PROCEDURE" or select on mysql.proc should the driver instead create basic metadata (all parameters reported as IN VARCHARs, but allowing registerOutParameter() to be called on them anyway) instead of throwing an exception? | false | 5.0.3 |
| noDatetimeStringSync | Don't ensure that ResultSet.getDatetimeType().toString().equals(ResultSet.getString()) | false | 3.1.7 |
| noTimezoneConversionForTimeType | Don't convert TIME values using the server timezone if 'useTimezone'='true' | false | 5.0.0 |
| nullCatalogMeansCurrent | When DatabaseMetadataMethods ask for a 'catalog' parameter, does the value null mean use the current catalog? When nullCatalogMeansCurrent is true the current catalog will be used if the catalog parameter is null. If nullCatalogMeansCurrent is false and the catalog parameter is null then the catalog parameter is not used to restrict the catalog search. (This is not JDBC-compliant, but follows legacy behavior from earlier versions of the driver) | true | 3.1.8 |
| nullNamePatternMatchesAll | Should DatabaseMetaData methods that accept *pattern parameters treat null the same as '%' (this is not JDBC-compliant, however older versions of the driver accepted this departure from the specification) | true | 3.1.8 |
| overrideSupportsIntegrityEnhancementFacility | Should the driver return "true" for DatabaseMetaData.supportsIntegrityEnhancementFacility() even if the database doesn't support it to workaround applications that require this method to return "true" to signal support of foreign keys, even though the SQL specification states that this facility contains much more than just foreign key support (one such application being OpenOffice)? | false | 3.1.12 |
| padCharsWithSpace | If a result set column has the CHAR type and the value does not fill the amount of characters specified in the DDL for the column, should the driver pad the remaining characters with space (for ANSI compliance)? | false | 5.0.6 |
| pedantic | Follow the JDBC spec to the letter. | false | 3.0.0 |
| pinGlobalTxToPhysicalConnection | When using XAConnections, should the driver ensure that operations on a given XID are always routed to the same physical connection? This allows the XAConnection to support "XA START ... JOIN" after "XA END" has been called | false | 5.0.1 |
| populateInsertRowWithDefaultValues | When using ResultSets that are CONCUR_UPDATABLE, should the driver pre-populate the "insert" row with default values from the DDL for the table used in the query so those values are immediately available for ResultSet accessors? This functionality requires a call to the database for metadata each time a result set of this type is created. If disabled (the default), the default values will be populated by the an internal call to refreshRow() which pulls back default values and/or values changed by triggers. | false | 5.0.5 |
| processEscapeCodesForPrepStmts | Should the driver process escape codes in queries that are prepared? | true | 3.1.12 |
| queryTimeoutKillsConnection | If the timeout given in Statement.setQueryTimeout() expires, should the driver forcibly abort the Connection instead of attempting to abort the query? | false | 5.1.9 |
| relaxAutoCommit | If the version of MySQL the driver connects to does not support transactions, still allow calls to commit(), rollback() and setAuto- | false | 2.0.13 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--------|
| | Commit() (true/false, defaults to 'false')? | | |
| retainStatementAfterResultSetClose | Should the driver retain the Statement reference in a ResultSet after ResultSet.close() has been called. This is not JDBC-compliant after JDBC-4.0. | false | 3.1.11 |
| rollbackOnPooledClose | Should the driver issue a rollback() when the logical connection in a pool is closed? | true | 3.0.15 |
| runningCTS13 | Enables workarounds for bugs in Sun's JDBC compliance testsuite version 1.3 | false | 3.1.7 |
| serverTimezone | Override detection/mapping of timezone. Used when timezone from server doesn't map to Java timezone | | 3.0.2 |
| statementInterceptors | A comma-delimited list of classes that implement "com.mysql.jdbc.StatementInterceptor" that should be placed "in between" query execution to influence the results. StatementInterceptors are "chainable", the results returned by the "current" interceptor will be passed on to the next in in the chain, from left-to-right order, as specified in this property. | | 5.1.1 |
| strictFloatingPoint | Used only in older versions of compliance test | false | 3.0.0 |
| strictUpdates | Should the driver do strict checking (all primary keys selected) of updatable result sets (true, false, defaults to 'true')? | true | 3.0.4 |
| tinyIntIsBit | Should the driver treat the datatype TINYINT(1) as the BIT type (because the server silently converts BIT -> TINYINT(1) when creating tables)? | true | 3.0.16 |
| transformedBitsBoolean | If the driver converts TINYINT(1) to a different type, should it use BOOLEAN instead of BIT for future compatibility with MySQL-5.0, as MySQL-5.0 has a BIT type? | false | 3.1.9 |
| treatUtilDateAsTimestamp | Should the driver treat java.util.Date as a TIMESTAMP for the purposes of PreparedStatement.setObject()? | true | 5.0.5 |
| ultraDevHack | Create PreparedStatements for prepareCall() when required, because UltraDev is broken and issues a prepareCall() for _all_ statements? (true/false, defaults to 'false') | false | 2.0.3 |
| useAffectedRows | Don't set the CLIENT_FOUND_ROWS flag when connecting to the server (not JDBC-compliant, will break most applications that rely on "found" rows vs. "affected rows" for DML statements), but does cause "correct" update counts from "INSERT ... ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE" statements to be returned by the server. | false | 5.1.7 |
| useGmtMillisForDatetimes | Convert between session timezone and GMT before creating Date and Timestamp instances (value of "false" is legacy behavior, "true" leads to more JDBC-compliant behavior). | false | 3.1.12 |
| useHostsInPrivileges | Add '@hostname' to users in Database-MetaData.getColumn/TablePrivileges() (true/false), defaults to 'true'. | true | 3.0.2 |
| useInformationSchema | When connected to MySQL-5.0.7 or newer, should the driver use the INFORMATION_SCHEMA to derive information used by DatabaseMetaData? | false | 5.0.0 |
| useJDBCCompliantTimezoneShift | Should the driver use JDBC-compliant rules when converting TIME/TIMESTAMP/DATETIME values' timezone information for those JDBC arguments which take a java.util.Calendar argument? (Notice that this option is exclusive of the "use-Timezone=true" configuration option.) | false | 5.0.0 |
| useLegacyDatetimeCode | Use code for DATE/TIME/DATETIME/TIMESTAMP handling in result sets and statements that consistently handles timezone conversions from client to server and back again, or use the legacy code for these datatypes that has been in the driver for backwards-compatibility? | true | 5.1.6 |
| useOldAliasMetadataBehavior | Should the driver use the legacy behavior for "AS" clauses on | false | 5.0.4 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|--------|
| | columns and tables, and only return aliases (if any) for <code>ResultSetMetaData.getColumnNames()</code> or <code>ResultSetMetaData.getTableNames()</code> rather than the original column/table name? In 5.0.x, the default value was true. | | |
| <code>useOldUTF8Behavior</code> | Use the UTF-8 behavior the driver did when communicating with 4.0 and older servers | false | 3.1.6 |
| <code>useOnlyServerErrorMessages</code> | Don't prepend 'standard' <code>SQLState</code> error messages to error messages returned by the server. | true | 3.0.15 |
| <code>useSSPSCCompatibleTimezoneShift</code> | If migrating from an environment that was using server-side prepared statements, and the configuration property <code>"useJDBCCompliantTimezoneShift"</code> set to "true", use compatible behavior when not using server-side prepared statements when sending <code>TIMESTAMP</code> values to the MySQL server. | false | 5.0.5 |
| <code>useServerPrepStmts</code> | Use server-side prepared statements if the server supports them? | false | 3.1.0 |
| <code>useSqlStateCodes</code> | Use SQL Standard state codes instead of 'legacy' X/Open/SQL state codes (true/false), default is 'true' | true | 3.1.3 |
| <code>useStreamLengthsInPrepStmts</code> | Honor stream length parameter in <code>PreparedStatement/ResultSet.setXXXStream()</code> method calls (true/false, defaults to 'true')? | true | 3.0.2 |
| <code>useTimezone</code> | Convert time/date types between client and server timezones (true/false, defaults to 'false')? | false | 3.0.2 |
| <code>useUnbufferedInput</code> | Don't use <code>BufferedInputStream</code> for reading data from the server | true | 3.0.11 |
| <code>yearIsDateType</code> | Should the JDBC driver treat the MySQL type "YEAR" as a <code>java.sql.Date</code> , or as a <code>SHORT</code> ? | true | 3.1.9 |
| <code>zeroDateTimeBehavior</code> | What should happen when the driver encounters <code>DATETIME</code> values that are composed entirely of zeros (used by MySQL to represent invalid dates)? Valid values are "exception", "round" and "convertToNull". | exception | 3.1.4 |

Connector/J also supports access to MySQL using named pipes on Windows NT/2000/XP using the `NamedPipeSocketFactory` as a plugin-socket factory using the `socketFactory` property. If you do not use a `namedPipePath` property, the default of `"\\.\pipe\MySQL"` will be used. If you use the `NamedPipeSocketFactory`, the host name and port number values in the JDBC url will be ignored. You can enable this feature using:

```
socketFactory=com.mysql.jdbc.NamedPipeSocketFactory
```

Named pipes only work when connecting to a MySQL server on the same physical machine as the one the JDBC driver is being used on. In simple performance tests, it appears that named pipe access is between 30%-50% faster than the standard TCP/IP access. However, this varies per system, and named pipes are slower than TCP/IP in many Windows configurations.

You can create your own socket factories by following the example code in `com.mysql.jdbc.NamedPipeSocketFactory`, or `com.mysql.jdbc.StandardSocketFactory`.

4.2. JDBC API Implementation Notes

MySQL Connector/J passes all of the tests in the publicly available version of Sun's JDBC compliance test suite. However, in many places the JDBC specification is vague about how certain functionality should be implemented, or the specification enables leeway in implementation.

This section gives details on an interface-by-interface level about how certain implementation decisions may affect how you use MySQL Connector/J.

- **Blob**

Starting with Connector/J version 3.1.0, you can emulate Blobs with locators by adding the property `'emulateLocators=true'` to your JDBC URL. Using this method, the driver will delay loading the actual Blob data until you retrieve the other data and then use retrieval methods (`getInputStream()`, `getBytes()`, and so forth) on the blob data stream.

For this to work, you must use a column alias with the value of the column to the actual name of the Blob, for example:

```
SELECT id, 'data' as blob_data from blobtable
```

For this to work, you must also follow these rules:

- The `SELECT` must also reference only one table, the table must have a primary key.
- The `SELECT` must alias the original blob column name, specified as a string, to an alternate name.
- The `SELECT` must cover all columns that make up the primary key.

The Blob implementation does not allow in-place modification (they are copies, as reported by the `DatabaseMetaData.locatorsUpdateCopies()` method). Because of this, you should use the corresponding `PreparedStatement.setBlob()` or `ResultSet.updateBlob()` (in the case of updatable result sets) methods to save changes back to the database.

- **CallableStatement**

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.1, stored procedures are supported when connecting to MySQL version 5.0 or newer using the `CallableStatement` interface. Currently, the `getParameterMetaData()` method of `CallableStatement` is not supported.

- **Clob**

The Clob implementation does not allow in-place modification (they are copies, as reported by the `DatabaseMetaData.locatorsUpdateCopies()` method). Because of this, you should use the `PreparedStatement.setClob()` method to save changes back to the database. The JDBC API does not have a `ResultSet.updateClob()` method.

- **Connection**

Unlike older versions of MM.MySQL the `isClosed()` method does not ping the server to determine if it is available. In accordance with the JDBC specification, it only returns true if `closed()` has been called on the connection. If you need to determine if the connection is still valid, you should issue a simple query, such as `SELECT 1`. The driver will throw an exception if the connection is no longer valid.

- **DatabaseMetaData**

Foreign Key information (`getImportedKeys()/getExportedKeys()` and `getCrossReference()`) is only available from InnoDB tables. However, the driver uses `SHOW CREATE TABLE` to retrieve this information, so when other storage engines support foreign keys, the driver will transparently support them as well.

- **PreparedStatement**

PreparedStatements are implemented by the driver, as MySQL does not have a prepared statement feature. Because of this, the driver does not implement `getParameterMetaData()` or `getMetaData()` as it would require the driver to have a complete SQL parser in the client.

Starting with version 3.1.0 MySQL Connector/J, server-side prepared statements and binary-encoded result sets are used when the server supports them.

Take care when using a server-side prepared statement with **large** parameters that are set using `setBinaryStream()`, `setAsciiStream()`, `setUnicodeStream()`, `setBlob()`, or `setClob()`. If you want to re-execute the statement with any large parameter changed to a nonlarge parameter, it is necessary to call `clearParameters()` and set all parameters again. The reason for this is as follows:

- During both server-side prepared statements and client-side emulation, large data is exchanged only when `PreparedStatement.execute()` is called.
- Once that has been done, the stream used to read the data on the client side is closed (as per the JDBC spec), and cannot be read from again.
- If a parameter changes from large to nonlarge, the driver must reset the server-side state of the prepared statement to allow the

parameter that is being changed to take the place of the prior large value. This removes all of the large data that has already been sent to the server, thus requiring the data to be re-sent, using the `setBinaryStream()`, `setAsciiStream()`, `setUnicodeStream()`, `setBlob()` or `setClob()` method.

Consequently, if you want to change the type of a parameter to a nonlarge one, you must call `clearParameters()` and set all parameters of the prepared statement again before it can be re-executed.

- **ResultSet**

By default, ResultSets are completely retrieved and stored in memory. In most cases this is the most efficient way to operate, and due to the design of the MySQL network protocol is easier to implement. If you are working with ResultSets that have a large number of rows or large values, and can not allocate heap space in your JVM for the memory required, you can tell the driver to stream the results back one row at a time.

To enable this functionality, you need to create a Statement instance in the following manner:

```
stmt = conn.createStatement( java.sql.ResultSet.TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY,
                             java.sql.ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY );
stmt.setFetchSize( Integer.MIN_VALUE );
```

The combination of a forward-only, read-only result set, with a fetch size of `Integer.MIN_VALUE` serves as a signal to the driver to stream result sets row-by-row. After this any result sets created with the statement will be retrieved row-by-row.

There are some caveats with this approach. You will have to read all of the rows in the result set (or close it) before you can issue any other queries on the connection, or an exception will be thrown.

The earliest the locks these statements hold can be released (whether they be `MyISAM` table-level locks or row-level locks in some other storage engine such as `InnoDB`) is when the statement completes.

If the statement is within scope of a transaction, then locks are released when the transaction completes (which implies that the statement needs to complete first). As with most other databases, statements are not complete until all the results pending on the statement are read or the active result set for the statement is closed.

Therefore, if using streaming results, you should process them as quickly as possible if you want to maintain concurrent access to the tables referenced by the statement producing the result set.

- **ResultSetMetaData**

The `isAutoIncrement()` method only works when using MySQL servers 4.0 and newer.

- **Statement**

When using versions of the JDBC driver earlier than 3.2.1, and connected to server versions earlier than 5.0.3, the `setFetchSize()` method has no effect, other than to toggle result set streaming as described above.

Connector/J 5.0.0 and later include support for both `Statement.cancel()` and `Statement.setQueryTimeout()`. Both require MySQL 5.0.0 or newer server, and require a separate connection to issue the `KILL QUERY` statement. In the case of `setQueryTimeout()`, the implementation creates an additional thread to handle the timeout functionality.

Note

Failures to cancel the statement for `setQueryTimeout()` may manifest themselves as `RuntimeException` rather than failing silently, as there is currently no way to unblock the thread that is executing the query being cancelled due to timeout expiration and have it throw the exception instead.

MySQL does not support SQL cursors, and the JDBC driver doesn't emulate them, so "setCursorName()" has no effect.

Connector/J 5.1.3 and later include two additional methods:

- `setLocalInfileInputStream()` sets an `InputStream` instance that will be used to send data to the MySQL server for a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement rather than a `FileInputStream` or `URLInputStream` that represents the path given as an argument to the statement.

This stream will be read to completion upon execution of a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement, and will automatically be closed by the driver, so it needs to be reset before each call to `execute*()` that would cause the MySQL server to request

data to fulfill the request for `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE`.

If this value is set to `NULL`, the driver will revert to using a `FileInputStream` or `URLInputStream` as required.

- `getLocalInfileInputStream()` returns the `InputStream` instance that will be used to send data in response to a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement.

This method returns `NULL` if no such stream has been set using `setLocalInfileInputStream()`.

4.3. Java, JDBC and MySQL Types

MySQL Connector/J is flexible in the way it handles conversions between MySQL data types and Java data types.

In general, any MySQL data type can be converted to a `java.lang.String`, and any numeric type can be converted to any of the Java numeric types, although round-off, overflow, or loss of precision may occur.

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.0, the JDBC driver will issue warnings or throw `DataTruncation` exceptions as is required by the JDBC specification unless the connection was configured not to do so by using the property `jdbcCompliantTruncation` and setting it to `false`.

The conversions that are always guaranteed to work are listed in the following table:

Connection Properties - Miscellaneous.

| These MySQL Data Types | Can always be converted to these Java types |
|--|---|
| <code>CHAR</code> , <code>VARCHAR</code> , <code>BLOB</code> , <code>TEXT</code> , <code>ENUM</code> , and <code>SET</code> | <code>java.lang.String</code> , <code>java.io.InputStream</code> , <code>java.io.Reader</code> , <code>java.sql.Blob</code> , <code>java.sql.Clob</code> |
| <code>FLOAT</code> , <code>REAL</code> , <code>DOUBLE PRECISION</code> , <code>NUMERIC</code> , <code>DECIMAL</code> , <code>TINYINT</code> , <code>SMALLINT</code> , <code>MEDIUMINT</code> , <code>IN-</code> <code>TEGER</code> , <code>BIGINT</code> | <code>java.lang.String</code> , <code>java.lang.Short</code> , <code>java.lang.Integer</code> , <code>java.lang.Long</code> , <code>java.lang.Double</code> , <code>java.math.BigDecimal</code> |
| <code>DATE</code> , <code>TIME</code> , <code>DATETIME</code> , <code>TIMESTAMP</code> | <code>java.lang.String</code> , <code>java.sql.Date</code> , <code>java.sql.Timestamp</code> |

Note

Round-off, overflow or loss of precision may occur if you choose a Java numeric data type that has less precision or capacity than the MySQL data type you are converting to/from.

The `ResultSet.getObject()` method uses the type conversions between MySQL and Java types, following the JDBC specification where appropriate. The value returned by `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()` is also shown below. For more information on the `java.sql.Types` classes see [Java 2 Platform Types](#).

MySQL Types to Java Types for `ResultSet.getObject()`.

| MySQL Type Name | Return value of <code>GetColumn-ClassName</code> | Returned as Java Class |
|--|--|---|
| <code>BIT(1)</code> (new in MySQL-5.0) | <code>BIT</code> | <code>java.lang.Boolean</code> |
| <code>BIT(> 1)</code> (new in MySQL-5.0) | <code>BIT</code> | <code>byte[]</code> |
| <code>TINYINT</code> | <code>TINYINT</code> | <code>java.lang.Boolean</code> if the configuration property <code>tinyIntIsBit</code> is set to <code>true</code> (the default) and the storage size is 1, or <code>java.lang.Integer</code> if not. |
| <code>BOOL</code> , <code>BOOLEAN</code> | <code>TINYINT</code> | See <code>TINYINT</code> , above as these are aliases for <code>TINYINT(1)</code> , currently. |
| <code>SMALLINT(M)</code> <code>[UNSIGNED]</code> | <code>SMALLINT [UNSIGNED]</code> | <code>java.lang.Integer</code> (regardless if <code>UNSIGNED</code> or not) |
| <code>MEDIUMINT(M)</code> <code>[UNSIGNED]</code> | <code>MEDIUMINT [UNSIGNED]</code> | <code>java.lang.Integer</code> , if <code>UNSIGNED</code> <code>java.lang.Long</code> (C/J 3.1 and earlier), or <code>java.lang.Integer</code> for C/J 5.0 and later |

| MySQL Type Name | Return value of <code>getColumnClassName</code> | Returned as Java Class |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| INT,INTEGER[(M)] [UNSIGNED] | INTEGER [UNSIGNED] | <code>java.lang.Integer</code> , if UNSIGNED <code>java.lang.Long</code> |
| BIGINT[(M)] [UNSIGNED] | BIGINT [UNSIGNED] | <code>java.lang.Long</code> , if UNSIGNED <code>java.math.BigInteger</code> |
| FLOAT[(M,D)] | FLOAT | <code>java.lang.Float</code> |
| DOUBLE[(M,B)] | DOUBLE | <code>java.lang.Double</code> |
| DECIMAL[(M[,D])] | DECIMAL | <code>java.math.BigDecimal</code> |
| DATE | DATE | <code>java.sql.Date</code> |
| DATETIME | DATETIME | <code>java.sql.Timestamp</code> |
| TIMESTAMP[(M)] | TIMESTAMP | <code>java.sql.Timestamp</code> |
| TIME | TIME | <code>java.sql.Time</code> |
| YEAR[(2 4)] | YEAR | If <code>yearIsDateType</code> configuration property is set to false, then the returned object type is <code>java.sql.Short</code> . If set to true (the default) then an object of type <code>java.sql.Date</code> (with the date set to January 1st, at midnight). |
| CHAR(M) | CHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> (unless the character set for the column is BINARY, then <code>byte[]</code> is returned). |
| VARCHAR(M) [BINARY] | VARCHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> (unless the character set for the column is BINARY, then <code>byte[]</code> is returned). |
| BINARY(M) | BINARY | <code>byte[]</code> |
| VARBINARY(M) | VARBINARY | <code>byte[]</code> |
| TINYBLOB | TINYBLOB | <code>byte[]</code> |
| TINYTEXT | VARCHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |
| BLOB | BLOB | <code>byte[]</code> |
| TEXT | VARCHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |
| MEDIUMBLOB | MEDIUMBLOB | <code>byte[]</code> |
| MEDIUMTEXT | VARCHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |
| LOBLOB | LOBLOB | <code>byte[]</code> |
| LONGTEXT | VARCHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |
| ENUM('value1','value2',...) | CHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |
| SET('value1','value2',...) | CHAR | <code>java.lang.String</code> |

4.4. Using Character Sets and Unicode

All strings sent from the JDBC driver to the server are converted automatically from native Java Unicode form to the client character encoding, including all queries sent using `Statement.execute()`, `Statement.executeUpdate()`, `Statement.executeQuery()` as well as all `PreparedStatement` and `CallableStatement` parameters with the exclusion of parameters set using `setBytes()`, `setBinaryStream()`, `setAsciiStream()`, `setUnicodeStream()` and `setBlob()`.

Prior to MySQL Server 4.1, Connector/J supported a single character encoding per connection, which could either be automatically detected from the server configuration, or could be configured by the user through the `useUnicode` and `characterEncoding` properties.

Starting with MySQL Server 4.1, Connector/J supports a single character encoding between client and server, and any number of character encodings for data returned by the server to the client in `ResultSets`.

The character encoding between client and server is automatically detected upon connection. The encoding used by the driver is specified on the server using the `character_set` system variable for server versions older than 4.1.0 and `character_set_server` for server versions 4.1.0 and newer. For more information, see [Server Character Set and Collation](#).

To override the automatically detected encoding on the client side, use the `characterEncoding` property in the URL used to connect to the server.

When specifying character encodings on the client side, Java-style names should be used. The following table lists Java-style names for MySQL character sets:

MySQL to Java Encoding Name Translations.

| MySQL Character Set Name | Java-Style Character Encoding Name |
|--------------------------|--|
| ascii | US-ASCII |
| big5 | Big5 |
| gbk | GBK |
| sjis | SJIS (or Cp932 or MS932 for MySQL Server < 4.1.11) |
| cp932 | Cp932 or MS932 (MySQL Server > 4.1.11) |
| gb2312 | EUC_CN |
| ujis | EUC_JP |
| euckr | EUC_KR |
| latin1 | Cp1252 |
| latin2 | ISO8859_2 |
| greek | ISO8859_7 |
| hebrew | ISO8859_8 |
| cp866 | Cp866 |
| tis620 | TIS620 |
| cp1250 | Cp1250 |
| cp1251 | Cp1251 |
| cp1257 | Cp1257 |
| macroman | MacRoman |
| macce | MacCentralEurope |
| utf8 | UTF-8 |
| ucs2 | UnicodeBig |

Warning

Do not issue the query 'set names' with Connector/J, as the driver will not detect that the character set has changed, and will continue to use the character set detected during the initial connection setup.

To allow multiple character sets to be sent from the client, the UTF-8 encoding should be used, either by configuring `utf8` as the default server character set, or by configuring the JDBC driver to use UTF-8 through the `characterEncoding` property.

4.5. Connecting Securely Using SSL

SSL in MySQL Connector/J encrypts all data (other than the initial handshake) between the JDBC driver and the server. The performance penalty for enabling SSL is an increase in query processing time between 35% and 50%, depending on the size of the query, and the amount of data it returns.

For SSL Support to work, you must have the following:

- A JDK that includes JSSE (Java Secure Sockets Extension), like JDK-1.4.1 or newer. SSL does not currently work with a JDK that you can add JSSE to, like JDK-1.2.x or JDK-1.3.x due to the following JSSE bug: <http://developer.java.sun.com/developer/bugParade/bugs/4273544.html>
- A MySQL server that supports SSL and has been compiled and configured to do so, which is MySQL-4.0.4 or later, see [Using SSL for Secure Connections](#), for more information.

- A client certificate (covered later in this section)

The system works through two Java truststore files, one file contains the certificate information for the server ([truststore](#) in the examples below). The other file contains the certificate for the client ([keystore](#) in the examples below). All Java truststore files are password protected by supplying a suitable password to the [keytool](#) when you create the files. You need the file names and associated passwords to create an SSL connection.

You will first need to import the MySQL server CA Certificate into a Java truststore. A sample MySQL server CA Certificate is located in the [SSL](#) subdirectory of the MySQL source distribution. This is what SSL will use to determine if you are communicating with a secure MySQL server. Alternatively, use the CA Certificate that you have generated or been provided with by your SSL provider.

To use Java's [keytool](#) to create a truststore in the current directory, and import the server's CA certificate ([cacert.pem](#)), you can do the following (assuming that [keytool](#) is in your path. The [keytool](#) should be located in the [bin](#) subdirectory of your JDK or JRE):

```
shell> keytool -import -alias mysqlServerCACert \
               -file cacert.pem -keystore truststore
```

You will need to enter the password when prompted for the keystore file. Interaction with [keytool](#) will look like this:

```
Enter keystore password: *****
Owner: EMAILADDRESS=walrus@example.com, CN=Walrus,
      O=MySQL AB, L=Orenburg, ST=Some-State, C=RU
Issuer: EMAILADDRESS=walrus@example.com, CN=Walrus,
        O=MySQL AB, L=Orenburg, ST=Some-State, C=RU
Serial number: 0
Valid from:
  Fri Aug 02 16:55:53 CDT 2002 until: Sat Aug 02 16:55:53 CDT 2003
Certificate fingerprints:
  MD5:  61:91:A0:F2:03:07:61:7A:81:38:66:DA:19:C4:8D:AB
  SHA1: 25:77:41:05:D5:AD:99:8C:14:8C:CA:68:9C:2F:B8:89:C3:34:4D:6C
Trust this certificate? [no]: yes
Certificate was added to keystore
```

You then have two options, you can either import the client certificate that matches the CA certificate you just imported, or you can create a new client certificate.

To import an existing certificate, the certificate should be in DER format. You can use [openssl](#) to convert an existing certificate into the new format. For example:

```
shell> openssl x509 -outform DER -in client-cert.pem -out client.cert
```

You now need to import the converted certificate into your keystore using [keytool](#):

```
shell> keytool -import -file client.cert -keystore keystore -alias mysqlClientCertificate
```

To generate your own client certificate, use [keytool](#) to create a suitable certificate and add it to the [keystore](#) file:

```
shell> keytool -genkey -keyalg rsa \
               -alias mysqlClientCertificate -keystore keystore
```

Keytool will prompt you for the following information, and create a keystore named [keystore](#) in the current directory.

You should respond with information that is appropriate for your situation:

```
Enter keystore password: *****
What is your first and last name?
  [Unknown]: Matthews
What is the name of your organizational unit?
  [Unknown]: Software Development
What is the name of your organization?
  [Unknown]: MySQL AB
What is the name of your City or Locality?
  [Unknown]: Flossmoor
What is the name of your State or Province?
  [Unknown]: IL
What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
  [Unknown]: US
Is <CN=Matthews, OU=Software Development, O=MySQL AB,
  L=Flossmoor, ST=IL, C=US> correct?
```

```
[no]: y
Enter key password for <mysqlClientCertificate>
(RETURN if same as keystore password):
```

Finally, to get JSSE to use the keystore and truststore that you have generated, you need to set the following system properties when you start your JVM, replacing `path_to_keystore_file` with the full path to the keystore file you created, `path_to_truststore_file` with the path to the truststore file you created, and using the appropriate password values for each property. You can do this either on the command line:

```
-Djavax.net.ssl.keyStore=path_to_keystore_file
-Djavax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword=password
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=path_to_truststore_file
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=password
```

Or you can set the values directly within the application:

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "path_to_keystore_file");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStore", "path_to_truststore_file");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword", "password");
```

You will also need to set `useSSL` to `true` in your connection parameters for MySQL Connector/J, either by adding `useSSL=true` to your URL, or by setting the property `useSSL` to `true` in the `java.util.Properties` instance you pass to `DriverManager.getConnection()`.

You can test that SSL is working by turning on JSSE debugging (as detailed below), and look for the following key events:

```
...
*** ClientHello, v3.1
RandomCookie: GMT: 1018531834 bytes = { 199, 148, 180, 215, 74, 12, >
 54, 244, 0, 168, 55, 103, 215, 64, 16, 138, 225, 190, 132, 153, 2, >
 217, 219, 239, 202, 19, 121, 78 }
Session ID: {}
Cipher Suites: { 0, 5, 0, 4, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 18, 0, 19, 0, 3, 0, 17 }
Compression Methods: { 0 }
***
[write] MD5 and SHA1 hashes: len = 59
0000: 01 00 00 37 03 01 3D B6 90 FA C7 94 B4 D7 4A 0C ...7..=.....J.
0010: 36 F4 00 A8 37 67 D7 40 10 8A E1 BE 84 99 02 D9 6...7g.@.....
0020: DB EF CA 13 79 4E 00 00 10 00 05 00 04 00 09 00 ...yN.....
0030: 0A 00 12 00 13 00 03 00 11 01 00 .....
main, WRITE: SSL v3.1 Handshake, length = 59
main, READ: SSL v3.1 Handshake, length = 74
*** ServerHello, v3.1
RandomCookie: GMT: 1018577560 bytes = { 116, 50, 4, 103, 25, 100, 58, >
 202, 79, 185, 178, 100, 215, 66, 254, 21, 83, 187, 190, 42, 170, 3, >
 132, 110, 82, 148, 160, 92 }
Session ID: {163, 227, 84, 53, 81, 127, 252, 254, 178, 179, 68, 63, >
 182, 158, 30, 11, 150, 79, 170, 76, 255, 92, 15, 226, 24, 17, 177, >
 219, 158, 177, 187, 143}
Cipher Suite: { 0, 5 }
Compression Method: 0
***
%% Created: [Session-1, SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA]
** SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
[read] MD5 and SHA1 hashes: len = 74
0000: 02 00 00 46 03 01 3D B6 43 98 74 32 04 67 19 64 ...F..=.C.t2.g.d
0010: 3A CA 4F B9 B2 64 D7 42 FE 15 53 BB BE 2A AA 03 :.O..d.B..S.*..
0020: 84 6E 52 94 A0 5C 20 A3 E3 54 35 51 7F FC FE E2 .nR.\ ..T5Q...
0030: B3 44 3F B6 9E 1E 0B 96 4F AA 4C FF 5C 0F E2 18 .D?.....O.L....
0040: 11 B1 DB 9E B1 BB 8F 00 05 00 .....
main, READ: SSL v3.1 Handshake, length = 1712
...

```

JSSE provides debugging (to STDOUT) when you set the following system property: `-Djavax.net.debug=all` This will tell you what keystores and truststores are being used, as well as what is going on during the SSL handshake and certificate exchange. It will be helpful when trying to determine what is not working when trying to get an SSL connection to happen.

4.6. Using Master/Slave Replication with ReplicationConnection

Starting with Connector/J 3.1.7, we've made available a variant of the driver that will automatically send queries to a read/write master, or a failover or round-robin loadbalanced set of slaves based on the state of `Connection.getReadOnly()`.

An application signals that it wants a transaction to be read-only by calling `Connection.setReadOnly(true)`, this replication-

aware connection will use one of the slave connections, which are load-balanced per-vm using a round-robin scheme (a given connection is sticky to a slave unless that slave is removed from service). If you have a write transaction, or if you have a read that is time-sensitive (remember, replication in MySQL is asynchronous), set the connection to be not read-only, by calling `Connection.setReadOnly(false)` and the driver will ensure that further calls are sent to the master MySQL server. The driver takes care of propagating the current state of autocommit, isolation level, and catalog between all of the connections that it uses to accomplish this load balancing functionality.

To enable this functionality, use the `com.mysql.jdbc.ReplicationDriver` class when configuring your application server's connection pool or when creating an instance of a JDBC driver for your standalone application. Because it accepts the same URL format as the standard MySQL JDBC driver, `ReplicationDriver` does not currently work with `java.sql.DriverManager`-based connection creation unless it is the only MySQL JDBC driver registered with the `DriverManager`.

Here is a short, simple example of how `ReplicationDriver` might be used in a standalone application.

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.util.Properties;
import com.mysql.jdbc.ReplicationDriver;
public class ReplicationDriverDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        ReplicationDriver driver = new ReplicationDriver();
        Properties props = new Properties();
        // We want this for failover on the slaves
        props.put("autoReconnect", "true");
        // We want to load balance between the slaves
        props.put("roundRobinLoadBalance", "true");
        props.put("user", "foo");
        props.put("password", "bar");
        //
        // Looks like a normal MySQL JDBC url, with a
        // comma-separated list of hosts, the first
        // being the 'master', the rest being any number
        // of slaves that the driver will load balance against
        //
        Connection conn =
            driver.connect("jdbc:mysql:replication://master,slave1,slave2,slave3/test",
                props);
        //
        // Perform read/write work on the master
        // by setting the read-only flag to "false"
        //
        conn.setReadOnly(false);
        conn.setAutoCommit(false);
        conn.createStatement().executeUpdate("UPDATE some_table ...");
        conn.commit();
        //
        // Now, do a query from a slave, the driver automatically picks one
        // from the list
        //
        conn.setReadOnly(true);
        ResultSet rs =
            conn.createStatement().executeQuery("SELECT a,b FROM alt_table");
        .....
    }
}
```

You may also want to investigate the Load Balancing JDBC Pool (lbpool) tool, which provides a wrapper around the standard JDBC driver and enables you to use DB connection pools that includes checks for system failures and uneven load distribution. For more information, see [Load Balancing JDBC Pool \(lbpool\)](#).

4.7. Mapping MySQL Error Numbers to SQLStates

The table below provides a mapping of the MySQL Error Numbers to [SQL States](#)

Table 4.1. Mapping of MySQL Error Numbers to SQLStates

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 102 | ER_DUP | S10 | 230 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | _KEY | 00 | 00 |
| 1037 | ER_OUT_OFMEMORY | S1001 | HY001 |
| 1038 | ER_OUT_OF_SORTMEMORY | S1001 | HY001 |
| 1040 | ER_CON_COUNT_ERROR | 08004 | 08004 |
| 1042 | ER_BAD_HOST_ERROR | 08004 | 08S01 |
| 1043 | ER_HANDSHAKE_ERROR | 08004 | 08S01 |
| 1044 | ER_DBACCESS_DENIED_ERROR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1045 | ER_ACCESS_DENIED_ERROR | 28000 | 28000 |
| 1047 | ER_UNKNOWN_COM_ERROR | 08S01 | HY000 |
| 1050 | ER_TABLE_EXISTS_ERROR | S1000 | 42S01 |
| 1051 | ER_BAD_TABLE_ERROR | 42S02 | 42S02 |
| 1052 | ER_NON_UNIQ_ERROR | S1000 | 23000 |
| 1053 | ER_SERVER_SHUTDOWN | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1054 | ER_BAD_FIELD_ERROR | S0022 | 42S22 |
| 1055 | ER_WRONG_FIELD_SPEC | S1009 | 42000 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | TH_GROUP | | |
| 1056 | ER_WRONG_GROUP_FIELD | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1057 | ER_WRONG_SUM_SELECT | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1058 | ER_WRONG_VALUE_COUNT | 21S01 | 21S01 |
| 1059 | ER_TOO_LONG_IDENT | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1060 | ER_DUP_FIELD_NAME | S1009 | 42S21 |
| 1061 | ER_DUP_KEYNAME | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1062 | ER_DUP_ENTRY | S1009 | 23000 |
| 1063 | ER_WRONG_FIELD_SPEC | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1064 | ER_PARSE_ERROR | 42000 | 42000 |
| 1065 | ER_EMPTY_QUERY | 42000 | 42000 |
| 1066 | ER_NON_UNIQUEABLE | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1067 | ER_INVALID_ID_DEFINITION | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1068 | ER_MULTIPLE_PRIMARY_KEY | S1009 | 42000 |
| 1069 | ER_TOO_MANY_KEYS | S1009 | 42000 |
| 107 | ER_TOO | S10 | 420 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 | _MANY_KEY_PARTS | 09 | 00 |
| 1071 | ER_TOO_LONG_KEY | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1072 | ER_KEY_COLUMN_DOES_NOT_EXITS | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1073 | ER_BLOB_USED_AS_KEY | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1074 | ER_TOO_BIG_FIELDLENGTH | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1075 | ER_WRONG_AUTO_KEY | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1080 | ER_FORGING_CLOSER | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1081 | ER_IPSOCK_ERROR | 08S01 | 08S01 |
| 1082 | ER_NO_SUCH_INDEX | S1009 | 42S12 |
| 1083 | ER_WRONG_FIELD_TERMINATORS | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1084 | ER_BLOBS_AND_TERMINATED | S1009 | 4200 |
| 1090 | ER_CANT_REMOVE_ALL_FIELDS | S1000 | 4200 |
| 1091 | ER_CANT_DROP_FIELD_OR_KEY | S1000 | 4200 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1101 | ER_BLOB_CANT_HAVE_DEFAULT | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1102 | ER_WRONG_DB_NAME | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1103 | ER_WRONG_TABLE_NAME | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1104 | ER_TOO_BIG_SELECT | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1106 | ER_UNKNOWN_PROCEDURE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1107 | ER_WRONG_PARAM_COUNT_TO_PROCEDURE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1109 | ER_UNKNOWN_TABLE | S1000 | 42S02 |
| 1110 | ER_FIELD_SPECIFIED_TWICE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1112 | ER_UNSUPPORTED_EXTENSION | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1113 | ER_TABLE_MUST_HAVE_COLUMNS | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1115 | ER_UNKNOWN_CHARACTER_SET | S1000 | 42000 |
| 111 | ER_TOO | S10 | 420 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 8 | _BIG_ROWSIZE | 00 | 00 |
| 1120 | ER_WRONG_OUTER_JOIN | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1121 | ER_NULL_COLUMN_IN_INDEX | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1129 | ER_HOST_IS_BLOCKED | 08004 | HY000 |
| 1130 | ER_HOST_NOT_PRIVILEGED | 08004 | HY000 |
| 1131 | ER_PASSWORD_ANONYMOUS_USER | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1132 | ER_PASSWORD_NOT_ALLOWED | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1133 | ER_PASSWORD_NO_MATCH | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1136 | ER_WRONG_VALUE_COUNT_ON_ROW | S1000 | 21S01 |
| 1138 | ER_INVALID_ID_USE_OF_NULL | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1139 | ER_REGEXP_ERROR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1140 | ER_MIX_OF_GROUPS_AND_FIELDS | S1000 | 42000 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1141 | ER_NONEXISTING_GRANT | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1142 | ER_TABLEACCESS_DENIED_ERROR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1143 | ER_COLUMNACCESS_DENIED_ERROR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1144 | ER_ILLEGAL_GRANT_FOR_TABLE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1145 | ER_GRANT_WRONG_HOST_OR_USER | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1146 | ER_NO_SUCH_TABLE | S1000 | 42S02 |
| 1147 | ER_NONEXISTING_TABLE_GRANT | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1148 | ER_NOT_ALLOWED_COMMAND | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1149 | ER_SYNTAX_ERROR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1152 | ER_ABORTING_CONNECTION | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1153 | ER_NET_PACKET_TOO_LARGE | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1154 | ER_NET_READ_ | S1000 | 08S01 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | ER-ROR_FROM_PIPE | | |
| 1155 | ER_NET_FCNTL_ERROR | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1156 | ER_NET_PACKETS_OUT_OF_ORDER | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1157 | ER_NET_UNCOMPRESS_ERROR | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1158 | ER_NET_READ_ERROR | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1159 | ER_NET_READ_INTERRUPTED | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1160 | ER_NET_ERROR_ON_WRITE | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1161 | ER_NET_WRITE_INTERRUPTED | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1162 | ER_TOO_LONG_STRING | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1163 | ER_TABLE_HANDLE_BLOB | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1164 | ER_TABLE_HANDLE_AUTO_INCREMENT | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1166 | ER_WRONG_COLUMN_NAME | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1166 | ER_WRONG_COLUMN_NAME | S1000 | 42000 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7 | ONG_KEY_COLUMN | 00 | 00 |
| 1169 | ER_DUP_UNIQUE | S1000 | 23000 |
| 1170 | ER_BLOB_KEY_WITHOUT_LENGTH | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1171 | ER_PRIMARY_CANT_HAVE_NULL | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1172 | ER_TOO_MANY_ROWS | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1173 | ER_REQUIRES_PRIMARY_KEY | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1177 | ER_CHECK_NO_SUCH_TABLE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1178 | ER_CHECK_NOT_IMPLEMENTED | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1179 | ER_CANT_DO_THIS_DURING_AN_TRANSACTION | S1000 | 25000 |
| 1184 | ER_NEW_ABORTING_CONNECTION | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1189 | ER_MASTER_NOT_READ | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1190 | ER_MASTER_NOT_WRITE | S1000 | 08S01 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1203 | ER_TOO_MANY_USER_CONNECTIONS | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1205 | ER_LOCK_WAIT_TIMEOUT | 41000 | 41000 |
| 1207 | ER_READ_ONLY_TRANSACTION | S1000 | 25000 |
| 1211 | ER_NO_PERMISSION_TO_CREATE_USER | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1213 | ER_LOCK_DEADLOCK | 41000 | 40001 |
| 1216 | ER_NO_REFERENCED_ROW | S1000 | 23000 |
| 1217 | ER_ROW_IS_REFERENCED | S1000 | 23000 |
| 1218 | ER_CONNECTION_TO_MASTER | S1000 | 08S01 |
| 1222 | ER_WRONG_NUMBER_OF_COLUMNS_IN_SELECT | S1000 | 21000 |
| 1226 | ER_USER_LIMIT_REACHED | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1230 | ER_NO_DEFAULT | S1000 | 42000 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1231 | ER_WRONG_VALUE_FOR_VAR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1232 | ER_WRONG_TYPE_FOR_VAR | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1234 | ER_CANT_USE_OPTION_HERE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1235 | ER_NOT_SUPPORTED_YET | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1239 | ER_WRONG_FK_DEF | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1241 | ER_OPERAND_COLUMNS | S1000 | 21000 |
| 1242 | ER_SUBQUERY_NO_1_ROW | S1000 | 21000 |
| 1247 | ER_ILLEGAL_REFERENCE | S1000 | 42S22 |
| 1248 | ER_DERIVED_MUST_HAVE_ALIAS | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1249 | ER_SELECT_REJECTED | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1250 | ER_TABLE_NAME_NOT_ALLOWED_HERE | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1251 | ER_NOT_SUPPORTED_AUTH_MODE | S1000 | 08004 |

| MySQL Error Number | MySQL Error Name | Legacy (X/Open) SQLState | SQL Standard SQLState |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1252 | ER_SPATIAL_CANT_HAVE_NULL | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1253 | ER_COLLATION_CHARSET_MISMATCH | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1261 | ER_WARN_TOO_FEW_RECORDS | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1262 | ER_WARN_TOO_MANY_RECORDS | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1263 | ER_WARN_NULL_TO_NOTNULL | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1264 | ER_WARN_DATA_OUT_OF_RANGE | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1265 | ER_WARN_DATA_TRUNCATED | S1000 | 01000 |
| 1280 | ER_WRONG_NAME_FOR_INDEX | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1281 | ER_WRONG_NAME_FOR_CATALOG | S1000 | 42000 |
| 1286 | ER_UNKNOWN_STORAGE_ENGINE | S1000 | 42000 |

Chapter 5. Connector/J Notes and Tips

5.1. Basic JDBC Concepts

This section provides some general JDBC background.

5.1.1. Connecting to MySQL Using the `DriverManager` Interface

When you are using JDBC outside of an application server, the `DriverManager` class manages the establishment of Connections.

The `DriverManager` needs to be told which JDBC drivers it should try to make Connections with. The easiest way to do this is to use `Class.forName()` on the class that implements the `java.sql.Driver` interface. With MySQL Connector/J, the name of this class is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`. With this method, you could use an external configuration file to supply the driver class name and driver parameters to use when connecting to a database.

The following section of Java code shows how you might register MySQL Connector/J from the `main()` method of your application. If testing this code please ensure you read the installation section first at [Chapter 2, Connector/J Installation](#), to make sure you have connector installed correctly and the `CLASSPATH` set up. Also, ensure that MySQL is configured to accept external TCP/IP connections.

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
// Notice, do not import com.mysql.jdbc.*
// or you will have problems!
public class LoadDriver {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // The newInstance() call is a work around for some
            // broken Java implementations
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver").newInstance();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            // handle the error
        }
    }
}
```

After the driver has been registered with the `DriverManager`, you can obtain a `Connection` instance that is connected to a particular database by calling `DriverManager.getConnection()`:

Example 5.1. Connector/J: Obtaining a connection from the `DriverManager`

If you have not already done so, please review the section [Section 5.1.1, “Connecting to MySQL Using the `DriverManager` Interface”](#) before working with these examples.

This example shows how you can obtain a `Connection` instance from the `DriverManager`. There are a few different signatures for the `getConnection()` method. You should see the API documentation that comes with your JDK for more specific information on how to use them.

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
Connection conn = null;
...
try {
    conn =
        DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/test?" +
                                   "user=monty&password=greatsqlldb");
    // Do something with the Connection
    ...
} catch (SQLException ex) {
    // handle any errors
    System.out.println("SQLException: " + ex.getMessage());
    System.out.println("SQLState: " + ex.getSQLState());
    System.out.println("VendorError: " + ex.getErrorCode());
}
```

Once a `Connection` is established, it can be used to create `Statement` and `PreparedStatement` objects, as well as retrieve metadata about the database. This is explained in the following sections.

5.1.2. Using Statements to Execute SQL

`Statement` objects allow you to execute basic SQL queries and retrieve the results through the `ResultSet` class which is described later.

To create a `Statement` instance, you call the `createStatement()` method on the `Connection` object you have retrieved using one of the `DriverManager.getConnection()` or `DataSource.getConnection()` methods described earlier.

Once you have a `Statement` instance, you can execute a `SELECT` query by calling the `executeQuery(String)` method with the SQL you want to use.

To update data in the database, use the `executeUpdate(String SQL)` method. This method returns the number of rows matched by the update statement, not the number of rows that were modified.

If you do not know ahead of time whether the SQL statement will be a `SELECT` or an `UPDATE/INSERT`, then you can use the `execute(String SQL)` method. This method will return true if the SQL query was a `SELECT`, or false if it was an `UPDATE`, `INSERT`, or `DELETE` statement. If the statement was a `SELECT` query, you can retrieve the results by calling the `getResultSet()` method. If the statement was an `UPDATE`, `INSERT`, or `DELETE` statement, you can retrieve the affected rows count by calling `getUpdateCount()` on the `Statement` instance.

Example 5.2. Connector/J: Using `java.sql.Statement` to execute a `SELECT` query

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
// assume that conn is an already created JDBC connection (see previous examples)
Statement stmt = null;
ResultSet rs = null;
try {
    stmt = conn.createStatement();
    rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT foo FROM bar");
    // or alternatively, if you don't know ahead of time that
    // the query will be a SELECT...
    if (stmt.execute("SELECT foo FROM bar")) {
        rs = stmt.getResultSet();
    }
    // Now do something with the ResultSet ....
}
catch (SQLException ex){
    // handle any errors
    System.out.println("SQLException: " + ex.getMessage());
    System.out.println("SQLState: " + ex.getSQLState());
    System.out.println("VendorError: " + ex.getErrorCode());
}
finally {
    // it is a good idea to release
    // resources in a finally{} block
    // in reverse-order of their creation
    // if they are no-longer needed
    if (rs != null) {
        try {
            rs.close();
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) { } // ignore
        rs = null;
    }
    if (stmt != null) {
        try {
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) { } // ignore
        stmt = null;
    }
}
}
```

5.1.3. Using `CallableStatements` to Execute Stored Procedures

Starting with MySQL server version 5.0 when used with Connector/J 3.1.1 or newer, the `java.sql.CallableStatement` interface is fully implemented with the exception of the `getParameterMetaData()` method.

For more information on MySQL stored procedures, please refer to <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/stored-routines.html>.

Connector/J exposes stored procedure functionality through JDBC's `CallableStatement` interface.

Note

Current versions of MySQL server do not return enough information for the JDBC driver to provide result set metadata for callable statements. This means that when using `CallableStatement`, `ResultSetMetaData` may return `NULL`.

The following example shows a stored procedure that returns the value of `inOutParam` incremented by 1, and the string passed in using `inputParam` as a `ResultSet`:

Example 5.3. Connector/J: Calling Stored Procedures

```
CREATE PROCEDURE demoSp(IN inputParam VARCHAR(255), \
                       INOUT inOutParam INT)
BEGIN
  DECLARE z INT;
  SET z = inOutParam + 1;
  SET inOutParam = z;
  SELECT inputParam;
  SELECT CONCAT('zyxw', inputParam);
END
```

To use the `demoSp` procedure with Connector/J, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the callable statement by using `Connection.prepareCall()`.

Notice that you have to use JDBC escape syntax, and that the parentheses surrounding the parameter placeholders are not optional:

Example 5.4. Connector/J: Using `Connection.prepareCall()`

```
import java.sql.CallableStatement;
...
//
// Prepare a call to the stored procedure 'demoSp'
// with two parameters
//
// Notice the use of JDBC-escape syntax ({call ...})
//
CallableStatement cStmt = conn.prepareCall("{call demoSp(?, ?)}");
cStmt.setString(1, "abcdefg");
```

Note

`Connection.prepareCall()` is an expensive method, due to the metadata retrieval that the driver performs to support output parameters. For performance reasons, you should try to minimize unnecessary calls to `Connection.prepareCall()` by reusing `CallableStatement` instances in your code.

2. Register the output parameters (if any exist)

To retrieve the values of output parameters (parameters specified as `OUT` or `INOUT` when you created the stored procedure), JDBC requires that they be specified before statement execution using the various `registerOutputParameter()` methods in the `CallableStatement` interface:

Example 5.5. Connector/J: Registering output parameters

```
import java.sql.Types;
...
//
// Connector/J supports both named and indexed
// output parameters. You can register output
// parameters using either method, as well
// as retrieve output parameters using either
// method, regardless of what method was
// used to register them.
//
// The following examples show how to use
// the various methods of registering
// output parameters (you should of course
```

```

// use only one registration per parameter).
//
//
// Registers the second parameter as output, and
// uses the type 'INTEGER' for values returned from
// getObject()
//
cStmt.registerOutParameter(2, Types.INTEGER);
//
// Registers the named parameter 'inOutParam', and
// uses the type 'INTEGER' for values returned from
// getObject()
//
cStmt.registerOutParameter("inOutParam", Types.INTEGER);
...

```

3. Set the input parameters (if any exist)

Input and in/out parameters are set as for [PreparedStatement](#) objects. However, [CallableStatement](#) also supports setting parameters by name:

Example 5.6. Connector/J: Setting [CallableStatement](#) input parameters

```

...
//
// Set a parameter by index
//
cStmt.setString(1, "abcdefg");
//
// Alternatively, set a parameter using
// the parameter name
//
cStmt.setString("inputParameter", "abcdefg");
//
// Set the 'in/out' parameter using an index
//
cStmt.setInt(2, 1);
//
// Alternatively, set the 'in/out' parameter
// by name
//
cStmt.setInt("inOutParam", 1);
...

```

4. Execute the [CallableStatement](#), and retrieve any result sets or output parameters.

Although [CallableStatement](#) supports calling any of the [Statement](#) execute methods ([executeUpdate\(\)](#), [executeQuery\(\)](#) or [execute\(\)](#)), the most flexible method to call is [execute\(\)](#), as you do not need to know ahead of time if the stored procedure returns result sets:

Example 5.7. Connector/J: Retrieving results and output parameter values

```

...
boolean hadResults = cStmt.execute();
//
// Process all returned result sets
//
while (hadResults) {
    ResultSet rs = cStmt.getResultSet();
    // process result set
    ...
    hadResults = cStmt.getMoreResults();
}
//
// Retrieve output parameters
//
// Connector/J supports both index-based and
// name-based retrieval
//
int outputValue = cStmt.getInt(2); // index-based
outputValue = cStmt.getInt("inOutParam"); // name-based
...

```

5.1.4. Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` Column Values

Before version 3.0 of the JDBC API, there was no standard way of retrieving key values from databases that supported auto increment or identity columns. With older JDBC drivers for MySQL, you could always use a MySQL-specific method on the `Statement` interface, or issue the query `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()` after issuing an `INSERT` to a table that had an `AUTO_INCREMENT` key. Using the MySQL-specific method call isn't portable, and issuing a `SELECT` to get the `AUTO_INCREMENT` key's value requires another round-trip to the database, which isn't as efficient as possible. The following code snippets demonstrate the three different ways to retrieve `AUTO_INCREMENT` values. First, we demonstrate the use of the new JDBC-3.0 method `getGeneratedKeys()` which is now the preferred method to use if you need to retrieve `AUTO_INCREMENT` keys and have access to JDBC-3.0. The second example shows how you can retrieve the same value using a standard `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()` query. The final example shows how updatable result sets can retrieve the `AUTO_INCREMENT` value when using the `insertRow()` method.

Example 5.8. Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values using `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()`

```
Statement stmt = null;
ResultSet rs = null;
try {
    //
    // Create a Statement instance that we can use for
    // 'normal' result sets assuming you have a
    // Connection 'conn' to a MySQL database already
    // available
    stmt = conn.createStatement(java.sql.ResultSet.TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY,
                               java.sql.ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);

    //
    // Issue the DDL queries for the table for this example
    //
    stmt.executeUpdate("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS autoIncTutorial");
    stmt.executeUpdate(
        "CREATE TABLE autoIncTutorial ( "
        + "priKey INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, "
        + "dataField VARCHAR(64), PRIMARY KEY (priKey))");

    //
    // Insert one row that will generate an AUTO INCREMENT
    // key in the 'priKey' field
    //
    stmt.executeUpdate(
        "INSERT INTO autoIncTutorial (dataField) "
        + "values ('Can I Get the Auto Increment Field?')",
        Statement.RETURN_GENERATED_KEYS);

    //
    // Example of using Statement.getGeneratedKeys()
    // to retrieve the value of an auto-increment
    // value
    //
    int autoIncKeyFromApi = -1;
    rs = stmt.getGeneratedKeys();
    if (rs.next()) {
        autoIncKeyFromApi = rs.getInt(1);
    } else {
        // throw an exception from here
    }
    rs.close();
    rs = null;
    System.out.println("Key returned from getGeneratedKeys():"
        + autoIncKeyFromApi);
} finally {
    if (rs != null) {
        try {
            rs.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
    if (stmt != null) {
        try {
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
}
}
```

Example 5.9. Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values using `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()`

```

Statement stmt = null;
ResultSet rs = null;
try {
    //
    // Create a Statement instance that we can use for
    // 'normal' result sets.
    stmt = conn.createStatement();
    //
    // Issue the DDL queries for the table for this example
    //
    stmt.executeUpdate("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS autoIncTutorial");
    stmt.executeUpdate(
        "CREATE TABLE autoIncTutorial ( "
        + "priKey INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, "
        + "dataField VARCHAR(64), PRIMARY KEY (priKey))");
    //
    // Insert one row that will generate an AUTO INCREMENT
    // key in the 'priKey' field
    //
    stmt.executeUpdate(
        "INSERT INTO autoIncTutorial (dataField) "
        + "values ('Can I Get the Auto Increment Field?')");
    //
    // Use the MySQL LAST_INSERT_ID()
    // function to do the same thing as getGeneratedKeys()
    //
    int autoIncKeyFromFunc = -1;
    rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()");
    if (rs.next()) {
        autoIncKeyFromFunc = rs.getInt(1);
    } else {
        // throw an exception from here
    }
    rs.close();
    System.out.println("Key returned from " +
        "'SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()': " +
        autoIncKeyFromFunc);
} finally {
    if (rs != null) {
        try {
            rs.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
    if (stmt != null) {
        try {
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
}

```

Example 5.10. Connector/J: Retrieving `AUTO_INCREMENT` column values in `Updatable ResultSets`

```

Statement stmt = null;
ResultSet rs = null;
try {
    //
    // Create a Statement instance that we can use for
    // 'normal' result sets as well as an 'updatable'
    // one, assuming you have a Connection 'conn' to
    // a MySQL database already available
    //
    stmt = conn.createStatement(java.sql.ResultSet.TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY,
        java.sql.ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    //
    // Issue the DDL queries for the table for this example
    //
    stmt.executeUpdate("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS autoIncTutorial");
    stmt.executeUpdate(
        "CREATE TABLE autoIncTutorial ( "
        + "priKey INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, "
        + "dataField VARCHAR(64), PRIMARY KEY (priKey))");
    //
    // Example of retrieving an AUTO INCREMENT key

```

```

// from an updatable result set
//
rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT priKey, dataField "
    + "FROM autoIncTutorial");
rs.moveToInsertRow();
rs.updateString("dataField", "AUTO INCREMENT here?");
rs.insertRow();
//
// the driver adds rows at the end
//
rs.last();
//
// We should now be on the row we just inserted
//
int autoIncKeyFromRS = rs.getInt("priKey");
rs.close();
rs = null;
System.out.println("Key returned for inserted row: "
    + autoIncKeyFromRS);
} finally {
    if (rs != null) {
        try {
            rs.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
    if (stmt != null) {
        try {
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException ex) {
            // ignore
        }
    }
}
}

```

When you run the preceding example code, you should get the following output: Key returned from `getGeneratedKeys()`: 1 Key returned from `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()`: 1 Key returned for inserted row: 2 You should be aware, that at times, it can be tricky to use the `SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()` query, as that function's value is scoped to a connection. So, if some other query happens on the same connection, the value will be overwritten. On the other hand, the `getGeneratedKeys()` method is scoped by the `Statement` instance, so it can be used even if other queries happen on the same connection, but not on the same `Statement` instance.

5.2. Using Connector/J with J2EE and Other Java Frameworks

This section describes how to use Connector/J in several contexts.

5.2.1. General J2EE Concepts

This section provides general background on J2EE concepts that pertain to use of Connector/J.

5.2.1.1. Understanding Connection Pooling

Connection pooling is a technique of creating and managing a pool of connections that are ready for use by any thread that needs them.

This technique of pooling connections is based on the fact that most applications only need a thread to have access to a JDBC connection when they are actively processing a transaction, which usually take only milliseconds to complete. When not processing a transaction, the connection would otherwise sit idle. Instead, connection pooling enables the idle connection to be used by some other thread to do useful work.

In practice, when a thread needs to do work against a MySQL or other database with JDBC, it requests a connection from the pool. When the thread is finished using the connection, it returns it to the pool, so that it may be used by any other threads that want to use it.

When the connection is loaned out from the pool, it is used exclusively by the thread that requested it. From a programming point of view, it is the same as if your thread called `DriverManager.getConnection()` every time it needed a JDBC connection, however with connection pooling, your thread may end up using either a new, or already-existing connection.

Connection pooling can greatly increase the performance of your Java application, while reducing overall resource usage. The main benefits to connection pooling are:

- Reduced connection creation time

Although this is not usually an issue with the quick connection setup that MySQL offers compared to other databases, creating new JDBC connections still incurs networking and JDBC driver overhead that will be avoided if connections are recycled.

- Simplified programming model

When using connection pooling, each individual thread can act as though it has created its own JDBC connection, allowing you to use straight-forward JDBC programming techniques.

- Controlled resource usage

If you do not use connection pooling, and instead create a new connection every time a thread needs one, your application's resource usage can be quite wasteful and lead to unpredictable behavior under load.

Remember that each connection to MySQL has overhead (memory, CPU, context switches, and so forth) on both the client and server side. Every connection limits how many resources there are available to your application as well as the MySQL server. Many of these resources will be used whether or not the connection is actually doing any useful work!

Connection pools can be tuned to maximize performance, while keeping resource utilization below the point where your application will start to fail rather than just run slower.

Luckily, Sun has standardized the concept of connection pooling in JDBC through the JDBC-2.0 Optional interfaces, and all major application servers have implementations of these APIs that work fine with MySQL Connector/J.

Generally, you configure a connection pool in your application server configuration files, and access it through the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI). The following code shows how you might use a connection pool from an application deployed in a J2EE application server:

Example 5.11. Connector/J: Using a connection pool with a J2EE application server

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
public class MyServletJspOrEjb {
    public void doSomething() throws Exception {
        /*
         * Create a JNDI Initial context to be able to
         * lookup the DataSource
         *
         * In production-level code, this should be cached as
         * an instance or static variable, as it can
         * be quite expensive to create a JNDI context.
         *
         * Note: This code only works when you are using servlets
         * or EJBs in a J2EE application server. If you are
         * using connection pooling in standalone Java code, you
         * will have to create/configure datasources using whatever
         * mechanisms your particular connection pooling library
         * provides.
         */
        InitialContext ctx = new InitialContext();
        /*
         * Lookup the DataSource, which will be backed by a pool
         * that the application server provides. DataSource instances
         * are also a good candidate for caching as an instance
         * variable, as JNDI lookups can be expensive as well.
         */
        DataSource ds =
            (DataSource)ctx.lookup("java:comp/env/jdbc/MySQLDB");
        /*
         * The following code is what would actually be in your
         * Servlet, JSP or EJB 'service' method...where you need
         * to work with a JDBC connection.
         */
        Connection conn = null;
        Statement stmt = null;
        try {
            conn = ds.getConnection();
            /*
             * Now, use normal JDBC programming to work with
             * MySQL, making sure to close each resource when you're
             * finished with it, which permits the connection pool
             * resources to be recovered as quickly as possible
             */
        }
    }
}
```

```

        stmt = conn.createStatement();
        stmt.execute("SOME SQL QUERY");
        stmt.close();
        stmt = null;
        conn.close();
        conn = null;
    } finally {
        /*
         * close any jdbc instances here that weren't
         * explicitly closed during normal code path, so
         * that we don't 'leak' resources...
         */
        if (stmt != null) {
            try {
                stmt.close();
            } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
                // ignore -- as we can't do anything about it here
            }
            stmt = null;
        }
        if (conn != null) {
            try {
                conn.close();
            } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
                // ignore -- as we can't do anything about it here
            }
            conn = null;
        }
    }
}

```

As shown in the example above, after obtaining the JNDI InitialContext, and looking up the DataSource, the rest of the code should look familiar to anyone who has done JDBC programming in the past.

The most important thing to remember when using connection pooling is to make sure that no matter what happens in your code (exceptions, flow-of-control, and so forth), connections, and anything created by them (such as statements or result sets) are closed, so that they may be re-used, otherwise they will be stranded, which in the best case means that the MySQL server resources they represent (such as buffers, locks, or sockets) may be tied up for some time, or worst case, may be tied up forever.

What Is the Best Size for my Connection Pool?

As with all other configuration rules-of-thumb, the answer is: it depends. Although the optimal size depends on anticipated load and average database transaction time, the optimum connection pool size is smaller than you might expect. If you take Sun's Java Petstore blueprint application for example, a connection pool of 15-20 connections can serve a relatively moderate load (600 concurrent users) using MySQL and Tomcat with response times that are acceptable.

To correctly size a connection pool for your application, you should create load test scripts with tools such as Apache JMeter or The Grinder, and load test your application.

An easy way to determine a starting point is to configure your connection pool's maximum number of connections to be unbounded, run a load test, and measure the largest amount of concurrently used connections. You can then work backward from there to determine what values of minimum and maximum pooled connections give the best performance for your particular application.

Validating Connections

MySQL Connector/J has the ability to execute a lightweight ping against a server, in order to validate the connection. In the case of load-balanced connections, this is performed against all active pooled internal connections that are retained. This is beneficial to Java applications using connection pools, as the pool can use this feature to validate connections. Depending on your connection pool and configuration, this validation can be carried out at different times:

1. Before the pool returns a connection to the application.
2. When the application returns a connection to the pool.
3. During periodic checks of idle connections.

In order to use this feature you need to specify a validation query in your connection pool that starts with `/* ping */`. Note the syntax must be exactly as specified. This will cause the driver send a ping to the server and return a fake, light-weight, result set. When using a [ReplicationConnection](#) or [LoadBalancedConnection](#), the ping will be sent across all active connections.

It is critical that the syntax be specified correctly. For example, consider the following snippets:

```
sql = "/* PING */ SELECT 1";
sql = "SELECT 1 /* ping*/";
sql = "/*ping*/ SELECT 1";
sql = " /* ping */ SELECT 1";
sql = "/*to ping or not to ping*/ SELECT 1";
```

None of the above statements will work. This is because the ping syntax is sensitive to whitespace, capitalization, and placement. The syntax needs to be exact for reasons of efficiency, as this test is done for every statement that is executed:

```
protected static final String PING_MARKER = "/* ping */";
...
if (sql.charAt(0) == '/') {
if (sql.startsWith(PING_MARKER)) {
doPingInstead();
...
}
```

All of the previous statements will issue a normal [SELECT](#) statement and will **not** be transformed into the lightweight ping. Further, for load-balanced connections the statement will be executed against one connection in the internal pool, rather than validating each underlying physical connection. This results in the non-active physical connections assuming a stale state, and they may die. If Connector/J then re-balances it may select a dead connection, resulting in an exception being passed to the application. To help prevent this you can use [loadBalanceValidateConnectionOnSwapServer](#) to validate the connection before use.

If your Connector/J deployment uses a connection pool that allows you to specify a validation query, this should be taken advantage of, but ensure that the query starts *exactly* with `/* ping */`. This is particularly important if you are using the load-balancing or replication-aware features of Connector/J, as it will help keep alive connections which otherwise will go stale and die, causing problems later.

5.2.1.2. Managing Load Balanced Connections

Connector/J has long provided an effective means to distribute read/write load across multiple MySQL server instances for Cluster or master-master replication deployments, but until version 5.1.13, managing such deployments frequently required a service outage to re-deploy a new configuration. Given that the ease of scaling out by adding additional MySQL Cluster (server) instances is a key element in that product offering, which is also naturally targeted at deployments with very strict availability requirements, it was necessary to add support for online changes of this nature. This is also critical for online upgrades, as the alternative is to take a MySQL Cluster server instance down hard, which will lose any in-process transactions and will also generate application exceptions, if any application is trying to use that particular server instance. Connector/J now has the ability to dynamically configure load-balanced connections.

There are two connection string options associated with this functionality:

- [loadBalanceConnectionGroup](#) – This provides the ability to group connections from different sources. This allows you to manage these JDBC sources within a single class-loader in any combination you choose. If they use the same configuration, and you want to manage them as a logical single group, give them the same name. This is the key property for management, if you do not define a name (string) for [loadBalanceConnectionGroup](#), you cannot manage the connections. All load-balanced connections sharing the same [loadBalanceConnectionGroup](#) value, regardless of how the application creates them, will be managed together.
- [loadBalanceEnableJMX](#) – The ability to manage the connections is exposed when you define a [loadBalanceConnectionGroup](#), but if you want to manage this externally, it is necessary to enable JMX by setting this property to `true`. This enables a JMX implementation, which exposes the management and monitoring operations of a connection group. Further, you need to start your application with the `-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote` JVM flag. You can then perform connect and perform operations using a JMX client such as [jconsole](#).

Once a connection has been made using the correct connection string options, a number of monitoring properties are available:

- Current active host count
- Current active physical connection count
- Current active logical connection count
- Total logical connections created

- Total transaction count

The following management operations can also be performed:

- Add host
- Remove host

The JMX interface, `com.mysql.jdbc.jmx.LoadBalanceConnectionGroupManagerMBean`, has the following methods:

- `int getActiveHostCount(String group);`
- `int getTotalHostCount(String group);`
- `long getTotalLogicalConnectionCount(String group);`
- `long getActiveLogicalConnectionCount(String group);`
- `long getActivePhysicalConnectionCount(String group);`
- `long getTotalPhysicalConnectionCount(String group);`
- `long getTotalTransactionCount(String group);`
- `void removeHost(String group, String host) throws SQLException;`
- `void stopNewConnectionsToHost(String group, String host) throws SQLException;`
- `void addHost(String group, String host, boolean forExisting);`
- `String getActiveHostsList(String group);`
- `String getRegisteredConnectionGroups();`

The `getRegisteredConnectionGroups()` method will return the names of all connection groups defined in that class-loader.

You can test this setup with the following code:

```
public class Test {
    private static String URL = "jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://" +
        "localhost:3306,localhost:3310/test?" +
        "loadBalanceConnectionGroup=first&loadBalanceEnableJMX=true";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        new Thread(new Repeater()).start();
        new Thread(new Repeater()).start();
        new Thread(new Repeater()).start();
    }
    static Connection getNewConnection() throws SQLException, ClassNotFoundException {
        Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
        return DriverManager.getConnection(URL, "root", "");
    }
    static void executeSimpleTransaction(Connection c, int conn, int trans){
        try {
            c.setAutoCommit(false);
            Statement s = c.createStatement();
            s.executeQuery("SELECT SLEEP(1) /* Connection: " + conn + ", transaction: " + trans + " */");
            c.commit();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    public static class Repeater implements Runnable {
        public void run() {
            for(int i=0; i < 100; i++){
                try {
                    Connection c = getNewConnection();
                    for(int j=0; j < 10; j++){
                        executeSimpleTransaction(c, i, j);
                        Thread.sleep(Math.round(100 * Math.random()));
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```


ation. There are a few convenient shortcuts built into this, for those who want to have some level of control using properties, without writing Java code. This default implementation uses the two remaining properties: `loadBalanceSQLStateFailover` and `loadBalanceSQLExceptionSubclassFailover`.

- `loadBalanceSQLStateFailover` - allows you to define a comma-delimited list of `SQLState` code prefixes, against which a `SQLException` is compared. If the prefix matches, failover is triggered. So, for example, the following would trigger a failover if a given `SQLException` starts with "00", or is "12345":

```
loadBalanceSQLStateFailover=00,12345
```

- `loadBalanceSQLExceptionSubclassFailover` - can be used in conjunction with `loadBalanceSQLStateFailover` or on its own. If you want certain subclasses of `SQLException` to trigger failover, simply provide a comma-delimited list of fully-qualified class or interface names to check against. For example, if you want all `SQLTransientConnectionExceptions` to trigger failover, you would specify:

```
loadBalanceSQLExceptionSubclassFailover=java.sql.SQLTransientConnectionException
```

While the three fail-over conditions enumerated earlier suit most situations, if `auto-commit` is enabled, Connector/J never re-balances, and continues using the same physical connection. This can be problematic, particularly when load-balancing is being used to distribute read-only load across multiple slaves. However, Connector/J can be configured to re-balance after a certain number of statements are executed, when `auto-commit` is enabled. This functionality is dependent upon the following properties:

- `loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementThreshold` – defines the number of matching statements which will trigger the driver to potentially swap physical server connections. The default value, 0, retains the behavior that connections with `auto-commit` enabled are never balanced.
- `loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementRegex` – the regular expression against which statements must match. The default value, blank, matches all statements. So, for example, using the following properties will cause Connector/J to re-balance after every third statement that contains the string "test":

```
loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementThreshold=3
loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementRegex=.*test.*
```

`loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementRegex` can prove useful in a number of situations. Your application may use temporary tables, server-side session state variables, or connection state, where letting the driver arbitrarily swap physical connections before processing is complete could cause data loss or other problems. This allows you to identify a trigger statement that is only executed when it is safe to swap physical connections.

5.2.2. Using Connector/J with Tomcat

The following instructions are based on the instructions for Tomcat-5.x, available at <http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-5.5-doc/jndi-datasource-examples-howto.html> which is current at the time this document was written.

First, install the .jar file that comes with Connector/J in `$CATALINA_HOME/common/lib` so that it is available to all applications installed in the container.

Next, Configure the JNDI DataSource by adding a declaration resource to `$CATALINA_HOME/conf/server.xml` in the context that defines your web application:

```
<Context ....>
...
<Resource name="jdbc/MySQLDB"
  auth="Container"
  type="javax.sql.DataSource"/>
<!-- The name you used above, must match _exactly_ here!
  The connection pool will be bound into JNDI with the name
  " java:/comp/env/jdbc/MySQLDB"
-->
<ResourceParams name="jdbc/MySQLDB">
  <parameter>
    <name>factory</name>
    <value>org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSourceFactory</value>
  </parameter>
  <!-- Don't set this any higher than max_connections on your
  MySQL server, usually this should be a 10 or a few 10's
  of connections, not hundreds or thousands -->
```

```

<parameter>
  <name>maxActive</name>
  <value>10</value>
</parameter>
<!-- You don't want too many idle connections hanging around
      if you can avoid it, only enough to soak up a spike in
      the load -->
<parameter>
  <name>maxIdle</name>
  <value>5</value>
</parameter>
<!-- Don't use autoReconnect=true, it's going away eventually
      and it's a crutch for older connection pools that couldn't
      test connections. You need to decide whether your application
      is supposed to deal with SQLExceptions (hint, it should), and
      how much of a performance penalty you're willing to pay
      to ensure 'freshness' of the connection -->
<parameter>
  <name>validationQuery</name>
  <value>SELECT 1</value> <!-- See discussion below for update to this option -->
</parameter>
<!-- The most conservative approach is to test connections
      before they're given to your application. For most applications
      this is okay, the query used above is very small and takes
      no real server resources to process, other than the time used
      to traverse the network.
      If you have a high-load application you'll need to rely on
      something else. -->
<parameter>
  <name>testOnBorrow</name>
  <value>true</value>
</parameter>
<!-- Otherwise, or in addition to testOnBorrow, you can test
      while connections are sitting idle -->
<parameter>
  <name>testWhileIdle</name>
  <value>true</value>
</parameter>
<!-- You have to set this value, otherwise even though
      you've asked connections to be tested while idle,
      the idle evictor thread will never run -->
<parameter>
  <name>timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis</name>
  <value>10000</value>
</parameter>
<!-- Don't allow connections to hang out idle too long,
      never longer than what wait_timeout is set to on the
      server...A few minutes or even fraction of a minute
      is sometimes okay here, it depends on your application
      and how much spikey load it will see -->
<parameter>
  <name>minEvictableIdleTimeMillis</name>
  <value>60000</value>
</parameter>
<!-- Username and password used when connecting to MySQL -->
<parameter>
  <name>username</name>
  <value>someuser</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
  <name>password</name>
  <value>somepass</value>
</parameter>
<!-- Class name for the Connector/J driver -->
<parameter>
  <name>driverClassName</name>
  <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
</parameter>
<!-- The JDBC connection url for connecting to MySQL, notice
      that if you want to pass any other MySQL-specific parameters
      you should pass them here in the URL, setting them using the
      parameter tags above will have no effect, you will also
      need to use &amp; to separate parameter values as the
      ampersand is a reserved character in XML -->
<parameter>
  <name>url</name>
  <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test</value>
</parameter>
</ResourceParams>
</Context>

```

Note that Connector/J 5.1.3 introduced a facility whereby, rather than use a `validationQuery` value of `SELECT 1`, it is possible to use `validationQuery` with a value set to `/* ping */`. This sends a ping to the server which then returns a fake result set. This is a lighter weight solution. It also has the advantage that if using `ReplicationConnection` or `LoadBalancedConnection` type connections, the ping will be sent across all active connections. The following XML snippet illustrates how to select this option:

```
<parameter>
  <name>validationQuery</name>
  <value>/* ping */</value>
</parameter>
```

Note that `/* ping */` has to be specified exactly.

In general, you should follow the installation instructions that come with your version of Tomcat, as the way you configure datasources in Tomcat changes from time-to-time, and unfortunately if you use the wrong syntax in your XML file, you will most likely end up with an exception similar to the following:

```
Error: java.sql.SQLException: Cannot load JDBC driver class 'null ' SQL
state: null
```

5.2.3. Using Connector/J with JBoss

These instructions cover JBoss-4.x. To make the JDBC driver classes available to the application server, copy the .jar file that comes with Connector/J to the `lib` directory for your server configuration (which is usually called `default`). Then, in the same configuration directory, in the subdirectory named `deploy`, create a datasource configuration file that ends with `-ds.xml`, which tells JBoss to deploy this file as a JDBC Datasource. The file should have the following contents:

```
<datasources>
  <local-tx-datasource>
    <!-- This connection pool will be bound into JNDI with the name
         "java:/MySQLDB" -->
    <jndi-name>MySQLDB</jndi-name>
    <connection-url>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbname</connection-url>
    <driver-class>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>
    <user-name>user</user-name>
    <password>pass</password>
    <min-pool-size>5</min-pool-size>
    <!-- Don't set this any higher than max_connections on your
         MySQL server, usually this should be a 10 or a few 10's
         of connections, not hundreds or thousands -->
    <max-pool-size>20</max-pool-size>
    <!-- Don't allow connections to hang out idle too long,
         never longer than what wait_timeout is set to on the
         server...A few minutes is usually okay here,
         it depends on your application
         and how much spikey load it will see -->
    <idle-timeout-minutes>5</idle-timeout-minutes>
    <!-- If you're using Connector/J 3.1.8 or newer, you can use
         our implementation of these to increase the robustness
         of the connection pool. -->
    <exception-sorter-class-name>
      com.mysql.jdbc.integration.jboss.ExtendedMysqlExceptionSorter
    </exception-sorter-class-name>
    <valid-connection-checker-class-name>
      com.mysql.jdbc.integration.jboss.MysqlValidConnectionChecker
    </valid-connection-checker-class-name>
  </local-tx-datasource>
</datasources>
```

5.2.4. Using Connector/J with Spring

The Spring Framework is a Java-based application framework designed for assisting in application design by providing a way to configure components. The technique used by Spring is a well known design pattern called Dependency Injection (see [Inversion of Control Containers and the Dependency Injection pattern](#)). This article will focus on Java-oriented access to MySQL databases with Spring 2.0. For those wondering, there is a .NET port of Spring appropriately named Spring.NET.

Spring is not only a system for configuring components, but also includes support for aspect oriented programming (AOP). This is one of the main benefits and the foundation for Spring's resource and transaction management. Spring also provides utilities for integrating resource management with JDBC and Hibernate.

For the examples in this section the MySQL world sample database will be used. The first task is to set up a MySQL data source through Spring. Components within Spring use the "bean" terminology. For example, to configure a connection to a MySQL server supporting the world sample database you might use:

```
<util:map id="dbProps">
  <entry key="db.driver" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
  <entry key="db.jdbcurl" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost/world"/>
  <entry key="db.username" value="myuser"/>
```

```
<entry key="db.password" value="mypass" />
</util:map>
```

In the above example we are assigning values to properties that will be used in the configuration. For the datasource configuration:

```
<bean id="dataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="{db.driver}" />
  <property name="url" value="{db.jdbcurl}" />
  <property name="username" value="{db.username}" />
  <property name="password" value="{db.password}" />
</bean>
```

The placeholders are used to provide values for properties of this bean. This means that you can specify all the properties of the configuration in one place instead of entering the values for each property on each bean. We do, however, need one more bean to pull this all together. The last bean is responsible for actually replacing the placeholders with the property values.

```
<bean
  class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
  <property name="properties" ref="dbProps" />
</bean>
```

Now that we have our MySQL data source configured and ready to go, we write some Java code to access it. The example below will retrieve three random cities and their corresponding country using the data source we configured with Spring.

```
// Create a new application context. this processes the Spring config
ApplicationContext ctx =
  new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("exlappContext.xml");
// Retrieve the data source from the application context
DataSource ds = (DataSource) ctx.getBean("dataSource");
// Open a database connection using Spring's DataSourceUtils
Connection c = DataSourceUtils.getConnection(ds);
try {
  // retrieve a list of three random cities
  PreparedStatement ps = c.prepareStatement(
    "select City.Name as 'City', Country.Name as 'Country' " +
    "from City inner join Country on City.CountryCode = Country.Code " +
    "order by rand() limit 3");
  ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();
  while(rs.next()) {
    String city = rs.getString("City");
    String country = rs.getString("Country");
    System.out.printf("The city %s is in %s\n", city, country);
  }
} catch (SQLException ex) {
  // something has failed and we print a stack trace to analyse the error
  ex.printStackTrace();
  // ignore failure closing connection
  try { c.close(); } catch (SQLException e) { }
} finally {
  // properly release our connection
  DataSourceUtils.releaseConnection(c, ds);
}
```

This is very similar to normal JDBC access to MySQL with the main difference being that we are using `DataSourceUtils` instead of the `DriverManager` to create the connection.

While it may seem like a small difference, the implications are somewhat far reaching. Spring manages this resource in a way similar to a container managed data source in a J2EE application server. When a connection is opened, it can be subsequently accessed in other parts of the code if it is synchronized with a transaction. This makes it possible to treat different parts of your application as transactional instead of passing around a database connection.

5.2.4.1. Using `JdbcTemplate`

Spring makes extensive use of the Template method design pattern (see [Template Method Pattern](#)). Our immediate focus will be on the `JdbcTemplate` and related classes, specifically `NamedParameterJdbcTemplate`. The template classes handle obtaining and releasing a connection for data access when one is needed.

The next example shows how to use `NamedParameterJdbcTemplate` inside of a DAO (Data Access Object) class to retrieve a random city given a country code.

```

public class Ex2JdbcDao {
    /**
     * Data source reference which will be provided by Spring.
     */
    private DataSource dataSource;
    /**
     * Our query to find a random city given a country code. Notice
     * the ":country" parameter toward the end. This is called a
     * named parameter.
     */
    private String queryString = "select Name from City " +
        "where CountryCode = :country order by rand() limit 1";
    /**
     * Retrieve a random city using Spring JDBC access classes.
     */
    public String getRandomCityByCountryCode(String cntryCode) {
        // A template that permits using queries with named parameters
        NamedParameterJdbcTemplate template =
            new NamedParameterJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
        // A java.util.Map is used to provide values for the parameters
        Map params = new HashMap();
        params.put("country", cntryCode);
        // We query for an Object and specify what class we are expecting
        return (String)template.queryForObject(queryString, params, String.class);
    }
    /**
     * A JavaBean setter-style method to allow Spring to inject the data source.
     * @param dataSource
     */
    public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {
        this.dataSource = dataSource;
    }
}

```

The focus in the above code is on the `getRandomCityByCountryCode()` method. We pass a country code and use the `NamedParameterJdbcTemplate` to query for a city. The country code is placed in a Map with the key "country", which is the parameter is named in the SQL query.

To access this code, you need to configure it with Spring by providing a reference to the data source.

```

<bean id="dao" class="code.Ex2JdbcDao">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
</bean>

```

At this point, we can just grab a reference to the DAO from Spring and call `getRandomCityByCountryCode()`.

```

// Create the application context
ApplicationContext ctx =
    new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("ex2appContext.xml");
// Obtain a reference to our DAO
Ex2JdbcDao dao = (Ex2JdbcDao) ctx.getBean("dao");
String countryCode = "USA";
// Find a few random cities in the US
for(int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
    System.out.printf("A random city in %s is %s\n", countryCode,
        dao.getRandomCityByCountryCode(countryCode));

```

This example shows how to use Spring's JDBC classes to completely abstract away the use of traditional JDBC classes including `Connection` and `PreparedStatement`.

5.2.4.2. Transactional JDBC Access

You might be wondering how we can add transactions into our code if we do not deal directly with the JDBC classes. Spring provides a transaction management package that not only replaces JDBC transaction management, but also enables declarative transaction management (configuration instead of code).

To use transactional database access, we will need to change the storage engine of the tables in the world database. The downloaded script explicitly creates MyISAM tables which do not support transactional semantics. The InnoDB storage engine does support transactions and this is what we will be using. We can change the storage engine with the following statements.

```

ALTER TABLE City ENGINE=InnoDB;
ALTER TABLE Country ENGINE=InnoDB;
ALTER TABLE CountryLanguage ENGINE=InnoDB;

```

A good programming practice emphasized by Spring is separating interfaces and implementations. What this means is that we can cre-

ate a Java interface and only use the operations on this interface without any internal knowledge of what the actual implementation is. We will let Spring manage the implementation and with this it will manage the transactions for our implementation.

First you create a simple interface:

```
public interface Ex3Dao {
    Integer createCity(String name, String countryCode,
        String district, Integer population);
}
```

This interface contains one method that will create a new city record in the database and return the id of the new record. Next you need to create an implementation of this interface.

```
public class Ex3DaoImpl implements Ex3Dao {
    protected DataSource dataSource;
    protected SqlUpdate updateQuery;
    protected SqlFunction idQuery;
    public Integer createCity(String name, String countryCode,
        String district, Integer population) {
        updateQuery.update(new Object[] { name, countryCode,
            district, population });
        return getLastId();
    }
    protected Integer getLastId() {
        return idQuery.run();
    }
}
```

You can see that we only operate on abstract query objects here and do not deal directly with the JDBC API. Also, this is the complete implementation. All of our transaction management will be dealt with in the configuration. To get the configuration started, we need to create the DAO.

```
<bean id="dao" class="code.Ex3DaoImpl">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
    <property name="updateQuery">...</property>
    <property name="idQuery">...</property>
</bean>
```

Now you need to set up the transaction configuration. The first thing you must do is create transaction manager to manage the data source and a specification of what transaction properties are required for the `dao` methods.

```
<bean id="transactionManager"
    class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"/>
</bean>
<tx:advice id="txAdvice" transaction-manager="transactionManager">
    <tx:attributes>
        <tx:method name="*" />
    </tx:attributes>
</tx:advice>
```

The preceding code creates a transaction manager that handles transactions for the data source provided to it. The `txAdvice` uses this transaction manager and the attributes specify to create a transaction for all methods. Finally you need to apply this advice with an AOP pointcut.

```
<aop:config>
    <aop:pointcut id="daoMethods"
        expression="execution(* code.Ex3Dao.*(..)"/>
    <aop:advisor advice-ref="txAdvice" pointcut-ref="daoMethods"/>
</aop:config>
```

This basically says that all methods called on the `Ex3Dao` interface will be wrapped in a transaction. To make use of this, you only have to retrieve the `dao` from the application context and call a method on the `dao` instance.

```
Ex3Dao dao = (Ex3Dao) ctx.getBean("dao");
Integer id = dao.createCity(name, countryCode, district, pop);
```

We can verify from this that there is no transaction management happening in our Java code and it is all configured with Spring. This is a very powerful notion and regarded as one of the most beneficial features of Spring.

5.2.4.3. Connection Pooling

In many situations, such as web applications, there will be a large number of small database transactions. When this is the case, it usually makes sense to create a pool of database connections available for web requests as needed. Although MySQL does not spawn an extra process when a connection is made, there is still a small amount of overhead to create and set up the connection. Pooling of connections also alleviates problems such as collecting large amounts of sockets in the `TIME_WAIT` state.

Setting up pooling of MySQL connections with Spring is as simple as changing the data source configuration in the application context. There are a number of configurations that we can use. The first example is based on the [Jakarta Commons DBCP library](#). The example below replaces the source configuration that was based on [DriverManagerDataSource](#) with DBCP's `BasicDataSource`.

```
<bean id="dataSource" destroy-method="close"
  class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="{db.driver}"/>
  <property name="url" value="{db.jdbcurl}"/>
  <property name="username" value="{db.username}"/>
  <property name="password" value="{db.password}"/>
  <property name="initialSize" value="3"/>
</bean>
```

The configuration of the two solutions is very similar. The difference is that DBCP will pool connections to the database instead of creating a new connection every time one is requested. We have also set a parameter here called `initialSize`. This tells DBCP that we want three connections in the pool when it is created.

Another way to configure connection pooling is to configure a data source in our J2EE application server. Using JBoss as an example, you can set up the MySQL connection pool by creating a file called `mysql-local-ds.xml` and placing it in the `server/default/deploy` directory in JBoss. Once we have this setup, we can use JNDI to look it up. With Spring, this lookup is very simple. The data source configuration looks like this.

```
<jee:jndi-lookup id="dataSource" jndi-name="java:MySQL_DS"/>
```

5.2.5. Using Connector/J with GlassFish

This section explains how to use MySQL Connector/J with Glassfish™ Server Open Source Edition 3.0.1. Glassfish can be downloaded from the [Glassfish website](#).

Once Glassfish is installed you will need to make sure it can access MySQL Connector/J. To do this copy the MySQL Connector/J JAR file to the directory `GLASSFISH_INSTALL/glassfish/lib`. For example, copy `mysql-connector-java-5.1.12-bin.jar` to `C:\glassfishv3\glassfish\lib`. Restart the Glassfish Application Server.

You are now ready to create JDBC Connection Pools and JDBC Resources.

Creating a Connection Pool

1. In the Glassfish Administration Console, using the navigation tree navigate to **RESOURCES, JDBC, CONNECTION POOLS**.
2. In the **JDBC CONNECTION POOLS** frame click **NEW**. You will enter a two step wizard.
3. In the **NAME** field under **GENERAL SETTINGS** enter the name for the connection pool, for example enter **MySQLConnPool**.
4. In the **RESOURCE TYPE** field, select `javax.sql.DataSource` from the drop-down listbox.
5. In the **DATABASE VENDOR** field, select **MySQL** from the drop-down listbox. Click **NEXT** to go to the next page of the wizard.
6. You can accept the default settings for General Settings, Pool Settings and Transactions for this example. Scroll down to Additional Properties.
7. In Additional Properties you will need to ensure the following properties are set:
 - **ServerName** - The server you wish to connect to. For local testing this will be `localhost`.
 - **User** - The user name with which to connect to MySQL.
 - **Password** - The corresponding password for the user.
 - **DatabaseName** - The database you wish to connect to, for example the sample MySQL database `World`.
8. Click **FINISH** to exit the wizard. You will be taken to the **JDBC CONNECTION POOLS** page where all current connection pools, in-

cluding the one you just created, will be displayed.

9. In the **JDBC CONNECTION POOLS** frame click on the connection pool you just created. Here you can review and edit information about the connection pool.
10. To test your connection pool click the PING button at the top of the frame. A message will be displayed confirming correct operation or otherwise. If an error message is received recheck the previous steps, and ensure that MySQL Connector/J has been correctly copied into the previously specified location.

Now that you have created a connection pool you will also need to create a JDBC Resource (data source) for use by your application.

Creating a JDBC Resource

Your Java application will usually reference a data source object to establish a connection with the database. This needs to be created first using the following procedure.

- Using the navigation tree in the Glassfish Administration Console, navigate to **RESOURCES, JDBC, JDBC RESOURCES**. A list of resources will be displayed in the **JDBC RESOURCES** frame.
- Click **NEW**. The **NEW JDBC RESOURCE** frame will be displayed.
- In the **JNDI NAME** field, enter the JNDI name that will be used to access this resource, for example enter `jdbc/MySQLDataSource`.
- In the **POOL NAME** field, select a connection pool you want this resource to use from the drop-down listbox.
- Optionally, you can enter a description into the **DESCRIPTION** field.
- Additional properties can be added if required.
- Click **OK** to create the new JDBC resource. The **JDBC RESOURCES** frame will list all available JDBC Resources.

5.2.5.1. A Simple JSP Application with Glassfish, Connector/J and MySQL

This section shows how to deploy a simple JSP application on Glassfish, that connects to a MySQL database.

This example assumes you have already set up a suitable Connection Pool and JDBC Resource, as explained in the preceding sections. It is also assumed you have a sample database installed, such as `world`.

The main application code, `index.jsp` is presented here:

```
<%@ page import="java.sql.*, javax.sql.*, java.io.*, javax.naming.*" %>
<html>
<head><title>Hello world from JSP</title></head>
<body>
<%
    InitialContext ctx;
    DataSource ds;
    Connection conn;
    Statement stmt;
    ResultSet rs;
    try {
        ctx = new InitialContext();
        ds = (DataSource) ctx.lookup("java:comp/env/jdbc/MySQLDataSource");
        //ds = (DataSource) ctx.lookup("jdbc/MySQLDataSource");
        conn = ds.getConnection();
        stmt = conn.createStatement();
        rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM Country");
        while(rs.next()) {
%>
            <h3>Name: <%= rs.getString("Name") %></h3>
            <h3>Population: <%= rs.getString("Population") %></h3>
<%
        }
    }
    catch (SQLException se) {
%>
        <%= se.getMessage() %>
<%
    }
}
```

```

    catch (NamingException ne) {
%>
    <%= ne.getMessage() %>
<%
    }
%>
</body>
</html>

```

In addition two XML files are required: [web.xml](#), and [sun-web.xml](#). There may be other files present, such as classes and images. These files are organized into the directory structure as follows:

```

index.jsp
WEB-INF
|
- web.xml
- sun-web.xml

```

The code for [web.xml](#) is:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app version="2.4" xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd">
  <display-name>HelloWebApp</display-name>
  <distributable/>
  <resource-ref>
    <res-ref-name>jdbc/MySQLDataSource</res-ref-name>
    <res-type>javax.sql.DataSource</res-type>
    <res-auth>Container</res-auth>
    <res-sharing-scope>Shareable</res-sharing-scope>
  </resource-ref>
</web-app>

```

The code for [sun-web.xml](#) is:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE sun-web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Application Server 8.1 Servlet 2.4//EN" "http://www.sun.com/DTD/ComponentNamePool1.0.dtd">
<sun-web-app>
  <context-root>HelloWebApp</context-root>
  <resource-ref>
    <res-ref-name>jdbc/MySQLDataSource</res-ref-name>
    <jndi-name>jdbc/MySQLDataSource</jndi-name>
  </resource-ref>
</sun-web-app>

```

These XML files illustrate a very important aspect of running JDBC applications on Glassfish. On Glassfish it is important to map the string specified for a JDBC resource to its JNDI name, as set up in the Glassfish administration console. In this example, the JNDI name for the JDBC resource, as specified in the Glassfish Administration console when creating the JDBC Resource, was [jdbc/MySQLDataSource](#). This must be mapped to the name given in the application. In this example the name specified in the application, [jdbc/MySQLDataSource](#), and the JNDI name, happen to be the same, but this does not necessarily have to be the case. Note that the XML element `<res-ref-name>` is used to specify the name as used in the application source code, and this is mapped to the JNDI name specified using the `<jndi-name>` element, in the file [sun-web.xml](#). The resource also has to be created in the [web.xml](#) file, although the mapping of the resource to a JNDI name takes place in the [sun-web.xml](#) file.

If you do not have this mapping set up correctly in the XML files you will not be able to lookup the data source using a JNDI lookup string such as:

```
ds = (DataSource) ctx.lookup("java:comp/env/jdbc/MySQLDataSource");
```

You will still be able to access the data source directly using:

```
ds = (DataSource) ctx.lookup("jdbc/MySQLDataSource");
```

With the source files in place, in the correct directory structure, you are ready to deploy the application:

1. In the navigation tree, navigate to **APPLICATIONS** - the **APPLICATIONS** frame will be displayed. Click **DEPLOY**.

2. You can now deploy an application packaged into a single WAR file from a remote client, or you can choose a packaged file or directory that is locally accessible to the server. If you are simply testing an application locally you can simply point Glassfish at the directory that contains your application, without needing to package the application into a WAR file.
3. Now select the application type from the **TYPE** drop-down listbox, which in this example is [Web application](#).
4. Click OK.

Now, when you navigate to the **APPLICATIONS** frame, you will have the option to **LAUNCH**, **REDEPLOY**, or **RESTART** your application. You can test your application by clicking **LAUNCH**. The application will connection to the MySQL database and display the Name and Population of countries in the [Country](#) table.

5.2.5.2. A Simple Servlet with Glassfish, Connector/J and MySQL

This section describes a simple servlet that can be used in the Glassfish environment to access a MySQL database. As with the previous section, this example assumes the sample database [world](#) is installed.

The project is set up with the following directory structure:

```
index.html
WEB-INF
|
- web.xml
- sun-web.xml
- classes
  |
  - HelloWebServlet.java
  - HelloWebServlet.class
```

The code for the servlet, located in [HelloWebServlet.java](#), is as follows:

```
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.sql.*;
import javax.sql.*;
import javax.naming.*;

public class HelloWebServlet extends HttpServlet {
    InitialContext ctx = null;
    DataSource ds = null;
    Connection conn = null;
    PreparedStatement ps = null;
    ResultSet rs = null;
    String sql = "SELECT Name, Population FROM Country WHERE Name=?";
    public void init () throws ServletException {
        try {
            ctx = new InitialContext();
            ds = (DataSource) ctx.lookup("java:comp/env/jdbc/MySQLDataSource");
            conn = ds.getConnection();
            ps = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
        }
        catch (SQLException se) {
            System.out.println("SQLException: "+se.getMessage());
        }
        catch (NamingException ne) {
            System.out.println("NamingException: "+ne.getMessage());
        }
    }
    public void destroy () {
        try {
            if (rs != null)
                rs.close();
            if (ps != null)
                ps.close();
            if (conn != null)
                conn.close();
            if (ctx != null)
                ctx.close();
        }
        catch (SQLException se) {
            System.out.println("SQLException: "+se.getMessage());
        }
        catch (NamingException ne) {
            System.out.println("NamingException: "+ne.getMessage());
        }
    }
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp){
        try {
```

```

String country_name = req.getParameter("country_name");
resp.setContentType("text/html");
PrintWriter writer = resp.getWriter();
writer.println("<html><body>");
writer.println("<p>Country: "+country_name+"</p>");
ps.setString(1, country_name);
rs = ps.executeQuery();
if (!rs.next()){
    writer.println("<p>Country does not exist!</p>");
}
else {
    rs.beforeFirst();
    while(rs.next()) {
        writer.println("<p>Name: "+rs.getString("Name")+</p>");
        writer.println("<p>Population: "+rs.getString("Population")+</p>");
    }
}
writer.println("</body></html>");
writer.close();
}
catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}

public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp){
    try {
        resp.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter writer = resp.getWriter();
        writer.println("<html><body>");
        writer.println("<p>Hello from servlet doGet()</p>");
        writer.println("</body></html>");
        writer.close();
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
}
}

```

In the preceding code a basic `doGet()` method is implemented, but is not used in the example. The code to establish the connection with the database is as shown in the previous example, [Section 5.2.5.1, “A Simple JSP Application with Glassfish, Connector/J and MySQL”](#), and is most conveniently located in the servlet `init()` method. The corresponding freeing of resources is located in the destroy method. The main functionality of the servlet is located in the `doPost()` method. If the user enters into the input form a country name that can be located in the database, the population of the country is returned. The code is invoked using a POST action associated with the input form. The form is defined in the file `index.html`:

```

<html>
<head><title>HelloWebServlet</title></head>

<body>
<h1>HelloWebServlet</h1>

<p>Please enter country name:</p>

<form action="HelloWebServlet" method="POST">
  <input type="text" name="country_name" length="50" />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

</body>
</html>

```

The XML files `web.xml` and `sun-web.xml` are as for the example in the preceding section, [Section 5.2.5.1, “A Simple JSP Application with Glassfish, Connector/J and MySQL”](#), no additional changes are required.

When compiling the Java source code, you will need to specify the path to the file `javaee.jar`. On Windows, this can be done as follows:

```
shell> javac -classpath c:\glassfishv3\glassfish\lib\javaee.jar HelloWebServlet.java
```

Once the code is correctly located within its directory structure, and compiled, the application can be deployed in Glassfish. This is done in exactly the same way as described in the preceding section, [Section 5.2.5.1, “A Simple JSP Application with Glassfish, Connector/J and MySQL”](#).

Once deployed the application can be launched from within the Glassfish Administration Console. Enter a country name such as

“England”, and the application will return “Country does not exist!”. Enter “France”, and the application will return a population of 59225700.

5.3. Connector/J: Common Problems and Solutions

There are a few issues that seem to be commonly encountered often by users of MySQL Connector/J. This section deals with their symptoms, and their resolutions.

Questions

- [5.3.1](#): When I try to connect to the database with MySQL Connector/J, I get the following exception:

```
SQLException: Server configuration denies access to data source
SQLState: 08001
VendorError: 0
```

What is going on? I can connect just fine with the MySQL command-line client.

- [5.3.2](#): My application throws an SQLException 'No Suitable Driver'. Why is this happening?
- [5.3.3](#): I'm trying to use MySQL Connector/J in an applet or application and I get an exception similar to:

```
SQLException: Cannot connect to MySQL server on host:3306.
Is there a MySQL server running on the machine/port you
are trying to connect to?
(java.security.AccessControlException)
SQLState: 08S01
VendorError: 0
```

- [5.3.4](#): I have a servlet/application that works fine for a day, and then stops working overnight
- [5.3.5](#): I'm trying to use JDBC-2.0 updatable result sets, and I get an exception saying my result set is not updatable.
- [5.3.6](#): I cannot connect to the MySQL server using Connector/J, and I'm sure the connection parameters are correct.
- [5.3.7](#): I am trying to connect to my MySQL server within my application, but I get the following error and stack trace:

```
java.net.SocketException
MESSAGE: Software caused connection abort: recv failed
STACKTRACE:
java.net.SocketException: Software caused connection abort: recv failed
at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method)
at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(Unknown Source)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.readFully(MySqlIO.java:1392)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.readPacket(MySqlIO.java:1414)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.doHandshake(MySqlIO.java:625)
at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.createNewIO(Connection.java:1926)
at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.<init>(Connection.java:452)
at com.mysql.jdbc.NonRegisteringDriver.connect(NonRegisteringDriver.java:411)
```

- [5.3.8](#): My application is deployed through JBoss and I am using transactions to handle the statements on the MySQL database. Under heavy loads I am getting an error and stack trace, but these only occur after a fixed period of heavy activity.
- [5.3.9](#): When using `gcj` an `java.io.CharConversionException` is raised when working with certain character sequences.
- [5.3.10](#): Updating a table that contains a primary key that is either `FLOAT` or compound primary key that uses `FLOAT` fails to update the table and raises an exception.
- [5.3.11](#): You get an `ER_NET_PACKET_TOO_LARGE` exception, even though the binary blob size you want to insert using JDBC is safely below the `max_allowed_packet` size.
- [5.3.12](#): What should you do if you receive error messages similar to the following: “Communications link failure – Last packet sent to the server was X ms ago”?
- [5.3.13](#): Why does Connector/J not reconnect to MySQL and re-issue the statement after a communication failure, instead of throwing an Exception, even though I use the `autoReconnect` connection string option?
- [5.3.14](#): How can I use 3-byte UTF8 with Connector/J?

- [5.3.15](#): How can I use 4-byte UTF8, `utf8mb4` with Connector/J?
- [5.3.16](#): Using `useServerPrepStmts=false` and certain character encodings can lead to corruption when inserting BLOBs. How can this be avoided?

Questions and Answers

5.3.1: When I try to connect to the database with MySQL Connector/J, I get the following exception:

```
SQLException: Server configuration denies access to data source
SQLState: 08001
VendorError: 0
```

What is going on? I can connect just fine with the MySQL command-line client.

MySQL Connector/J must use TCP/IP sockets to connect to MySQL, as Java does not support Unix Domain Sockets. Therefore, when MySQL Connector/J connects to MySQL, the security manager in MySQL server will use its grant tables to determine whether the connection should be permitted.

You must add the necessary security credentials to the MySQL server for this to happen, using the `GRANT` statement to your MySQL Server. See [GRANT Syntax](#), for more information.

Note

Testing your connectivity with the `mysql` command-line client will not work unless you add the `--host` flag, and use something other than `localhost` for the host. The `mysql` command-line client will use Unix domain sockets if you use the special host name `localhost`. If you are testing connectivity to `localhost`, use `127.0.0.1` as the host name instead.

Warning

Changing privileges and permissions improperly in MySQL can potentially cause your server installation to not have optimal security properties.

5.3.2: My application throws an SQLException 'No Suitable Driver'. Why is this happening?

There are three possible causes for this error:

- The Connector/J driver is not in your `CLASSPATH`, see [Chapter 2, Connector/J Installation](#).
- The format of your connection URL is incorrect, or you are referencing the wrong JDBC driver.
- When using `DriverManager`, the `jdbc.drivers` system property has not been populated with the location of the Connector/J driver.

5.3.3: I'm trying to use MySQL Connector/J in an applet or application and I get an exception similar to:

```
SQLException: Cannot connect to MySQL server on host:3306.
Is there a MySQL server running on the machine/port you
are trying to connect to?
(java.security.AccessControlException)
SQLState: 08S01
VendorError: 0
```

Either you're running an Applet, your MySQL server has been installed with the `--skip-networking` option set, or your MySQL server has a firewall sitting in front of it.

Applets can only make network connections back to the machine that runs the web server that served the `.class` files for the applet. This means that MySQL must run on the same machine (or you must have some sort of port re-direction) for this to work. This also means that you will not be able to test applets from your local file system, you must always deploy them to a web server.

MySQL Connector/J can only communicate with MySQL using TCP/IP, as Java does not support Unix domain sockets. TCP/IP communication with MySQL might be affected if MySQL was started with the `--skip-networking` flag, or if it is firewalled.

If MySQL has been started with the `--skip-networking` option set (the Debian Linux package of MySQL server does this for example),

you need to comment it out in the file `/etc/mysql/my.cnf` or `/etc/my.cnf`. Of course your `my.cnf` file might also exist in the `data` directory of your MySQL server, or anywhere else (depending on how MySQL was compiled for your system). Binaries created by us always look in `/etc/my.cnf` and `[datadir]/my.cnf`. If your MySQL server has been firewalled, you will need to have the firewall configured to allow TCP/IP connections from the host where your Java code is running to the MySQL server on the port that MySQL is listening to (by default, 3306).

5.3.4: I have a servlet/application that works fine for a day, and then stops working overnight

MySQL closes connections after 8 hours of inactivity. You either need to use a connection pool that handles stale connections or use the "autoReconnect" parameter (see [Section 4.1, "Driver/Datasource Class Names, URL Syntax and Configuration Properties for Connector/J"](#)).

Also, you should be catching `SQLExceptions` in your application and dealing with them, rather than propagating them all the way until your application exits, this is just good programming practice. MySQL Connector/J will set the `SQLState` (see [`java.sql.SQLException.getSQLState\(\)`](#) in your APIDOCs) to "08S01" when it encounters network-connectivity issues during the processing of a query. Your application code should then attempt to re-connect to MySQL at this point.

The following (simplistic) example shows what code that can handle these exceptions might look like:

Example 5.12. Connector/J: Example of transaction with retry logic

```
public void doBusinessOp() throws SQLException {
    Connection conn = null;
    Statement stmt = null;
    ResultSet rs = null;
    //
    // How many times do you want to retry the transaction
    // (or at least _getting_ a connection)?
    //
    int retryCount = 5;
    boolean transactionCompleted = false;
    do {
        try {
            conn = getConnection(); // assume getting this from a
                                   // javax.sql.DataSource, or the
                                   // java.sql.DriverManager
            conn.setAutoCommit(false);
            //
            // Okay, at this point, the 'retry-ability' of the
            // transaction really depends on your application logic,
            // whether or not you're using autocommit (in this case
            // not), and whether you're using transactional storage
            // engines
            //
            // For this example, we'll assume that it's _not_ safe
            // to retry the entire transaction, so we set retry
            // count to 0 at this point
            //
            // If you were using exclusively transaction-safe tables,
            // or your application could recover from a connection going
            // bad in the middle of an operation, then you would not
            // touch 'retryCount' here, and just let the loop repeat
            // until retryCount == 0.
            //
            retryCount = 0;
            stmt = conn.createStatement();
            String query = "SELECT foo FROM bar ORDER BY baz";
            rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
            while (rs.next()) {
            }
            rs.close();
            rs = null;
            stmt.close();
            stmt = null;
            conn.commit();
            conn.close();
            conn = null;
            transactionCompleted = true;
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
            //
            // The two SQL states that are 'retry-able' are 08S01
            // for a communications error, and 40001 for deadlock.
            //
            // Only retry if the error was due to a stale connection,
            // communications problem or deadlock
            //
            String sqlState = sqlEx.getSQLState();
            if ("08S01".equals(sqlState) || "40001".equals(sqlState)) {
                retryCount--;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    } else {
        retryCount = 0;
    }
} finally {
    if (rs != null) {
        try {
            rs.close();
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
            // You'd probably want to log this . . .
        }
    }
    if (stmt != null) {
        try {
            stmt.close();
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
            // You'd probably want to log this as well . . .
        }
    }
    if (conn != null) {
        try {
            //
            // If we got here, and conn is not null, the
            // transaction should be rolled back, as not
            // all work has been done
            try {
                conn.rollback();
            } finally {
                conn.close();
            }
        } catch (SQLException sqlEx) {
            //
            // If we got an exception here, something
            // pretty serious is going on, so we better
            // pass it up the stack, rather than just
            // logging it. . .
            throw sqlEx;
        }
    }
}
} while (!transactionCompleted && (retryCount > 0));
}

```

Note

Use of the `autoReconnect` option is not recommended because there is no safe method of reconnecting to the MySQL server without risking some corruption of the connection state or database state information. Instead, you should use a connection pool which will enable your application to connect to the MySQL server using an available connection from the pool. The `autoReconnect` facility is deprecated, and may be removed in a future release.

5.3.5: I'm trying to use JDBC-2.0 updatable result sets, and I get an exception saying my result set is not updatable.

Because MySQL does not have row identifiers, MySQL Connector/J can only update result sets that have come from queries on tables that have at least one primary key, the query must select every primary key and the query can only span one table (that is, no joins). This is outlined in the JDBC specification.

Note that this issue only occurs when using updatable result sets, and is caused because Connector/J is unable to guarantee that it can identify the correct rows within the result set to be updated without having a unique reference to each row. There is no requirement to have a unique field on a table if you are using `UPDATE` or `DELETE` statements on a table where you can individually specify the criteria to be matched using a `WHERE` clause.

5.3.6: I cannot connect to the MySQL server using Connector/J, and I'm sure the connection parameters are correct.

Make sure that the `skip-networking` option has not been enabled on your server. Connector/J must be able to communicate with your server over TCP/IP, named sockets are not supported. Also ensure that you are not filtering connections through a Firewall or other network security system. For more information, see [Can't connect to \[local\] MySQL server](#).

5.3.7: I am trying to connect to my MySQL server within my application, but I get the following error and stack trace:

```

java.net.SocketException
MESSAGE: Software caused connection abort: recv failed
STACKTRACE:
java.net.SocketException: Software caused connection abort: recv failed
at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method)
at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(Unknown Source)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.readFully(MySqlIO.java:1392)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.readPacket(MySqlIO.java:1414)
at com.mysql.jdbc.MySqlIO.doHandshake(MySqlIO.java:625)
at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.createNewIO(Connection.java:1926)

```

```
at com.mysql.jdbc.Connection.<init>(Connection.java:452)
at com.mysql.jdbc.NonRegisteringDriver.connect(NonRegisteringDriver.java:411)
```

The error probably indicates that you are using a older version of the Connector/J JDBC driver (2.0.14 or 3.0.x) and you are trying to connect to a MySQL server with version 4.1x or newer. The older drivers are not compatible with 4.1 or newer of MySQL as they do not support the newer authentication mechanisms.

It is likely that the older version of the Connector/J driver exists within your application directory or your `CLASSPATH` includes the older Connector/J package.

5.3.8: My application is deployed through JBoss and I am using transactions to handle the statements on the MySQL database. Under heavy loads I am getting a error and stack trace, but these only occur after a fixed period of heavy activity.

This is a JBoss, not Connector/J, issue and is connected to the use of transactions. Under heavy loads the time taken for transactions to complete can increase, and the error is caused because you have exceeded the predefined timeout.

You can increase the timeout value by setting the `TransactionTimeout` attribute to the `TransactionManagerService` within the `/conf/jboss-service.xml` file (pre-4.0.3) or `/deploy/jta-service.xml` for JBoss 4.0.3 or later. See [Transaction-Timeout](#) within the JBoss wiki for more information.

5.3.9: When using gcj an java.io.CharConversionException is raised when working with certain character sequences.

This is a known issue with `gcj` which raises an exception when it reaches an unknown character or one it cannot convert. You should add `useJvmCharsetConverters=true` to your connection string to force character conversion outside of the `gcj` libraries, or try a different JDK.

5.3.10: Updating a table that contains a primary key that is either FLOAT or compound primary key that uses FLOAT fails to update the table and raises an exception.

Connector/J adds conditions to the `WHERE` clause during an `UPDATE` to check the old values of the primary key. If there is no match then Connector/J considers this a failure condition and raises an exception.

The problem is that rounding differences between supplied values and the values stored in the database may mean that the values never match, and hence the update fails. The issue will affect all queries, not just those from Connector/J.

To prevent this issue, use a primary key that does not use `FLOAT`. If you have to use a floating point column in your primary key use `DOUBLE` or `DECIMAL` types in place of `FLOAT`.

5.3.11: You get an ER_NET_PACKET_TOO_LARGE exception, even though the binary blob size you want to insert using JDBC is safely below the max_allowed_packet size.

This is because the `hexEscapeBlock()` method in `com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.streamToBytes()` may almost double the size of your data.

5.3.12: What should you do if you receive error messages similar to the following: “Communications link failure – Last packet sent to the server was X ms ago”?

Generally speaking, this error suggests that the network connection has been closed. There can be several root causes:

- Firewalls or routers may clamp down on idle connections (the MySQL client/server protocol does not ping).
- The MySQL Server may be closing idle connections which exceed the `wait_timeout` or `interactive_timeout` threshold.

To help troubleshoot these issues, the following tips can be used. If a recent (5.1.13+) version of Connector/J is used, you will see an improved level of information compared to earlier versions. Older versions simply display the last time a packet was sent to the server, which is frequently 0 ms ago. This is of limited use, as it may be that a packet was just sent, while a packet from the server has not been received for several hours. Knowing the period of time since Connector/J last received a packet from the server is useful information, so if this is not displayed in your exception message, it is recommended that you update Connector/J.

Further, if the time a packet was last sent/received exceeds the `wait_timeout` or `interactive_timeout` threshold, this is noted in the exception message.

Although network connections can be volatile, the following can be helpful in avoiding problems:

- Ensure connections are valid when used from the connection pool. Use a query that starts with `/* ping */` to execute a light-weight ping instead of full query. Note, the syntax of the ping needs to be exactly as specified here.
- Minimize the duration a connection object is left idle while other application logic is executed.
- Explicitly validate the connection before using it if the connection has been left idle for an extended period of time.
- Ensure that `wait_timeout` and `interactive_timeout` are set sufficiently high.
- Ensure that `tcpKeepalive` is enabled.
- Ensure that any configurable firewall or router timeout settings allow for the maximum expected connection idle time.

Note

Do not expect to be able to reuse a connection without problems, if it has been lying idle for a period. If a connection is to be reused after being idle for any length of time, ensure that you explicitly test it before reusing it.

5.3.13: Why does Connector/J not reconnect to MySQL and re-issue the statement after a communication failure, instead of throwing an Exception, even though I use the `autoReconnect` connection string option?

There are several reasons for this. The first is transactional integrity. The MySQL Reference Manual states that “there is no safe method of reconnecting to the MySQL server without risking some corruption of the connection state or database state information”. Consider the following series of statements for example:

```
conn.createStatement().execute(
    "UPDATE checking_account SET balance = balance - 1000.00 WHERE customer='Smith'");
conn.createStatement().execute(
    "UPDATE savings_account SET balance = balance + 1000.00 WHERE customer='Smith'");
conn.commit();
```

Consider the case where the connection to the server fails after the `UPDATE` to `checking_account`. If no exception is thrown, and the application never learns about the problem, it will continue executing. However, the server did not commit the first transaction in this case, so that will get rolled back. But execution continues with the next transaction, and increases the `savings_account` balance by 1000. The application did not receive an exception, so it continued regardless, eventually committing the second transaction, as the commit only applies to the changes made in the new connection. Rather than a transfer taking place, a deposit was made in this example.

Note that running with `auto-commit` enabled does not solve this problem. When Connector/J encounters a communication problem, there is no means to determine whether the server processed the currently executing statement or not. The following theoretical states are equally possible:

- The server never received the statement, and therefore no related processing occurred on the server.
- The server received the statement, executed it in full, but the response was not received by the client.

If you are running with `auto-commit` enabled, it is not possible to guarantee the state of data on the server when a communication exception is encountered. The statement may have reached the server, or it may not. All you know is that communication failed at some point, before the client received confirmation (or data) from the server. This does not only affect `auto-commit` statements though. If the communication problem occurred during `Connection.commit()`, the question arises of whether the transaction was committed on the server before the communication failed, or whether the server received the commit request at all.

The second reason for the generation of exceptions is that transaction-scoped contextual data may be vulnerable, for example:

- Temporary tables
- User-defined variables
- Server-side prepared statements

These items are lost when a connection fails, and if the connection silently reconnects without generating an exception, this could be detrimental to the correct execution of your application.

In summary, communication errors generate conditions that may well be unsafe for Connector/J to simply ignore by silently reconnecting. It is necessary for the application to be notified. It is then for the application developer to decide how to proceed in the event of connection errors and failures.

5.3.14: How can I use 3-byte UTF8 with Connector/J?

To use 3-byte UTF8 with Connector/J set `characterEncoding=utf8` and set `useUnicode=true` in the connection string.

5.3.15: How can I use 4-byte UTF8, `utf8mb4` with Connector/J?

To use 4-byte UTF8 with Connector/J configure the MySQL server with `character_set_server=utf8mb4`. Connector/J will then use that setting as long as `characterEncoding` has not been set in the connection string. This is equivalent to autodetection of the character set.

5.3.16: Using `useServerPrepStmts=false` and certain character encodings can lead to corruption when inserting BLOBs. How can this be avoided?

When using certain character encodings, such as SJIS, CP932, and BIG5, it is possible that BLOB data contains characters that can be interpreted as control characters, for example, backslash, `\`. This can lead to corrupted data when inserting BLOBs into the database. There are two things that need to be done to avoid this:

1. Set the connection string option `useServerPrepStmts` to `true`.
2. Set `SQL_MODE` to `NO_BACKSLASH_ESCAPES`.

Chapter 6. Connector/J Support

6.1. Connector/J Community Support

Oracle provides assistance to the user community by means of its mailing lists. For Connector/J related issues, you can get help from experienced users by using the MySQL and Java mailing list. Archives and subscription information is available online at <http://lists.mysql.com/java>.

For information about subscribing to MySQL mailing lists or to browse list archives, visit <http://lists.mysql.com/>. See [MySQL Mailing Lists](#).

Community support from experienced users is also available through the [JDBC Forum](#). You may also find help from other users in the other MySQL Forums, located at <http://forums.mysql.com>. See [MySQL Community Support at the MySQL Forums](#).

6.2. How to Report Connector/J Bugs or Problems

The normal place to report bugs is <http://bugs.mysql.com/>, which is the address for our bugs database. This database is public, and can be browsed and searched by anyone. If you log in to the system, you will also be able to enter new reports.

If you have found a sensitive security bug in MySQL, you can send email to <security@mysql.com>.

Writing a good bug report takes patience, but doing it right the first time saves time both for us and for yourself. A good bug report, containing a full test case for the bug, makes it very likely that we will fix the bug in the next release.

This section will help you write your report correctly so that you do not waste your time doing things that may not help us much or at all.

If you have a repeatable bug report, please report it to the bugs database at <http://bugs.mysql.com/>. Any bug that we are able to repeat has a high chance of being fixed in the next MySQL release.

To report other problems, you can use one of the MySQL mailing lists.

Remember that it is possible for us to respond to a message containing too much information, but not to one containing too little. People often omit facts because they think they know the cause of a problem and assume that some details do not matter.

A good principle is this: If you are in doubt about stating something, state it. It is faster and less troublesome to write a couple more lines in your report than to wait longer for the answer if we must ask you to provide information that was missing from the initial report.

The most common errors made in bug reports are (a) not including the version number of Connector/J or MySQL used, and (b) not fully describing the platform on which Connector/J is installed (including the JVM version, and the platform type and version number that MySQL itself is installed on).

This is highly relevant information, and in 99 cases out of 100, the bug report is useless without it. Very often we get questions like, "Why doesn't this work for me?" Then we find that the feature requested wasn't implemented in that MySQL version, or that a bug described in a report has already been fixed in newer MySQL versions.

Sometimes the error is platform-dependent; in such cases, it is next to impossible for us to fix anything without knowing the operating system and the version number of the platform.

If at all possible, you should create a repeatable, standalone testcase that doesn't involve any third-party classes.

To streamline this process, we ship a base class for testcases with Connector/J, named `'com.mysql.jdbc.util.BaseBugReport'`. To create a testcase for Connector/J using this class, create your own class that inherits from `com.mysql.jdbc.util.BaseBugReport` and override the methods `setUp()`, `tearDown()` and `runTest()`.

In the `setUp()` method, create code that creates your tables, and populates them with any data needed to demonstrate the bug.

In the `runTest()` method, create code that demonstrates the bug using the tables and data you created in the `setUp` method.

In the `tearDown()` method, drop any tables you created in the `setUp()` method.

In any of the above three methods, you should use one of the variants of the `getConnection()` method to create a JDBC connection to MySQL:

- `getConnection()` - Provides a connection to the JDBC URL specified in `getUrl()`. If a connection already exists, that connection is returned, otherwise a new connection is created.
- `getNewConnection()` - Use this if you need to get a new connection for your bug report (that is, there is more than one connection involved).
- `getConnection(String url)` - Returns a connection using the given URL.
- `getConnection(String url, Properties props)` - Returns a connection using the given URL and properties.

If you need to use a JDBC URL that is different from 'jdbc:mysql://test', override the method `getUrl()` as well.

Use the `assertTrue(boolean expression)` and `assertTrue(String failureMessage, boolean expression)` methods to create conditions that must be met in your testcase demonstrating the behavior you are expecting (vs. the behavior you are observing, which is why you are most likely filing a bug report).

Finally, create a `main()` method that creates a new instance of your testcase, and calls the `run` method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    new MyBugReport().run();
}
```

Once you have finished your testcase, and have verified that it demonstrates the bug you are reporting, upload it with your bug report to <http://bugs.mysql.com/>.

6.3. Connector/J Change History

The Connector/J Change History (Changelog) is located with the main Changelog for MySQL. See [Appendix A, MySQL Connector/J Change History](#).

Appendix A. MySQL Connector/J Change History

A.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.x

A.1.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.15 (09 February 2011)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.14.

Bugs fixed:

- Optional logging class `com.mysql.jdbc.log.Log4JLogger` was not included in the source/binary package for 5.1.14. 5.1.15 will ship with an SLF4J logger (which can then be plugged into Log4J). Unfortunately, it is not possible to ship a direct Log4J integration because the GPL is not compatible with Log4J's license. (Bug #59511, Bug #11766408)
- The hard-coded list of reserved words in Connector/J was not updated to reflect the list of reserved words in MySQL Server 5.5. (Bug #59224)
- `MySqlProcedure` accepted null arguments as parameters, however the JDBC meta data did not indicate that. (Bug #38367, Bug #11749186)
- Using Connector/J to connect from a z/OS machine to a MySQL Server failed when the database name to connect to was included in the connection URL. This was because the name was sent in z/OS default platform encoding, but the MySQL Server expected Latin1.

It should be noted that when connecting from systems that do not use Latin1 as the default platform encoding, the following connection string options can be useful: `passwordCharacterEncoding=ASCII` and `characterEncoding=ASCII`. (Bug #18086, Bug #11745647)

A.1.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.14 (6th December 2010)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.13.

Functionality added or changed:

- Connector/J's load-balancing functionality only allowed the following events to trigger failover:
 - Transaction commit/rollback
 - `CommunicationExceptions`
 - Matches to user-defined Exceptions using the `loadBalanceSQLStateFailover`, `loadBalanceSQLExceptionSubclassFailover` or `loadBalanceExceptionChecker` property.

This meant that connections where auto-commit was enabled were not balanced, except for Exceptions, and this was problematic in the case of distribution of read-only work across slaves in a replication deployment.

The ability to load-balance while auto-commit is enabled has now been added to Connector/J. This introduces two new properties:

1. `loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementThreshold` - defines the number of matching statements which will trigger the driver to (potentially) swap physical server connections. The default value (0) retains the previously-established behavior that connections with auto-commit enabled are never balanced.
2. `loadBalanceAutoCommitStatementRegex` - the regular expression against which statements must match. The default value (blank) matches all statements.

Load-balancing will be done after the statement is executed, before control is returned to the application. If rebalancing fails, the driver will silently swallow the resulting Exception (as the statement itself completed successfully). (Bug #55723)

Bugs fixed:

- Connection failover left slave/secondary in read-only mode. Failover attempts between two read-write masters did not properly set `this.currentConn.setReadOnly(false)`. (Bug #58706)

- Connector/J mapped both 3-byte and 4-byte UTF8 encodings to the same Java UTF8 encoding.

To use 3-byte UTF8 with Connector/J set `characterEncoding=utf8` and set `useUnicode=true` in the connection string.

To use 4-byte UTF8 with Connector/J configure the MySQL server with `character_set_server=utf8mb4`. Connector/J will then use that setting as long as `characterEncoding` has not been set in the connection string. This is equivalent to autodetection of the character set. (Bug #58232)

- The `CallableStatementRegression` test suite failed with a Null Pointer Exception because the `OUT` parameter in the `I__S.PARAMETERS` table had no name, that is `COLUMN_NAME` had the value `NULL`. (Bug #58232)
- `DatabaseMetaData.supportsMultipleResultSets()` was hard-coded to return `false`, even though Connector/J supports multiple result sets. (Bug #57380)
- Using the `useOldUTF8Behavior` parameter failed to set the connection character set to `latin1` as required.

In versions prior to 5.1.3, the handshake was done using `latin1`, and while there was logic in place to explicitly set the character set after the handshake was complete, this was bypassed when `useOldUTF8Behavior` was true. This was not a problem until 5.1.3, when the handshake was modified to use `utf8`, but the logic continued to allow the character set configured during that handshake process to be retained for later use. As a result, `useOldUTF8Behavior` effectively failed. (Bug #57262)

- Invoking a stored procedure containing output parameters by its full name, where the procedure was located in another database, generated the following exception:

```
Parameter index of 1 is out of range (1, 0)
```

(Bug #57022)

- When a JDBC client disconnected from a remote server using `Connection.close()`, the TCP connection remained in the `TIME_WAIT` state on the server side, rather than on the client side. (Bug #56979)
- Leaving `Trust/ClientCertStoreType` properties unset caused an exception to be thrown when connecting with `useSSL=true`, as no default was used. (Bug #56955)
- When load-balanced connections swap servers, certain session state was copied from the previously active connection to the newly-selected connection. State synchronized included:
 - Auto-commit state
 - Transaction isolation state
 - Current schema/catalog

However, the read-only state was not synchronized, which caused problems if a write was attempted on a read-only connection. (Bug #56706)

- When using Connector/J configured for failover (`jdbc:mysql://host1,host2,...` URLs), the non-primary servers re-balanced when the transactions on the master were committed or rolled-back. (Bug #56429)
- An unhandled Null Pointer Exception (NPE) was generated in `DatabaseMetaData.java` when calling an incorrectly cased function name where no permission to access `mysql.proc` was available.

In addition to catching potential NPEs, a guard against calling JDBC functions with `db_name.proc_name` notation was also added. (Bug #56305)

- Attempting to use JDBC4 functions on `Connection` objects resulted in errors being generated:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AbstractMethodError:
com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalancedMySQLConnection.createBlob()Ljava/sql/Blob;
  at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
  at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)
```

```

at
sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)
at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:597)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.invoke(LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.java:476)
at $Proxy0.createBlob(Unknown Source)

```

(Bug #56099)

A.1.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.13 (24 June 2010)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.12.

Functionality added or changed:

- Connector/J did not support `utf8mb4` for servers 5.5.2 and newer.

Connector/J now auto-detects servers configured with `character_set_server=utf8mb4` or treats the Java encoding `utf-8` passed using `characterEncoding=...` as `utf8mb4` in the `SET NAMES=` calls it makes when establishing the connection. (Bug #54175)

Bugs fixed:

- The method `unsafeStatementInterceptors()` contained an erroneous line of code, which resulted in the interceptor being called, but the result being thrown away. (Bug #53041)
- There was a performance regression of roughly 25% between r906 and r907, which appeared to be caused by pushing the Proxy down to the I/O layer. (Bug #52534)
- Logic in implementations of `LoadBalancingConnectionProxy` and `LoadBalanceStrategy` behaved differently as to which `SQLExceptions` trigger failover to a new host. The former looked at the first two characters of the `SQLState`:

```

if (sqlState.startsWith("08"))
...

```

The latter used a different test:

```

if (sqlEx instanceof CommunicationsException
    || "08S01".equals(sqlEx.getSQLState())) {
...

```

This meant it was possible for a new `Connection` object to throw an `Exception` when the first selected host was unavailable. This happened because `MySqlIO.createNewIO()` could throw an `SQLException` with a `SQLState` of "08001", which did not trigger the "try another host" logic in the `LoadBalanceStrategy` implementations, so an `Exception` was thrown after having only attempted connecting to a single host. (Bug #52231)

- In the file `DatabaseMetadata.java`, the function `private void getCallStmtParameterTypes` failed if the parameter was defined over more than one line by using the '\n' character. (Bug #52167)
- The catalog parameter, `PARAM_CAT`, was not correctly processed when calling for metadata with `getMetaData()` on stored procedures. This was because `PARAM_CAT` was hardcoded in the code to `NULL`. In the case where `nullcatalogmeanscurrent` was `true`, which is its default value, a crash did not occur, but the metadata returned was for the stored procedures from the catalog currently attached to. If, however, `nullcatalogmeanscurrent` was set to `false` then a crash resulted.

Connector/J has been changed so that when `NULL` is passed as `PARAM_CAT` it will not crash when `nullcatalogmeanscurrent` is `false`, but rather iterate all catalogs in search of stored procedures. This means that `PARAM_CAT` is no longer hardcoded to `NULL` (see Bug #51904). (Bug #51912)

- A load balanced `Connection` object with multiple open underlying physical connections rebalanced on `commit()`, `rollback()`, or on a communication exception, without validating the existing connection. This caused a problem when there was no pinging of the physical connections, using queries starting with `"/* ping */"`, to ensure they remained active. This meant that calls to

`Connection.commit()` could throw a `SQLException`. This did not occur when the transaction was actually committed; it occurred when the new connection was chosen and the driver attempted to set the auto-commit or transaction isolation state on the newly chosen physical connection. (Bug #51783)

- The `rollback()` method could fail to rethrow a `SQLException` if the server became unavailable during a rollback. The errant code only rethrew when `ignoreNonTxTables` was true and the exception did not have the error code 1196, `SQLException.ER_WARNING_NOT_COMPLETE_ROLLBACK`. (Bug #51776)
- When the `allowMultiQueries` connection string option was set to `true`, a call to `Statement.executeBatch()` scanned the query for escape codes, even though `setEscapeProcessing(false)` had been called previously. (Bug #51704)
- When a `StatementInterceptor` was used and an alternate `ResultSet` was returned from `preProcess()`, the original statement was still executed. (Bug #51666)
- Objects created by `ConnectionImpl`, such as prepared statements, hold a reference to the `ConnectionImpl` that created them. However, when the load balancer picked a new connection, it did not update the reference contained in, for example, the `PreparedStatement`. This resulted in inserts and updates being directed to invalid connections, while commits were directed to the new connection. This resulted in silent data loss. (Bug #51643)
- `jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://` would connect to the same host, even though `loadBalanceStrategy` was set to a value of `random`, and multiple hosts were specified. (Bug #51266)
- An unexpected exception when trying to register `OUT` parameters in `CallableStatement`.

Sometimes Connector/J was not able to register `OUT` parameters for `CallableStatements`. (Bug #43576)

A.1.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.12 (18 February 2010)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.11.

Bugs fixed:

- The catalog parameter was ignored in the `DatabaseMetaData.getProcedure()` method. It returned all procedures in all databases. (Bug #51022)
- A call to `DatabaseMetaData.getDriverVersion()` returned the revision as `mysql-connector-java-5.1.11 (Revision: ${svn.Revision})`. The variable `${svn.Revision}` was not replaced by the SVN revision number. (Bug #50288)

A.1.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.11 (21 January 2010)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.10.

Functionality added or changed:

- Replication connections, those with URLs that start with `jdbc:mysql:replication`, now use a `jdbc:mysql:loadbalance` connection for the slave pool. This means that it is possible to set load balancing properties such as `loadBalanceBlacklistTimeout` and `loadBalanceStrategy` to choose a mechanism for balancing the load, and failover or fault tolerance strategy for the slave pool. (Bug #49537)

Bugs fixed:

- `NullPointerException` sometimes occurred in `invalidateCurrentConnection()` for load-balanced connections. (Bug #50288)
- The `deleteRow` method caused a full table scan, when using an updatable cursor and a multibyte character set. (Bug #49745)
- For pooled connections, Connector/J did not process the session variable `time_zone` when set using the URL, resulting in incorrect timestamp values being stored. (Bug #49700)

- The `ExceptionInterceptor` class did not provide a `Connection` context. (Bug #49607)
- Ping left closed connections in the liveConnections map, causing subsequent Exceptions when that connection was used. (Bug #48605)
- Using `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` with a load-balanced URL generated exceptions of type `ClassCastException`:

```
ClassCastException in MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource
Caused by: java.lang.ClassCastException: $Proxy0
    at
com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource.getPooledConnection(MysqlConne
ctionPoolDataSource.java:80)
```

```
java.lang.ClassCastException: $Proxy2
    at com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.StatementWrapper.executeQuery(StatementWrapper.java:744)
```

(Bug #48486)

- The implementation for load-balanced `Connection` used a proxy, which delegated method calls, including `equals()` and `hashCode()`, to underlying `Connection` objects. This meant that successive calls to `hashCode()` on the same object potentially returned different values, if the proxy state had changed such that it was utilizing a different underlying connection. (Bug #48442)
- The batch rewrite functionality attempted to identify the start of the `VALUES` list by looking for “VALUES ” (with trailing space). However, valid MySQL syntax permits `VALUES` to be followed by whitespace or an opening parenthesis:

```
INSERT INTO tbl VALUES
(1);
INSERT INTO tbl VALUES(1);
```

Queries written with the above formats did not therefore gain the performance benefits of the batch rewrite. (Bug #48172)

- A PermGen memory leaked was caused by the Connector/J statement cancellation timer (`java.util.Timer`). When the application was unloaded the cancellation timer did not terminate, preventing the ClassLoader from being garbage collected. (Bug #36565)
- With the connection string option `noDatetimeStringSync` set to `true`, and server-side prepared statements enabled, the following exception was generated if an attempt was made to obtain, using `ResultSet.getString()`, a datetime value containing all zero components:

```
java.sql.SQLException: Value '0000-00-00' can not be represented as java.sql.Date
```

(Bug #32525)

A.1.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.10 (23 September 2009)

Fixes bugs found since release 5.1.9.

Bugs fixed:

- The `DriverManager.getConnection()` method ignored a non-standard port if it was specified in the JDBC connection string. Connector/J always used the standard port 3306 for connection creation. For example, if the string was `jdbc:bc:mysql://localhost:6777`, Connector/J would attempt to connect to port 3306, rather than 6777. (Bug #47494)

A.1.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.9 (21 September 2009)

Bugs fixed:

- In the class `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.SuspendableXAConnection`, which is used when `pinGlobalTxToPhysicalConnection=true`, there is a static map (`XIDS_TO_PHYSICAL_CONNECTIONS`) that tracks the Xid with the

XAConnection, however this map was not populated. The effect was that the [SuspendableXAConnection](#) was never pinned to the real XA connection. Instead it created new connections on calls to [start](#), [end](#), [resume](#), and [prepare](#). (Bug #46925)

- When using the ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE functionality together with the `rewriteBatchedStatements` option set to true, an exception was generated when trying to execute the prepared statement:

```
INSERT INTO config_table (modified,id_) VALUES (?,?) ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE modified=?
```

The exception generated was:

```
java.sql.SQLException: Parameter index out of range (3 > number of parameters, which is
2).
    at com.sag.etl.job.processors.JdbcInsertProcessor.flush(JdbcInsertProcessor.java:135)
.....
Caused by: java.sql.SQLException: Parameter index out of range (3 > number of parameters,
which is 2).
    at com.mysql.jdbc.SQLException.createSQLException(SQLException.java:1055)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.SQLException.createSQLException(SQLException.java:956)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.SQLException.createSQLException(SQLException.java:926)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.checkBounds(PreparedStatement.java:3657)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.setInternal(PreparedStatement.java:3641)
    at
com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.setBytesNoEscapeNoQuotes(PreparedStatement.java:3391)
    at
com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.setOneBatchedParameterSet(PreparedStatement.java:4203)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeBatchedInserts(PreparedStatement.java:1759)
    at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeBatch(PreparedStatement.java:1441)
    at com.sag.etl.job.processors.JdbcInsertProcessor.flush(JdbcInsertProcessor.java:131)
... 16 more
```

(Bug #46788)

- When Connector/J encountered an error condition that caused it to create a [CommunicationsException](#), it tried to build a friendly error message that helped diagnose what was wrong. However, if there had been no network packets received from the server, the error message contained the following incorrect text:

```
The last packet successfully received from the server was 1,249,932,468,916 milliseconds
ago. The last packet sent successfully to the server was 0 milliseconds ago.
```

(Bug #46637)

- The [getSuperTypes](#) method returned a result set with incorrect names for the first two columns. The name of the first column in the result set was expected to be `TYPE_CAT` and that of the second column `TYPE_SCHEM`. The method however returned the names as `TABLE_CAT` and `TABLE_SCHEM` for first and second column respectively. (Bug #44508)
- `SQLException` for data truncation error gave the error code as 0 instead of 1265. (Bug #44324)
- Calling `ResultSet.deleteRow()` on a table with a primary key of type `BINARY(8)` silently failed to delete the row, but only in some repeatable cases. The generated `DELETE` statement generated corrupted part of the primary key data. Specifically, one of the bytes was changed from 0x90 to 0x9D, although the corruption appeared to be different depending on whether the application was run on Windows or Linux. (Bug #43759)
- Accessing result set columns by name after the result set had been closed resulted in a `NullPointerException` instead of a `SQLException`. (Bug #41484)
- [QueryTimeout](#) did not work for batch statements waiting on a locked table.

When a batch statement was issued to the server and was forced to wait because of a locked table, Connector/J only terminated the first statement in the batch when the timeout was exceeded, leaving the rest hanging. (Bug #34555)

- The [parseURL](#) method in class `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver` did not work as expected. When given a URL such as “`jdbc:mysql://www.mysql.com:12345/my_database`” to parse, the property `PORT_PROPERTY_KEY` was found to be `null` and the `HOST_PROPERTY_KEY` property was found to be “`www.mysql.com:12345`”.

Note

Connector/J has been fixed so that it will now always fill in the `PORT` property (using 3306 if not specified), and the `HOST` property (using `localhost` if not specified) when `parseURL()` is called. The driver also parses a list of hosts into `HOST.n` and `PORT.n` properties as well as adding a property `NUM_HOSTS` for the number of hosts it has found. If a list

of hosts is passed to the driver, `HOST` and `PORT` will be set to the values given by `HOST.1` and `PORT.1` respectively. This change has centralized and cleaned up a large section of code used to generate lists of hosts, both for load-balanced and fault tolerant connections and their tests.

(Bug #32216)

- Attempting to delete rows using `ResultSet.deleteRow()` did not delete rows correctly. (Bug #27431)
- The `setDate` method silently ignored the `Calendar` parameter. The code was implemented as follows:

```
public void setDate(int parameterIndex, java.sql.Date x, Calendar cal) throws SQLException {
    setDate(parameterIndex, x);
}
```

From reviewing the code it was apparent that the `Calendar` parameter `cal` was ignored. (Bug #23584)

A.1.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.8 (16 July 2009)

Bugs fixed:

- The reported milliseconds since the last server packets were received/sent was incorrect by a factor of 1000. For example, the following method call:

```
SQLException.createLinkFailureMessageBasedOnHeuristics(
    (ConnectionImpl) this.conn,
    System.currentTimeMillis() - 1000,
    System.currentTimeMillis() - 2000,
    e,
    false);
```

returned the following string:

```
The last packet successfully received from the server
was 2 milliseconds ago. The last packet sent successfully to the
server was 1 milliseconds ago.
```

(Bug #45419)

- Calling `Connection.serverPrepareStatement()` variants that do not take result set type or concurrency arguments returned statements that produced result sets with incorrect defaults, namely `TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE`. (Bug #45171)
- The result set returned by `getIndexInfo()` did not have the format defined in the JDBC API specifications. The fourth column, `DATA_TYPE`, of the result set should be of type `BOOLEAN`. Connector/J however returns `CHAR`. (Bug #44869)
- The result set returned by `getTypeInfo()` did not have the format defined in the JDBC API specifications. The second column, `DATA_TYPE`, of the result set should be of type `INTEGER`. Connector/J however returns `SMALLINT`. (Bug #44868)
- The `DEFERRABILITY` column in database metadata result sets was expected to be of type `SHORT`. However, Connector/J returned it as `INTEGER`.

This affected the following methods: `getImportedKeys()`, `getExportedKeys()`, `getCrossReference()`. (Bug #44867)

- The result set returned by `getColumns()` did not have the format defined in the JDBC API specifications. The fifth column, `DATA_TYPE`, of the result set should be of type `INTEGER`. Connector/J however returns `SMALLINT`. (Bug #44865)
- The result set returned by `getVersionColumns()` did not have the format defined in the JDBC API specifications. The third column, `DATA_TYPE`, of the result set should be of type `INTEGER`. Connector/J however returns `SMALLINT`. (Bug #44863)
- The result set returned by `getBestRowIdentifier()` did not have the format defined in the JDBC API specifications. The third column, `DATA_TYPE`, of the result set should be of type `INTEGER`. Connector/J however returns `SMALLINT`. (Bug #44862)
- Connector/J contains logic to generate a message text specifically for streaming result sets when there are `CommunicationsException` exceptions generated. However, this code was never reached.

In the `CommunicationsException` code:

```
private boolean streamingResultSetInPlay = false;

public CommunicationsException(ConnectionImpl conn, long lastPacketSentTimeMs,
long lastPacketReceivedTimeMs, Exception underlyingException) {

this.exceptionMessage = SQLError.createLinkFailureMessageBasedOnHeuristics(conn,
lastPacketSentTimeMs, lastPacketReceivedTimeMs, underlyingException,
this.streamingResultSetInPlay);
```

`streamingResultSetInPlay` was always false, which in the following code in `SQLError.createLinkFailureMessageBasedOnHeuristics()` never being executed:

```
if (streamingResultSetInPlay) {
    exceptionMessageBuf.append(
        Messages.getString("CommunicationsException.ClientWasStreaming")); //$NON-NLS-1$
} else {
    ...
}
```

(Bug #44588)

- The `SQLError.createLinkFailureMessageBasedOnHeuristics()` method created a message text for communication link failures. When certain conditions were met, this message included both “last packet sent” and “last packet received” information, but when those conditions were not met, only “last packet sent” information was provided.

Information about when the last packet was successfully received should be provided in all cases. (Bug #44587)

- `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` retained result set instances until the statement was closed. This caused memory leaks for long-lived statements, or statements used in tight loops. (Bug #44056)
- Using `useInformationSchema` with `DatabaseMetaData.getExportedKeys()` generated the following exception:

```
com.mysql.jdbc.exceptions.MySQLIntegrityConstraintViolationException: Column
'REFERENCED_TABLE_NAME' in where clause is ambiguous
...
at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeInternal(PreparedStatement.java:1772)
at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeQuery(PreparedStatement.java:1923)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.DatabaseMetaDataUsingInfoSchema.executeMetadataQuery(
DatabaseMetaDataUsingInfoSchema.java:50)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.DatabaseMetaDataUsingInfoSchema.getExportedKeys(
DatabaseMetaDataUsingInfoSchema.java:603)
```

(Bug #43714)

- `LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.doPing()` did not have blacklist awareness.

`LoadBalancingConnectionProxy` implemented `doPing()` to ping all underlying connections, but it threw any exceptions it encountered during this process.

With the global blacklist enabled, it catches these exceptions, adds the host to the global blacklist, and only throws an exception if all hosts are down. (Bug #43421)

- The method `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` did not return values for `UNSIGNED BIGINTS` with values greater than `Long.MAX_VALUE`.

Unfortunately, because the server does not tell clients what `TYPE` the auto increment value is, the driver cannot consistently return `BigIntegers` for the result set returned from `getGeneratedKeys()`, it will only return them if the value is greater than `Long.MAX_VALUE`. If your application needs this consistency, it will need to check the class of the return value from `.getObject()` on the `ResultSet` returned by `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` and if it is not a `BigInteger`, create one based on the `java.lang.Long` that is returned. (Bug #43196)

- When the MySQL Server was upgraded from 4.0 to 5.0, the Connector/J application then failed to connect to the server. This was because authentication failed when the application ran from EBCDIC platforms such as z/OS. (Bug #43071)
- When connecting with `traceProtocol=true`, no trace data was generated for the server greeting or login request. (Bug #43070)

- Connector/J generated an unhandled `StringIndexOutOfBoundsException`:

```
java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of range: -1
at java.lang.String.substring(String.java:1938)
at com.mysql.jdbc.EscapeProcessor.processTimeToken(EscapeProcessor.java:353)
at com.mysql.jdbc.EscapeProcessor.escapeSQL(EscapeProcessor.java:257)
at com.mysql.jdbc.StatementImpl.executeUpdate(StatementImpl.java:1546)
at com.mysql.jdbc.StatementImpl.executeUpdate(StatementImpl.java:1524)
```

(Bug #42253)

- A `ConcurrentModificationException` was generated in `LoadBalancingConnectionProxy`:

```
java.util.ConcurrentModificationException
at java.util.HashMap$HashIterator.nextEntry(Unknown Source)
at java.util.HashMap$KeyIterator.next(Unknown Source)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.getGlobalBlacklist(LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.java:520)
at com.mysql.jdbc.RandomBalanceStrategy.pickConnection(RandomBalanceStrategy.java:55)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.pickNewConnection(LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.java:414)
at
com.mysql.jdbc.LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.invoke(LoadBalancingConnectionProxy.java:390)
```

(Bug #42055)

- SQL injection was possible when using a string containing U+00A5 in a client-side prepared statement, and the character set being used was SJIS/Windows-31J. (Bug #41730)
- If there was an apostrophe in a comment in a statement that was being sent through Connector/J, the apostrophe was still recognized as a quote and put the state machine in `EscapeTokenizer` into the `inQuotes` state. This led to further parse errors.

For example, consider the following statement:

```
String sql = "-- Customer's zip code will be fixed\n" +
"update address set zip_code = 99999\n" +
"where not regexp '^([0-9]{5}([[-.])?([0-9]{4})?)?$'";
```

When passed through Connector/J, the `EscapeTokenizer` did not recognize that the first apostrophe was in a comment and thus set `inQuotes` to true. When that happened, the quote count was incorrect and thus the regular expression did not appear to be in quotation marks. With the parser not detecting that the regular expression was in quotation marks, the curly braces were recognized as escape sequences and were removed from the regular expression, breaking it. The server thus received SQL such as:

```
-- Customer's zip code will be fixed
update address set zip_code = '99999'
where not regexp '^([0-9]([[-.])?([0-9])?)?$'
```

(Bug #41566)

- MySQL Connector/J 5.1.7 was slower than previous versions when the `rewriteBatchedStatements` option was set to `true`.

Note

The performance regression in `indexOfIgnoreCaseRespectMarker()` has been fixed. It has also been made possible for the driver to rewrite `INSERT` statements with `ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` clauses in them, as long as the `UPDATE` clause contains no reference to `LAST_INSERT_ID()`, as that would cause the driver to return bogus values for `getGeneratedKeys()` invocations. This has resulted in improved performance over version 5.1.7.

(Bug #41532)

- When accessing a result set column by name using `ResultSetImpl.findColumn()` an exception was generated:

```
java.lang.NullPointerException
at com.mysql.jdbc.ResultSetImpl.findColumn(ResultSetImpl.java:1103)
at com.mysql.jdbc.ResultSetImpl.getShort(ResultSetImpl.java:5415)
at org.apache.commons.dbcp.DelegatingResultSet.getShort(DelegatingResultSet.java:219)
at com.zimbra.cs.db.DbVolume.constructVolume(DbVolume.java:297)
at com.zimbra.cs.db.DbVolume.get(DbVolume.java:197)
at com.zimbra.cs.db.DbVolume.create(DbVolume.java:95)
at com.zimbra.cs.store.Volume.create(Volume.java:227)
at com.zimbra.cs.store.Volume.create(Volume.java:189)
at com.zimbra.cs.service.admin.CreateVolume.handle(CreateVolume.java:48)
```

```
at com.zimbra.soap.SoapEngine.dispatchRequest(SoapEngine.java:428)
at com.zimbra.soap.SoapEngine.dispatch(SoapEngine.java:285)
```

(Bug #41484)

- The `RETURN_GENERATED_KEYS` flag was being ignored. For example, in the following code the `RETURN_GENERATED_KEYS` flag was ignored:

```
PreparedStatement ps = connection.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO table
values(?,?)",PreparedStatement.RETURN_GENERATED_KEYS);
```

(Bug #41448)

- When using Connector/J 5.1.7 to connect to MySQL Server 4.1.18 the following error message was generated:

```
Thu Dec 11 17:38:21 PST 2008 WARN: Invalid value {1} for server variable named {0},
falling back to sane default of {2}
```

This occurred with MySQL Server version that did not support `auto_increment_increment`. The error message should not have been generated. (Bug #41416)

- When `DatabaseMetaData.getProcedureColumns()` was called, the value for `LENGTH` was always returned as 65535, regardless of the column type (fixed or variable) or the actual length of the column.

However, if you obtained the `PRECISION` value, this was correct for both fixed and variable length columns. (Bug #41269)

- `PreparedStatement.addBatch()` did not check for all parameters being set, which led to inconsistent behavior in `executeBatch()`, especially when rewriting batched statements into multi-value `INSERTs`. (Bug #41161)
- Error message strings contained variable values that were not expanded. For example:

```
Mon Nov 17 11:43:18 JST 2008 WARN: Invalid value {1} for server variable named {0},
falling back to sane default of {2}
```

(Bug #40772)

- When using `rewriteBatchedStatements=true` with:

```
INSERT INTO table_name_values (...) VALUES (...)
```

Query rewriting failed because “values” at the end of the table name was mistaken for the reserved keyword. The error generated was as follows:

```
testBug40439(testsuite.simple.TestBug40439)java.sql.BatchUpdateException: You have an
error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version
for the right syntax to use near 'values (2,'toto',2),(id,data, ordr) values
(3,'toto',3),(id,data, ordr) values (' at line 1
at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeBatchedInserts(PreparedStatement.java:1495)
at com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.executeBatch(PreparedStatement.java:1097)
at testsuite.simple.TestBug40439.testBug40439(TestBug40439.java:42)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:39)
at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:25)
at testsuite.simple.TestBug40439.main(TestBug40439.java:57)
```

(Bug #40439)

- A statement interceptor received the incorrect parameters when used with a batched statement. (Bug #39426)
- Using Connector/J 5.1.6 the method `ResultSet.getObject` returned a `BYTE[]` for following:

```
SELECT TRIM(rowid) FROM tbl
```

Where `rowid` had a type of `INT(11) PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT`.

The expected return type was one of `CHAR`, `VARCHAR`, `CLOB`, however, a `BYTE[]` was returned.

Further, adding `functionsNeverReturnBlobs=true` to the connection string did not have any effect on the return type. (Bug #38387)

A.1.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.7 (21 October 2008)

Functionality added or changed:

- When statements include `ON DUPLICATE UPDATE`, and `rewriteBatchedStatements` is set to true, batched statements are not rewritten into the form `INSERT INTO table VALUES (), (), ()`, instead the statements are executed sequentially.

Bugs fixed:

- `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` returned two keys when using `ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` and the row was updated, not inserted. (Bug #42309)
- When using the replication driver with `autoReconnect=true`, Connector/J checks in `PreparedStatement.execute` (also called by `CallableStatement.execute`) to determine if the first character of the statement is an “S”, in an attempt to block all statements that are not read-only-safe, for example non-`SELECT` statements. However, this also blocked `CALLs` to stored procedures, even if the stored procedures were defined as `SQL READ DATA` or `NO SQL`. (Bug #40031)
- With large result sets `ResultSet.findColumn` became a performance bottleneck. (Bug #39962)
- Connector/J ignored the value of the MySQL Server variable `auto_increment_increment`. (Bug #39956)
- Connector/J failed to parse `TIMESTAMP` strings for nanos correctly. (Bug #39911)
- When the `LoadBalancingConnectionProxy` handles a `SQLException` with SQL state starting with “08”, it calls `invalidateCurrentConnection`, which in turn removes that `Connection` from `liveConnections` and the `connectionsToHostsMap`, but it did not add the host to the new global blacklist, if the global blacklist was enabled.

There was also the possibility of a `NullPointerException` when trying to update stats, where `connectionsToHostsMap.get(this.currentConn)` was called:

```
int hostIndex = ((Integer) this.hostsToListIndexMap.get(this.connectionsToHostsMap.get(this.currentConn))).intValue();
```

This could happen if a client tried to issue a rollback after catching a `SQLException` caused by a connection failure. (Bug #39784)

- When configuring the Java Replication Driver the last slave specified was never used. (Bug #39611)
- When an `INSERT ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` was performed, and the key already existed, the `affected-rows` value was returned as 1 instead of 0. (Bug #39352)
- When using the random load balancing strategy and starting with two servers that were both unavailable, an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` was generated when removing a server from the `whiteList`. (Bug #38782)
- Connector/J threw the following exception when using a read-only connection:

```
java.sql.SQLException: Connection is read-only. Queries leading to data modification are not allowed.
```

(Bug #38747)

- Connector/J was unable to connect when using a non-`latin1` password. (Bug #37570)
- The `useOldAliasMetadataBehavior` connection property was ignored. (Bug #35753)
- Incorrect result is returned from `isAfterLast()` in streaming `ResultSet` when using `setFetchSize(Integer.MIN_VALUE)`. (Bug #35170)

- When `getGeneratedKeys()` was called on a statement that had not been created with `RETURN_GENERATED_KEYS`, no exception was thrown, and batched executions then returned erroneous values. (Bug #34185)
- The `loadBalance bestResponseTime` blacklists did not have a global state. (Bug #33861)

A.1.10. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.6 (07 March 2008)

Functionality added or changed:

- Multiple result sets were not supported when using streaming mode to return data. Both normal statements and the result sets from stored procedures now return multiple results sets, with the exception of result sets using registered `OUTPUT` parameters. (Bug #33678)
- XAConnections and datasources have been updated to the JDBC-4.0 standard.
- The profiler event handling has been made extensible using the `profilerEventHandler` connection property.
- Add the `verifyServerCertificate` property. If set to "false" the driver will not verify the server's certificate when `useSSL` is set to "true"

When using this feature, the keystore parameters should be specified by the `clientCertificateKeyStore*` properties, rather than system properties, as the JSSE doesn't it straightforward to have a nonverifying trust store and the "default" key store.

Bugs fixed:

- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` returns incorrect `COLUMN_SIZE` value for `SET` column. (Bug #36830)
- When trying to read `Time` values like "00:00:00" with `ResultSet.getTime(int)` an exception is thrown. (Bug #36051)
- JDBC connection URL parameters is ignored when using `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource`. (Bug #35810)
- When `useServerPrepStmts=true` and slow query logging is enabled, the connector throws a `NullPointerException` when it encounters a slow query. (Bug #35666)
- When using the keyword "loadbalance" in the connection string and trying to perform load balancing between two databases, the driver appears to hang. (Bug #35660)
- JDBC data type getter method was changed to accept only column name, whereas previously it accepted column label. (Bug #35610)
- Prepared statements from pooled connections caused a `NullPointerException` when `closed()` under JDBC-4.0. (Bug #35489)
- In calling a stored function returning a `bigint`, an exception is encountered beginning:

```
java.sql.SQLException: java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string:
```

followed by the text of the stored function starting after the argument list. (Bug #35199)

- The JDBC driver uses a different method for evaluating column names in `resultsetmetadata.getColumnname()` and when looking for a column in `resultset.getObject(columnName)`. This causes Hibernate to fail in queries where the two methods yield different results, for example in queries that use alias names:

```
SELECT column AS aliasName from table
```

(Bug #35150)

- `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` does not support `ReplicationConnection`. Notice that we implemented `com.mysql.jdbc.Connection` for `ReplicationConnection`, however, only accessors from `ConnectionProperties` are implemented (not the mutators), and they return values from the currently active connection. All other methods from `com.mysql.jdbc.Connection` are implemented, and operate on the currently active connection, with the exception of `resetServerState()` and `changeUser()`. (Bug #34937)

- `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` returns incorrect values for month/day of `TIMESTAMPS` when using server-side prepared statements (not enabled by default). (Bug #34913)
- `RowDataStatic` doesn't always set the metadata in `ResultSetRow`, which can lead to failures when unpacking `DATE`, `TIME`, `DATETIME` and `TIMESTAMP` types when using absolute, relative, and previous result set navigation methods. (Bug #34762)
- When calling `isValid()` on an active connection, if the timeout is nonzero then the `Connection` is invalidated even if the `Connection` is valid. (Bug #34703)
- It was not possible to truncate a `BLOB` using `Blog.truncate()` when using 0 as an argument. (Bug #34677)
- When using a cursor fetch for a statement, the internal prepared statement could cause a memory leak until the connection was closed. The internal prepared statement is now deleted when the corresponding result set is closed. (Bug #34518)
- When retrieving the column type name of a geometry field, the driver would return `UNKNOWN` instead of `GEOMETRY`. (Bug #34194)
- Statements with batched values do not return correct values for `getGeneratedKeys()` when `rewriteBatchedStatements` is set to `true`, and the statement has an `ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` clause. (Bug #34093)
- The internal class `ResultSetInternalMethods` referenced the nonpublic class `com.mysql.jdbc.CachedResultSetMetaData`. (Bug #33823)
- A `NullPointerException` could be raised when using client-side prepared statements and enabled the prepared statement cache using the `cachePrepStmts`. (Bug #33734)
- Using server side cursors and cursor fetch, the table metadata information would return the data type name instead of the column name. (Bug #33594)
- `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` would throw a `NullPointerException` instead of a `SQLException` when called on an empty `ResultSet`. (Bug #33162)
- Load balancing connection using best response time would incorrectly "stick" to hosts that were down when the connection was first created.

We solve this problem with a black list that is used during the picking of new hosts. If the black list ends up including all configured hosts, the driver will retry for a configurable number of times (the `retriesAllDown` configuration property, with a default of 120 times), sleeping 250ms between attempts to pick a new connection.

We've also went ahead and made the balancing strategy extensible. To create a new strategy, implement the interface `com.mysql.jdbc.BalanceStrategy` (which also includes our standard "extension" interface), and tell the driver to use it by passing in the class name using the `loadBalanceStrategy` configuration property. (Bug #32877)

- During a Daylight Savings Time (DST) switchover, there was no way to store two timestamp/datetime values, as the hours end up being the same when sent as the literal that MySQL requires.

Note that to get this scenario to work with MySQL (since it doesn't support per-value timezones), you need to configure your server (or session) to be in UTC, and tell the driver not to use the legacy date/time code by setting `useLegacyDatetimeCode` to "false". This will cause the driver to always convert to/from the server and client timezone consistently.

This bug fix also fixes BUG#15604, by adding entirely new date/time handling code that can be switched on by `useLegacyDatetimeCode` being set to "false" as a JDBC configuration property. For Connector/J 5.1.x, the default is "true", in trunk and beyond it will be "false" (that is, the old date/time handling code will be deprecated) (Bug #32577, Bug #15604)

- When unpacking rows directly, we don't hand off error message packets to the internal method which decodes them correctly, so no exception is raised, and the driver then hangs trying to read rows that aren't there. This tends to happen when calling stored procedures, as normal SELECTs won't have an error in this spot in the protocol unless an I/O error occurs. (Bug #32246)
- When using a connection from `ConnectionPoolDataSource`, some `Connection.prepareStatement()` methods would return null instead of the prepared statement. (Bug #32101)
- Using `CallableStatement.setNull()` on a stored function would throw an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception when setting the last parameter to null. (Bug #31823)
- `MysqlValidConnectionChecker` doesn't properly handle connections created using `ReplicationConnection`. (Bug #31790)

- Retrieving the server version information for an active connection could return invalid information if the default character encoding on the host was not ASCII compatible. (Bug #31192)
- Further fixes have been made to this bug in the event that a node is nonresponsive. Connector/J will now try a different random node instead of waiting for the node to recover before continuing. (Bug #31053)
- `ResultSet` returned by `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` is not closed automatically when statement that created it is closed. (Bug #30508)
- `DatabaseMetadata.getColumns()` doesn't return the correct column names if the connection character isn't UTF-8. A bug in MySQL server compounded the issue, but was fixed within the MySQL 5.0 release cycle. The fix includes changes to all the sections of the code that access the server metadata. (Bug #20491)
- Fixed `ResultSetMetadata.getColumnNames()` for result sets returned from `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` - it was returning null instead of "GENERATED_KEY" as in 5.0.x.

A.1.11. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.5 (09 October 2007)

The following features are new, compared to the 5.0 series of Connector/J

- Support for JDBC-4.0 `NCHAR`, `NVARCHAR` and `NCLOB` types.
- JDBC-4.0 support for setting per-connection client information (which can be viewed in the comments section of a query using `SHOW PROCESSLIST` on a MySQL server, or can be extended to support custom persistence of the information using a public interface).
- Support for JDBC-4.0 XML processing using JAXP interfaces to DOM, SAX and StAX.
- JDBC-4.0 standardized unwrapping to interfaces that include vendor extensions.

Functionality added or changed:

- Added `autoSlowLog` configuration property, overrides `slowQueryThreshold*` properties, driver determines slow queries by those that are slower than $5 * \text{stddev}$ of the mean query time (outside the 96% percentile).

Bugs fixed:

- When a connection is in read-only mode, queries that are wrapped in parentheses were incorrectly identified DML statements. (Bug #28256)
- When calling `setTimestamp` on a prepared statement, the timezone information stored in the calendar object was ignored. This resulted in the incorrect `DATETIME` information being stored. The following example illustrates this:

```
Timestamp t = new Timestamp( cal.getTimeInMillis() );  
ps.setTimestamp( N, t, cal );
```

(Bug #15604)

A.1.12. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.4 (Not Released)

Only released internally.

This section has no changelog entries.

A.1.13. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.3 (10 September 2007)

The following features are new, compared to the 5.0 series of Connector/J

- Support for JDBC-4.0 `NCHAR`, `NVARCHAR` and `NCLOB` types.
- JDBC-4.0 support for setting per-connection client information (which can be viewed in the comments section of a query using `SHOW PROCESSLIST` on a MySQL server, or can be extended to support custom persistence of the information using a public interface).
- Support for JDBC-4.0 XML processing using JAXP interfaces to DOM, SAX and StAX.
- JDBC-4.0 standardized unwrapping to interfaces that include vendor extensions.

Functionality added or changed:

- Connector/J now connects using an initial character set of `utf-8` solely for the purpose of authentication to permit user names or database names in any character set to be used in the JDBC connection URL. (Bug #29853)
- Added two configuration parameters:
 - `blobsAreStrings`: Should the driver always treat BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
 - `functionsNeverReturnBlobs`: Should the driver always treat data from functions returning BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
- Setting `rewriteBatchedStatements` to `true` now causes CallableStatements with batched arguments to be re-written in the form "CALL (...); CALL (...); ..." to send the batch in as few client/server round trips as possible.
- The driver now picks appropriate internal row representation (whole row in one buffer, or individual byte[]s for each column value) depending on heuristics, including whether or not the row has `BLOB` or `TEXT` types and the overall row-size. The threshold for row size that will cause the driver to use a buffer rather than individual byte[]s is configured by the configuration property `largeRowSizeThreshold`, which has a default value of 2KB.
- The data (and how it is stored) for `ResultSet` rows are now behind an interface which enables us (in some cases) to allocate less memory per row, in that for "streaming" result sets, we re-use the packet used to read rows, since only one row at a time is ever active.
- Added experimental support for statement "interceptors" through the `com.mysql.jdbc.StatementInterceptor` interface, examples are in `com/mysql/jdbc/interceptors`. Implement this interface to be placed "in between" query execution, so that it can be influenced (currently experimental).
- The driver will automatically adjust the server session variable `net_write_timeout` when it determines its been asked for a "streaming" result, and resets it to the previous value when the result set has been consumed. (The configuration property is named `netTimeoutForStreamingResults`, with a unit of seconds, the value '0' means the driver will not try and adjust this value).
- JDBC-4.0 ease-of-development features including auto-registration with the `DriverManager` through the service provider mechanism, standardized Connection validity checks and categorized `SQLExceptions` based on recoverability/retry-ability and class of the underlying error.
- `Statement.setQueryTimeout()`s now affect the entire batch for batched statements, rather than the individual statements that make up the batch.
- Errors encountered during `Statement/PreparedStatement/CallableStatement.executeBatch()` when `rewriteBatchStatements` has been set to `true` now return `BatchUpdateExceptions` according to the setting of `continueBatchOnError`.

If `continueBatchOnError` is set to `true`, the update counts for the "chunk" that were sent as one unit will all be set to `EXECUTE_FAILED`, but the driver will attempt to process the remainder of the batch. You can determine which "chunk" failed by looking at the update counts returned in the `BatchUpdateException`.

If `continueBatchOnError` is set to "false", the update counts returned will contain all updates up-to and including the failed "chunk", with all counts for the failed "chunk" set to `EXECUTE_FAILED`.

Since MySQL doesn't return multiple error codes for multiple-statements, or for multi-value `INSERT/REPLACE`, it is the application's responsibility to handle determining which item(s) in the "chunk" actually failed.

- New methods on `com.mysql.jdbc.Statement`: `setLocalInfileInputStream()` and `getLocalInfileInputStream()`:
 - `setLocalInfileInputStream()` sets an `InputStream` instance that will be used to send data to the MySQL server for a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement rather than a `FileInputStream` or `URLInputStream` that represents the path given as an argument to the statement.

This stream will be read to completion upon execution of a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement, and will automatically be closed by the driver, so it needs to be reset before each call to `execute*()` that would cause the MySQL server to request data to fulfill the request for `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE`.

If this value is set to `NULL`, the driver will revert to using a `FileInputStream` or `URLInputStream` as required.
 - `getLocalInfileInputStream()` returns the `InputStream` instance that will be used to send data in response to a `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statement.

This method returns `NULL` if no such stream has been set using `setLocalInfileInputStream()`.
- Setting `useBlobToStoreUTF8OutsideBMP` to `true` tells the driver to treat `[MEDIUM/LONG]BLOB` columns as `[LONG]VARCHAR` columns holding text encoded in UTF-8 that has characters outside the BMP (4-byte encodings), which MySQL server can't handle natively.

Set `utf8OutsideBmpExcludedColumnNamePattern` to a regex so that column names matching the given regex will still be treated as `BLOBs`. The regex must follow the patterns used for the `java.util.regex` package. The default is to exclude no columns, and include all columns.

Set `utf8OutsideBmpIncludedColumnNamePattern` to specify exclusion rules to `utf8OutsideBmpExcludedColumnNamePattern`. The regex must follow the patterns used for the `java.util.regex` package.

Bugs fixed:

- `setObject(int, Object, int, int)` delegate in `PreparedStatementWrapper` delegates to wrong method. (Bug #30892)
- NPE with null column values when `padCharsWithSpace` is set to true. (Bug #30851)
- Collation on `VARBINARY` column types would be misidentified. A fix has been added, but this fix only works for MySQL server versions 5.0.25 and newer, since earlier versions didn't consistently return correct metadata for functions, and thus results from sub-queries and functions were indistinguishable from each other, leading to type-related bugs. (Bug #30664)
- An `ArithmeticException` or `NullPointerException` would be raised when the batch had zero members and `rewriteBatchedStatements=true` when `addBatch()` was never called, or `executeBatch()` was called immediately after `clearBatch()`. (Bug #30550)
- Closing a load-balanced connection would cause a `ClassCastException`. (Bug #29852)
- Connection checker for JBoss didn't use same method parameters using reflection, causing connections to always seem "bad". (Bug #29106)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getTypeInfo()` for the types `DECIMAL` and `NUMERIC` will return a precision of 254 for server versions older than 5.0.3, 64 for versions 5.0.3 to 5.0.5 and 65 for versions newer than 5.0.5. (Bug #28972)
- `CallableStatement.executeBatch()` doesn't work when connection property `noAccessToProcedureBodies` has been set to `true`.

The fix involves changing the behavior of `noAccessToProcedureBodies`, in that the driver will now report all parameters as `IN` parameters but permit callers to call `registerOutParameter()` on them without throwing an exception. (Bug #28689)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` doesn't contain `SCOPE_*` or `IS_AUTOINCREMENT` columns. (Bug #27915)
- Schema objects with identifiers other than the connection character aren't retrieved correctly in `ResultSetMetadata`. (Bug #27867)
- `Connection.getServerCharacterEncoding()` doesn't work for servers with version ≥ 4.1 . (Bug #27182)
- The automated SVN revisions in `DBMD.getDriverVersion()`. The SVN revision of the directory is now inserted into the ver-

sion information during the build. (Bug #21116)

- Specifying a "validation query" in your connection pool that starts with `"/ * ping */" _exactly_` will cause the driver to instead send a ping to the server and return a fake result set (much lighter weight), and when using a `ReplicationConnection` or a `LoadBalancedConnection`, will send the ping across all active connections.

A.1.14. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.2 (29 June 2007)

This is a new Beta development release, fixing recently discovered bugs.

Functionality added or changed:

- Setting the configuration property `rewriteBatchedStatements` to `true` will now cause the driver to rewrite batched prepared statements with more than 3 parameter sets in a batch into multi-statements (separated by ";") if they are not plain (that is, without `SELECT` or `ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE` clauses) `INSERT` or `REPLACE` statements.

A.1.15. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.1 (22 June 2007)

This is a new Alpha development release, adding new features and fixing recently discovered bugs.

Functionality added or changed:

- **Incompatible Change:** Pulled vendor-extension methods of `Connection` implementation out into an interface to support `java.sql.Wrapper` functionality from `ConnectionPoolDataSource`. The vendor extensions are javadoc'd in the `com.mysql.jdbc.Connection` interface.

For those looking further into the driver implementation, it is not an API that is used for plugability of implementations inside our driver (which is why there are still references to `ConnectionImpl` throughout the code).

We've also added server and client `prepareStatement()` methods that cover all of the variants in the JDBC API.

`Connection.serverPrepare(String)` has been re-named to `Connection.serverPrepareStatement()` for consistency with `Connection.clientPrepareStatement()`.

- Row navigation now causes any streams/readers open on the result set to be closed, as in some cases we're reading directly from a shared network packet and it will be overwritten by the "next" row.
- Made it possible to retrieve prepared statement parameter bindings (to be used in `StatementInterceptors`, primarily).
- Externalized the descriptions of connection properties.
- The data (and how it is stored) for `ResultSet` rows are now behind an interface which enables us (in some cases) to allocate less memory per row, in that for "streaming" result sets, we re-use the packet used to read rows, since only one row at a time is ever active.
- Similar to `Connection`, we pulled out vendor extensions to `Statement` into an interface named `com.mysql.Statement`, and moved the `Statement` class into `com.mysql.StatementImpl`. The two methods (javadoc'd in `com.mysql.Statement` are `enableStreamingResults()`, which already existed, and `disableStreamingResults()` which sets the statement instance back to the fetch size and result set type it had before `enableStreamingResults()` was called.
- Driver now picks appropriate internal row representation (whole row in one buffer, or individual byte[]s for each column value) depending on heuristics, including whether or not the row has `BLOB` or `TEXT` types and the overall row-size. The threshold for row size that will cause the driver to use a buffer rather than individual byte[]s is configured by the configuration property `largeRowSizeThreshold`, which has a default value of 2KB.
- Added experimental support for statement "interceptors" through the `com.mysql.jdbc.StatementInterceptor` interface, examples are in `com/mysql/jdbc/interceptors`.

Implement this interface to be placed "in between" query execution, so that you can influence it. (currently experimental).

`StatementInterceptors` are "chainable" when configured by the user, the results returned by the "current" interceptor will be passed on to the next on in the chain, from left-to-right order, as specified by the user in the JDBC configuration property `statementInterceptors`.

- See the sources (fully javadoc'd) for `com.mysql.jdbc.StatementInterceptor` for more details until we iron out the API and get it documented in the manual.
- Setting `rewriteBatchedStatements` to `true` now causes `CallableStatements` with batched arguments to be rewritten in the form `CALL (...); CALL (...); ...` to send the batch in as few client/server round trips as possible.

A.1.16. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.1.0 (11 April 2007)

This is the first public alpha release of the current Connector/J 5.1 development branch, providing an insight to upcoming features. Although some of these are still under development, this release includes the following new features and changes (in comparison to the current Connector/J 5.0 production release):

Important change: Due to a number of issues with the use of server-side prepared statements, Connector/J 5.0.5 has disabled their use by default. The disabling of server-side prepared statements does not affect the operation of the connector in any way.

To enable server-side prepared statements you must add the following configuration property to your connector string:

```
useServerPrepStmts=true
```

The default value of this property is `false` (that is, Connector/J does not use server-side prepared statements).

Note

The disabling of server-side prepared statements does not affect the operation of the connector. However, if you use the `useTimezone=true` connection option and use client-side prepared statements (instead of server-side prepared statements) you should also set `useSSPSCompatibleTimezoneShift=true`.

Functionality added or changed:

- Refactored `CommunicationsException` into a JDBC-3.0 version, and a JDBC-4.0 version (which extends `SQLRecoverableException`, now that it exists).

Note

This change means that if you were catching `com.mysql.jdbc.CommunicationsException` in your applications instead of looking at the `SQLState` class of `08`, and are moving to Java 6 (or newer), you need to change your imports to that exception to be `com.mysql.jdbc.exceptions.jdbc4.CommunicationsException`, as the old class will not be instantiated for communications link-related errors under Java 6.

- Added support for JDBC-4.0 categorized `SQLExceptions`.
- Added support for JDBC-4.0's `NCLOB`, and `NCHAR/NVARCHAR` types.
- `com.mysql.jdbc.java6.javac`: Full path to your Java-6 `javac` executable
- Added support for JDBC-4.0's `SQLXML` interfaces.
- Re-worked Ant buildfile to build JDBC-4.0 classes separately, as well as support building under Eclipse (since Eclipse can't mix/match JDKs).

To build, you must set `JAVA_HOME` to J2SDK-1.4.2 or Java-5, and set the following properties on your Ant command line:

- `com.mysql.jdbc.java6.javac`: Full path to your Java-6 `javac` executable
- `com.mysql.jdbc.java6.rt.jar`: Full path to your Java-6 `rt.jar` file
- New feature—driver will automatically adjust session variable `net_write_timeout` when it determines it has been asked for a "streaming" result, and resets it to the previous value when the result set has been consumed. (configuration property is named

`netTimeoutForStreamingResults` value and has a unit of seconds, the value 0 means the driver will not try and adjust this value).

- Added support for JDBC-4.0's client information. The backend storage of information provided using `Connection.setClientInfo()` and retrieved by `Connection.getClientInfo()` is pluggable by any class that implements the `com.mysql.jdbc.JDBC4ClientInfoProvider` interface and has a no-args constructor.

The implementation used by the driver is configured using the `clientInfoProvider` configuration property (with a default of value of `com.mysql.jdbc.JDBC4CommentClientInfoProvider`, an implementation which lists the client information as a comment prepended to every query sent to the server).

This functionality is only available when using Java-6 or newer.

- `com.mysql.jdbc.java6.rtjar`: Full path to your Java-6 `rt.jar` file
- Added support for JDBC-4.0's `Wrapper` interface.

A.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.x

A.2.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.8 (09 October 2007)

Functionality added or changed:

- `blobsAreStrings`: Should the driver always treat BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
- Added two configuration parameters:
 - `blobsAreStrings`: Should the driver always treat BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
 - `functionsNeverReturnBlobs`: Should the driver always treat data from functions returning BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
- `functionsNeverReturnBlobs`: Should the driver always treat data from functions returning BLOBs as Strings. Added specifically to work around dubious metadata returned by the server for `GROUP BY` clauses. Defaults to false.
- XAConnections now start in auto-commit mode (as per JDBC-4.0 specification clarification).
- Driver will now fall back to sane defaults for `max_allowed_packet` and `net_buffer_length` if the server reports them incorrectly (and will log this situation at `WARN` level, since it is actually an error condition).

Bugs fixed:

- Connections established using URLs of the form `jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://` weren't doing failover if they tried to connect to a MySQL server that was down. The driver now attempts connections to the next "best" (depending on the load balance strategy in use) server, and continues to attempt connecting to the next "best" server every 250 milliseconds until one is found that is up and running or 5 minutes has passed.

If the driver gives up, it will throw the last-received `SQLException`. (Bug #31053)

- `setObject(int, Object, int, int)` delegate in `PreparedStatementWrapper` delegates to wrong method. (Bug #30892)
- NPE with null column values when `padCharsWithSpace` is set to true. (Bug #30851)
- Collation on `VARBINARY` column types would be misidentified. A fix has been added, but this fix only works for MySQL server versions 5.0.25 and newer, since earlier versions didn't consistently return correct metadata for functions, and thus results from sub-queries and functions were indistinguishable from each other, leading to type-related bugs. (Bug #30664)
- An `ArithmeticException` or `NullPointerException` would be raised when the batch had zero members and `rewriteBatchedStatements=true` when `addBatch()` was never called, or `executeBatch()` was called immediately

after `clearBatch()`. (Bug #30550)

- Closing a load-balanced connection would cause a `ClassCastException`. (Bug #29852)
- Connection checker for JBoss didn't use same method parameters using reflection, causing connections to always seem "bad". (Bug #29106)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getTypeInfo()` for the types `DECIMAL` and `NUMERIC` will return a precision of 254 for server versions older than 5.0.3, 64 for versions 5.0.3 to 5.0.5 and 65 for versions newer than 5.0.5. (Bug #28972)
- `CallableStatement.executeBatch()` doesn't work when connection property `noAccessToProcedureBodies` has been set to `true`.

The fix involves changing the behavior of `noAccessToProcedureBodies`, in that the driver will now report all parameters as `IN` parameters but permit callers to call `registerOutParameter()` on them without throwing an exception. (Bug #28689)

- When a connection is in read-only mode, queries that are wrapped in parentheses were incorrectly identified DML statements. (Bug #28256)
- `UNSIGNED` types not reported using `DBMD.getTypeInfo()`, and capitalization of type names is not consistent between `DBMD.getColumns()`, `RSMD.getColumnTypeName()` and `DBMD.getTypeInfo()`.

This fix also ensures that the precision of `UNSIGNED MEDIUMINT` and `UNSIGNED BIGINT` is reported correctly using `DBMD.getColumns()`. (Bug #27916)

- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` doesn't contain `SCOPE_*` or `IS_AUTOINCREMENT` columns. (Bug #27915)
- Schema objects with identifiers other than the connection character aren't retrieved correctly in `ResultSetMetadata`. (Bug #27867)
- Cached metadata with `PreparedStatement.execute()` throws `NullPointerException`. (Bug #27412)
- `Connection.getServerCharacterEncoding()` doesn't work for servers with version ≥ 4.1 . (Bug #27182)
- The automated SVN revisions in `DBMD.getDriverVersion()`. The SVN revision of the directory is now inserted into the version information during the build. (Bug #21116)
- Specifying a "validation query" in your connection pool that starts with `"/* ping */"` _exactly_ will cause the driver to instead send a ping to the server and return a fake result set (much lighter weight), and when using a `ReplicationConnection` or a `LoadBalancedConnection`, will send the ping across all active connections.

A.2.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.7 (20 July 2007)

Functionality added or changed:

- The driver will now automatically set `useServerPrepStmts` to `true` when `useCursorFetch` has been set to `true`, since the feature requires server-side prepared statements to function.
- `tcpKeepAlive` - Should the driver set `SO_KEEPALIVE` (default `true`)?
- Give more information in `EOFExceptions` thrown out of `MysqlIO` (how many bytes the driver expected to read, how many it actually read, say that communications with the server were unexpectedly lost).
- Driver detects when it is running in a ColdFusion MX server (tested with version 7), and uses the configuration bundle `coldFusion`, which sets `useDynamicCharsetInfo` to `false` (see previous entry), and sets `useLocalSessionState` and `autoReconnect` to `true`.
- `tcpNoDelay` - Should the driver set `SO_TCP_NODELAY` (disabling the Nagle Algorithm, default `true`)?
- Added configuration property `slowQueryThresholdNanos` - if `useNanosForElapsedTime` is set to `true`, and this property is set to a nonzero value the driver will use this threshold (in nanosecond units) to determine if a query was slow, instead of using millisecond units.
- `tcpRcvBuf` - Should the driver set `SO_RCV_BUF` to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default

value for this property.

- Setting `useDynamicCharsetInfo` to `false` now causes driver to use static lookups for collations as well (makes `ResultSetMetadata.isCaseSensitive()` much more efficient, which leads to performance increase for ColdFusion, which calls this method for every column on every table it sees, it appears).
- Added configuration properties to enable tuning of TCP/IP socket parameters:
 - `tcpNoDelay` - Should the driver set `SO_TCP_NODELAY` (disabling the Nagle Algorithm, default `true`)?
 - `tcpKeepAlive` - Should the driver set `SO_KEEPALIVE` (default `true`)?
 - `tcpRcvBuf` - Should the driver set `SO_RCV_BUF` to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default value for this property.
 - `tcpSndBuf` - Should the driver set `SO_SND_BUF` to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default value for this property.
 - `tcpTrafficClass` - Should the driver set traffic class or type-of-service fields? See the documentation for `java.net.Socket.setTrafficClass()` for more information.
- Setting the configuration parameter `useCursorFetch` to `true` for MySQL-5.0+ enables the use of cursors that enable Connector/J to save memory by fetching result set rows in chunks (where the chunk size is set by calling `setFetchSize()` on a `Statement` or `ResultSet`) by using fully-materialized cursors on the server.
- `tcpSndBuf` - Should the driver set `SO_SND_BUF` to the given value? The default value of '0', means use the platform default value for this property.
- `tcpTrafficClass` - Should the driver set traffic class or type-of-service fields? See the documentation for `java.net.Socket.setTrafficClass()` for more information.
- Added new debugging functionality - Setting configuration property `includeInnoDBStatusInDeadlockExceptions` to `true` will cause the driver to append the output of `SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS` to deadlock-related exceptions, which will enumerate the current locks held inside InnoDB.
- Added configuration property `useNanosForElapsedTime` - for profiling/debugging functionality that measures elapsed time, should the driver try to use nanoseconds resolution if available (requires `JDK >= 1.5`)?

Note

If `useNanosForElapsedTime` is set to `true`, and this property is set to "0" (or left default), then elapsed times will still be measured in nanoseconds (if possible), but the slow query threshold will be converted from milliseconds to nanoseconds, and thus have an upper bound of approximately 2000 milliseconds (as that threshold is represented as an integer, not a long).

Bugs fixed:

- Don't send any file data in response to `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` if the feature is disabled at the client side. This is to prevent a malicious server or man-in-the-middle from asking the client for data that the client is not expecting. Thanks to Jan Kneschke for discovering the exploit and Andrey "Poohie" Hristov, Konstantin Osipov and Sergei Golubchik for discussions about implications and possible fixes. (Bug #29605)
- Parser in client-side prepared statements runs to end of statement, rather than end-of-line for '#' comments. Also added support for '-' single-line comments. (Bug #28956)
- Parser in client-side prepared statements eats character following '/' if it is not a multi-line comment. (Bug #28851)
- `PreparedStatement.getMetaData()` for statements containing leading one-line comments is not returned correctly.

As part of this fix, we also overhauled detection of DML for `executeQuery()` and `SELECTs` for `executeUpdate()` in plain and prepared statements to be aware of the same types of comments. (Bug #28469)

A.2.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.6 (15 May 2007)

Functionality added or changed:

- Added an experimental load-balanced connection designed for use with SQL nodes in a MySQL Cluster/NDB environment (This is not for master-slave replication. For that, we suggest you look at [ReplicationConnection](#) or [lbpool](#)).

If the JDBC URL starts with `jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://host-1,host-2,...host-n`, the driver will create an implementation of `java.sql.Connection` that load balances requests across a series of MySQL JDBC connections to the given hosts, where the balancing takes place after transaction commit.

Therefore, for this to work (at all), you must use transactions, even if only reading data.

Physical connections to the given hosts will not be created until needed.

The driver will invalidate connections that it detects have had communication errors when processing a request. A new connection to the problematic host will be attempted the next time it is selected by the load balancing algorithm.

There are two choices for load balancing algorithms, which may be specified by the `loadBalanceStrategy` JDBC URL configuration property:

- `random`: The driver will pick a random host for each request. This tends to work better than round-robin, as the randomness will somewhat account for spreading loads where requests vary in response time, while round-robin can sometimes lead to overloaded nodes if there are variations in response times across the workload.
- `bestResponseTime`: The driver will route the request to the host that had the best response time for the previous transaction.
- `bestResponseTime`: The driver will route the request to the host that had the best response time for the previous transaction.
- Added configuration property `padCharsWithSpace` (defaults to `false`). If set to `true`, and a result set column has the `CHAR` type and the value does not fill the amount of characters specified in the DDL for the column, the driver will pad the remaining characters with space (for ANSI compliance).
- When `useLocalSessionState` is set to `true` and connected to a MySQL-5.0 or later server, the JDBC driver will now determine whether an actual `commit` or `rollback` statement needs to be sent to the database when `Connection.commit()` or `Connection.rollback()` is called.

This is especially helpful for high-load situations with connection pools that always call `Connection.rollback()` on connection check-in/check-out because it avoids a round-trip to the server.

- Added configuration property `useDynamicCharsetInfo`. If set to `false` (the default), the driver will use a per-connection cache of character set information queried from the server when necessary, or when set to `true`, use a built-in static mapping that is more efficient, but isn't aware of custom character sets or character sets implemented after the release of the JDBC driver.

Note

This only affects the `padCharsWithSpace` configuration property and the `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnDisplayWidth()` method.

- New configuration property, `enableQueryTimeouts` (default `true`).

When enabled, query timeouts set with `Statement.setQueryTimeout()` use a shared `java.util.Timer` instance for scheduling. Even if the timeout doesn't expire before the query is processed, there will be memory used by the `TimerTask` for the given timeout which won't be reclaimed until the time the timeout would have expired if it hadn't been cancelled by the driver. High-load environments might want to consider disabling this functionality. (this configuration property is part of the `maxPerformance` configuration bundle).

- Give better error message when "streaming" result sets, and the connection gets clobbered because of exceeding `net_write_timeout` on the server.
- `random`: The driver will pick a random host for each request. This tends to work better than round-robin, as the randomness will somewhat account for spreading loads where requests vary in response time, while round-robin can sometimes lead to overloaded nodes if there are variations in response times across the workload.
- `com.mysql.jdbc.[NonRegistering]Driver` now understands URLs of the format `jdbc:mysql:replication://`

and `jdbc:mysql:loadbalance://` which will create a `ReplicationConnection` (exactly like when using `[NonRegistering]ReplicationDriver`) and an experimental load-balanced connection designed for use with SQL nodes in a MySQL Cluster/NDB environment, respectively.

In an effort to simplify things, we're working on deprecating multiple drivers, and instead specifying different core behavior based upon JDBC URL prefixes, so watch for `[NonRegistering]ReplicationDriver` to eventually disappear, to be replaced with `com.mysql.jdbc[NonRegistering]Driver` with the new URL prefix.

- Fixed issue where a failed-over connection would let an application call `setReadOnly(false)`, when that call should be ignored until the connection is reconnected to a writable master unless `failoverReadOnly` had been set to `false`.
- Driver will now use `INSERT INTO ... VALUES (DEFAULT)` form of statement for updatable result sets for `ResultSet.insertRow()`, rather than pre-populating the insert row with values from `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` (which results in a `SHOW FULL COLUMNS` on the server for every result set). If an application requires access to the default values before `insertRow()` has been called, the JDBC URL should be configured with `populateInsertRowWithDefaultValues` set to `true`.

This fix specifically targets performance issues with ColdFusion and the fact that it seems to ask for updatable result sets no matter what the application does with them.

- More intelligent initial packet sizes for the "shared" packets are used (512 bytes, rather than 16K), and initial packets used during handshake are now sized appropriately as to not require reallocation.

Bugs fixed:

- More useful error messages are generated when the driver thinks a result set is not updatable. (Thanks to Ashley Martens for the patch). (Bug #28085)
- `Connection.getTransactionIsolation()` uses "SHOW VARIABLES LIKE" which is very inefficient on MySQL-5.0+ servers. (Bug #27655)
- Fixed issue where calling `getGeneratedKeys()` on a prepared statement after calling `execute()` didn't always return the generated keys (`executeUpdate()` worked fine however). (Bug #27655)
- `CALL /* ... */ some_proc()` doesn't work. As a side effect of this fix, you can now use `/* */` and `#` comments when preparing statements using client-side prepared statement emulation.

If the comments happen to contain parameter markers (?), they will be treated as belonging to the comment (that is, not recognized) rather than being a parameter of the statement.

Note

The statement when sent to the server will contain the comments as-is, they're not stripped during the process of preparing the `PreparedStatement` or `CallableStatement`.

(Bug #27400)

- `ResultSet.get*()` with a column index < 1 returns misleading error message. (Bug #27317)
- Using `ResultSet.get*()` with a column index less than 1 returns a misleading error message. (Bug #27317)
- Comments in DDL of stored procedures/functions confuse procedure parser, and thus metadata about them can not be created, leading to inability to retrieve said metadata, or execute procedures that have certain comments in them. (Bug #26959)
- Fast date/time parsing doesn't take into account `00:00:00` as a legal value. (Bug #26789)
- `PreparedStatement` is not closed in `BlobFromLocator.getBytes()`. (Bug #26592)
- When the configuration property `useCursorFetch` was set to `true`, sometimes server would return new, more exact metadata during the execution of the server-side prepared statement that enables this functionality, which the driver ignored (using the original metadata returned during `prepare()`), causing corrupt reading of data due to type mismatch when the actual rows were returned. (Bug #26173)
- `CallableStatements` with `OUT/INOUT` parameters that are "binary" (`BLOB`, `BIT`, `(VAR) BINARY`, `JAVA_OBJECT`) have

extra 7 bytes. (Bug #25715)

- Whitespace surrounding storage/size specifiers in stored procedure parameters declaration causes `NumberFormatException` to be thrown when calling stored procedure on JDK-1.5 or newer, as the Number classes in JDK-1.5+ are whitespace intolerant. (Bug #25624)
- Client options not sent correctly when using SSL, leading to stored procedures not being able to return results. Thanks to Don Cohen for the bug report, testcase and patch. (Bug #25545)
- `Statement.setMaxRows()` is not effective on result sets materialized from cursors. (Bug #25517)
- `BIT(> 1)` is returned as `java.lang.String` from `ResultSet.getObject()` rather than `byte[]`. (Bug #25328)

A.2.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.5 (02 March 2007)

Functionality added or changed:

- Usage Advisor will now issue warnings for result sets with large numbers of rows. You can configure the trigger value by using the `resultSetSizeThreshold` parameter, which has a default value of 100.
- The `rewriteBatchedStatements` feature can now be used with server-side prepared statements.
- **Important change:** Due to a number of issues with the use of server-side prepared statements, Connector/J 5.0.5 has disabled their use by default. The disabling of server-side prepared statements does not affect the operation of the connector in any way.

To enable server-side prepared statements you must add the following configuration property to your connector string:

```
useServerPrepStmts=true
```

The default value of this property is `false` (that is, Connector/J does not use server-side prepared statements).

- Improved speed of `datetime` parsing for ResultSets that come from plain or nonserver-side prepared statements. You can enable old implementation with `useFastDateParsing=false` as a configuration parameter.
- Usage Advisor now detects empty results sets and does not report on columns not referenced in those empty sets.
- Fixed logging of XA commands sent to server, it is now configurable using `logXaCommands` property (defaults to `false`).
- Added configuration property `localSocketAddress`, which is the host name or IP address given to explicitly configure the interface that the driver will bind the client side of the TCP/IP connection to when connecting.
- We've added a new configuration option `treatUtilDateAsTimestamp`, which is `false` by default, as (1) We already had specific behavior to treat `java.util.Date` as a `java.sql.Timestamp` because it is useful to many folks, and (2) that behavior will very likely be required for drivers JDBC-post-4.0.

Bugs fixed:

- Connection property `socketFactory` wasn't exposed using correctly named mutator/accessor, causing data source implementations that use JavaBean naming conventions to set properties to fail to set the property (and in the case of SJAS, fail silently when trying to set this parameter). (Bug #26326)
- A query execution which timed out did not always throw a `MySQLTimeoutException`. (Bug #25836)
- Storing a `java.util.Date` object in a `BLOB` column would not be serialized correctly during `setObject`. (Bug #25787)
- Timer instance used for `Statement.setQueryTimeout()` created per-connection, rather than per-VM, causing memory leak. (Bug #25514)
- `EscapeProcessor` gets confused by multiple backslashes. We now push the responsibility of syntax errors back on to the server for most escape sequences. (Bug #25399)

- `INOUT` parameters in `CallableStatements` get doubly-escaped. (Bug #25379)
- When using the `rewriteBatchedStatements` connection option with `PreparedStatement.executeBatch()` an internal memory leak would occur. (Bug #25073)
- Fixed issue where field-level for metadata from `DatabaseMetaData` when using `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` didn't have references to current connections, sometimes leading to Null Pointer Exceptions (NPEs) when introspecting them using `ResultSetMetaData`. (Bug #25073)
- `StringUtils.indexOfIgnoreCaseRespectQuotes()` isn't case-insensitive on the first character of the target. This bug also affected `rewriteBatchedStatements` functionality when prepared statements did not use uppercase for the `VALUES` clause. (Bug #25047)
- Client-side prepared statement parser gets confused by in-line comments `/*...*/` and therefore cannot rewrite batch statements or reliably detect the type of statements when they are used. (Bug #25025)
- Results sets from `UPDATE` statements that are part of multi-statement queries would cause an `SQLException` error, "Result is from UPDATE". (Bug #25009)
- Specifying `US-ASCII` as the character set in a connection to a MySQL 4.1 or newer server does not map correctly. (Bug #24840)
- Using `DatabaseMetaData.getSQLKeywords()` does not return a all of the of the reserved keywords for the current MySQL version. Current implementation returns the list of reserved words for MySQL 5.1, and does not distinguish between versions. (Bug #24794)
- Calling `Statement.cancel()` could result in a Null Pointer Exception (NPE). (Bug #24721)
- Using `setFetchSize()` breaks prepared `SHOW` and other commands. (Bug #24360)
- Calendars and timezones are now lazily instantiated when required. (Bug #24351)
- Using `DATETIME` columns would result in time shifts when `useServerPrepStmts` was true. This occurred due to different behavior when using client-side compared to server-side prepared statements and the `useJDBCCompliantTimezoneShift` option. This is now fixed if moving from server-side prepared statements to client-side prepared statements by setting `useSSPSCCompatibleTimezoneShift` to `true`, as the driver can't tell if this is a new deployment that never used server-side prepared statements, or if it is an existing deployment that is switching to client-side prepared statements from server-side prepared statements. (Bug #24344)
- Connector/J now returns a better error message when server doesn't return enough information to determine stored procedure/function parameter types. (Bug #24065)
- A connection error would occur when connecting to a MySQL server with certain character sets. Some collations/character sets reported as "unknown" (specifically `cias` variants of existing character sets), and inability to override the detected server character set. (Bug #23645)
- Inconsistency between `getSchemas` and `INFORMATION_SCHEMA`. (Bug #23304)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getSchemas()` doesn't return a `TABLE_CATALOG` column. (Bug #23303)
- When using a JDBC connection URL that is malformed, the `NonRegisteringDriver.getPropertyInfo` method will throw a Null Pointer Exception (NPE). (Bug #22628)
- Some exceptions thrown out of `StandardSocketFactory` were needlessly wrapped, obscuring their true cause, especially when using socket timeouts. (Bug #21480)
- When using a server-side prepared statement the driver would send timestamps to the server using nanoseconds instead of milliseconds. (Bug #21438)
- When using server-side prepared statements and timestamp columns, value would be incorrectly populated (with nanoseconds, not microseconds). (Bug #21438)
- `ParameterMetaData` throws `NullPointerException` when prepared SQL has a syntax error. Added `generateSimpleParameterMetadata` configuration property, which when set to `true` will generate metadata reflecting `VARCHAR` for every parameter (the default is `false`, which will cause an exception to be thrown if no parameter metadata for the statement is actually available). (Bug #21267)

- Fixed an issue where `XADataSources` couldn't be bound into JNDI, as the `DataSourceFactory` didn't know how to create instances of them.

Other changes:

- Avoid static synchronized code in JVM class libraries for dealing with default timezones.
- Performance enhancement of initial character set configuration, driver will only send commands required to configure connection character set session variables if the current values on the server do not match what is required.
- Re-worked stored procedure parameter parser to be more robust. Driver no longer requires `BEGIN` in stored procedure definition, but does have requirement that if a stored function begins with a label directly after the "returns" clause, that the label is not a quoted identifier.
- Throw exceptions encountered during timeout to thread calling `Statement.execute*()`, rather than `RuntimeException`.
- Changed cached result set metadata (when using `cacheResultSetMetadata=true`) to be cached per-connection rather than per-statement as previously implemented.
- Reverted back to internal character conversion routines for single-byte character sets, as the ones internal to the JVM are using much more CPU time than our internal implementation.
- When extracting foreign key information from `SHOW CREATE TABLE` in `DatabaseMetaData`, ignore exceptions relating to tables being missing (which could happen for cross-reference or imported-key requests, as the list of tables is generated first, then iterated).
- Fixed some Null Pointer Exceptions (NPEs) when cached metadata was used with `UpdatableResultSets`.
- Take `localSocketAddress` property into account when creating instances of `CommunicationsException` when the underlying exception is a `java.net.BindException`, so that a friendlier error message is given with a little internal diagnostics.
- Fixed cases where `ServerPreparedStatements` weren't using cached metadata when `cacheResultSetMetadata=true` was used.
- Use a `java.util.TreeMap` to map column names to ordinal indexes for `ResultSet.findColumn()` instead of a `HashMap`. This enables us to have case-insensitive lookups (required by the JDBC specification) without resorting to the many transient object instances needed to support this requirement with a normal `HashMap` with either case-adjusted keys, or case-insensitive keys. (In the worst case scenario for lookups of a 1000 column result set, `TreeMaps` are about half as fast wall-clock time as a `HashMap`, however in normal applications their use gives many orders of magnitude reduction in transient object instance creation which pays off later for CPU usage in garbage collection).
- When using cached metadata, skip field-level metadata packets coming from the server, rather than reading them and discarding them without creating `com.mysql.jdbc.Field` instances.

A.2.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.4 (20 October 2006)

Bugs fixed:

- `DBMD.getColumns()` does not return expected `COLUMN_SIZE` for the SET type, now returns length of largest possible set disregarding whitespace or the "," delimiters to be consistent with the ODBC driver. (Bug #22613)
- Added new `_ci` collations to `CharsetMapping` - `utf8_unicode_ci` not working. (Bug #22456)
- Driver was using milliseconds for `Statement.setQueryTimeout()` when specification says argument is to be in seconds. (Bug #22359)
- Workaround for server crash when calling stored procedures using a server-side prepared statement (driver now detects prepared(stored procedure) and substitutes client-side prepared statement). (Bug #22297)
- Driver issues truncation on write exception when it shouldn't (due to sending big decimal incorrectly to server with server-side prepared statement). (Bug #22290)
- Newlines causing whitespace to span confuse procedure parser when getting parameter metadata for stored procedures. (Bug

#22024)

- When using `information_schema` for metadata, `COLUMN_SIZE` for `getColumns()` is not clamped to range of `java.lang.Integer` as is the case when not using `information_schema`, thus leading to a truncation exception that isn't present when not using `information_schema`. (Bug #21544)
- Column names don't match metadata in cases where server doesn't return original column names (column functions) thus breaking compatibility with applications that expect 1-to-1 mappings between `findColumn()` and `rsmd.getColumnname()`, usually manifests itself as "Can't find column (" exceptions. (Bug #21379)
- Driver now sends numeric 1 or 0 for client-prepared statement `setBoolean()` calls instead of '1' or '0'.
- Fixed configuration property `jdbcCompliantTruncation` was not being used for reads of result set values.
- `DatabaseMetaData` correctly reports `true` for `supportsCatalog*()` methods.
- Driver now supports `{call sp}` (without "(" if procedure has no arguments).

A.2.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.3 (26 July 2006 beta)

Functionality added or changed:

- Added configuration option `noAccessToProcedureBodies` which will cause the driver to create basic parameter metadata for `CallableStatements` when the user does not have access to procedure bodies using `SHOW CREATE PROCEDURE` or selecting from `mysql.proc` instead of throwing an exception. The default value for this option is `false`

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `Statement.cancel()` causes `NullPointerException` if underlying connection has been closed due to server failure. (Bug #20650)
- If the connection to the server has been closed due to a server failure, then the cleanup process will call `Statement.cancel()`, triggering a `NullPointerException`, even though there is no active connection. (Bug #20650)

A.2.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.2 (11 July 2006)

Bugs fixed:

- `MysqlXaConnection.recover(int flags)` now permits combinations of `XAResource.TMSTARTRSCAN` and `TMENDRSCAN`. To simulate the "scanning" nature of the interface, we return all prepared XIDs for `TMSTARTRSCAN`, and no new XIDs for calls with `TMNOFLAGS`, or `TMENDRSCAN` when not in combination with `TMSTARTRSCAN`. This change was made for API compliance, as well as integration with IBM WebSphere's transaction manager. (Bug #20242)
- Fixed `MysqlValidConnectionChecker` for JBoss doesn't work with `MySQLXADataSources`. (Bug #20242)
- Added connection/datasource property `pinGlobalTxToPhysicalConnection` (defaults to `false`). When set to `true`, when using `XAConnections`, the driver ensures that operations on a given XID are always routed to the same physical connection. This enables the `XAConnection` to support `XA START ... JOIN` after `XA END` has been called, and is also a workaround for transaction managers that don't maintain thread affinity for a global transaction (most either always maintain thread affinity, or have it as a configuration option). (Bug #20242)
- Better caching of character set converters (per-connection) to remove a bottleneck for multibyte character sets. (Bug #20242)
- Fixed `ConnectionProperties` (and thus some subclasses) are not serializable, even though some J2EE containers expect them to be. (Bug #19169)
- Fixed driver fails on non-ASCII platforms. The driver was assuming that the platform character set would be a superset of MySQL's `latin1` when doing the handshake for authentication, and when reading error messages. We now use `Cp1252` for all strings sent to the server during the handshake phase, and a hard-coded mapping of the `language` system variable to the character set that is used

for error messages. (Bug #18086)

- Fixed can't use `XAConnection` for local transactions when no global transaction is in progress. (Bug #17401)

A.2.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.1 (Not Released)

Not released due to a packaging error

This section has no changelog entries.

A.2.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 5.0.0 (22 December 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Added support for Connector/MXJ integration using url subprotocol `jdbc:mysql:mxj://...` (Bug #14729)
- Idle timeouts cause `XAConnections` to whine about rolling themselves back. (Bug #14729)
- When fix for Bug#14562 was merged from 3.1.12, added functionality for `CallableStatement`'s parameter metadata to return correct information for `.getParameterClassName()`. (Bug #14729)
- Added service-provider entry to `META-INF/services/java.sql.Driver` for JDBC-4.0 support. (Bug #14729)
- Fuller synchronization of `Connection` to avoid deadlocks when using multithreaded frameworks that multithread a single connection (usually not recommended, but the JDBC spec permits it anyways), part of fix to Bug#14972). (Bug #14729)
- Moved all `SQLException` constructor usage to a factory in `SQLException` (ground-work for JDBC-4.0 `SQLState`-based exception classes). (Bug #14729)
- Removed Java5-specific calls to `BigDecimal` constructor (when result set value is `'', (int)0` was being used as an argument indirectly using method return value. This signature doesn't exist prior to Java5.) (Bug #14729)
- Implementation of `Statement.cancel()` and `Statement.setQueryTimeout()`. Both require MySQL-5.0.0 or newer server, require a separate connection to issue the `KILL QUERY` statement, and in the case of `setQueryTimeout()` creates an additional thread to handle the timeout functionality.

Note: Failures to cancel the statement for `setQueryTimeout()` may manifest themselves as `RuntimeExceptions` rather than failing silently, as there is currently no way to unblock the thread that is executing the query being cancelled due to timeout expiration and have it throw the exception instead. (Bug #14729)

- Return "[VAR]BINARY" for `RSMD.getColumnTypeName()` when that is actually the type, and it can be distinguished (MySQL-4.1 and newer). (Bug #14729)
- Attempt detection of the MySQL type `BINARY` (it is an alias, so this isn't always reliable), and use the `java.sql.Types.BINARY` type mapping for it.
- Added unit tests for `XADataSource`, as well as friendlier exceptions for XA failures compared to the "stock" `XAException` (which has no messages).
- If the connection `useTimezone` is set to `true`, then also respect time zone conversions in escape-processed string literals (for example, `"{ts ...}"` and `"{t ...}"`).
- Do not permit `.setAutoCommit(true)`, or `.commit()` or `.rollback()` on an XA-managed connection as per the JDBC specification.
- `XADataSource` implemented (ported from 3.2 branch which won't be released as a product). Use `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlXADataSource` as your datasource class name in your application server to utilize XA transactions in MySQL-5.0.10 and newer.
- Moved `-bin-g.jar` file into separate `debug` subdirectory to avoid confusion.
- Return original column name for `RSMD.getColumnNames()` if the column was aliased, alias name for `.getColumnLabel()` (if aliased), and original table name for `.getTableName()`. Note this only works for MySQL-4.1 and newer, as older servers

don't make this information available to clients.

- Setting `useJDBCCompliantTimezoneShift=true` (it is not the default) causes the driver to use GMT for *all* `TIMESTAMP/DATETIME` time zones, and the current VM time zone for any other type that refers to time zones. This feature can not be used when `useTimezone=true` to convert between server and client time zones.
- `PreparedStatement.setString()` didn't work correctly when `sql_mode` on server contained `NO_BACKSLASH_ESCAPES` and no characters that needed escaping were present in the string.
- Add one level of indirection of internal representation of `CallableStatement` parameter metadata to avoid class not found issues on JDK-1.3 for `ParameterMetadata` interface (which doesn't exist prior to JDBC-3.0).

A.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.x

A.3.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.15 (Not yet released)

Important change: Due to a number of issues with the use of server-side prepared statements, Connector/J 5.0.5 has disabled their use by default. The disabling of server-side prepared statements does not affect the operation of the connector in any way.

To enable server-side prepared statements you must add the following configuration property to your connector string:

```
useServerPrepStmts=true
```

The default value of this property is `false` (that is, Connector/J does not use server-side prepared statements).

Bugs fixed:

- Specifying `US-ASCII` as the character set in a connection to a MySQL 4.1 or newer server does not map correctly. (Bug #24840)

A.3.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.14 (19 October 2006)

Bugs fixed:

- Check and store value for `continueBatchOnError` property in constructor of `Statements`, rather than when executing batches, so that `Connections` closed out from underneath statements don't cause `NullPointerExceptions` when it is required to check this property. (Bug #22290)
- Fixed BUG#18258 - `DatabaseMetaData.getTables()`, `columns()` with bad catalog parameter threw exception rather than return empty result set (as required by spec). (Bug #22290)
- Driver now sends numeric 1 or 0 for client-prepared statement `setBoolean()` calls instead of '1' or '0'. (Bug #22290)
- Fixed bug where driver would not advance to next host if `roundRobinLoadBalance=true` and the last host in the list is down. (Bug #22290)
- Driver issues truncation on write exception when it shouldn't (due to sending big decimal incorrectly to server with server-side prepared statement). (Bug #22290)
- Fixed bug when calling stored functions, where parameters weren't numbered correctly (first parameter is now the return value, subsequent parameters if specified start at index "2"). (Bug #22290)
- Removed logger autodetection altogether, must now specify logger explicitly if you want to use a logger other than one that logs to `STDERR`. (Bug #21207)
- `DDriver` throws `NPE` when tracing prepared statements that have been closed (in `asSQL()`). (Bug #21207)
- `ResultSet.getSomeInteger()` doesn't work for `BIT(>1)`. (Bug #21062)
- Escape of quotation marks in client-side prepared statements parsing not respected. Patch covers more than bug report, including `NO_BACKSLASH_ESCAPES` being set, and stacked quote characters forms of escaping (that is, " or ""). (Bug #20888)

- Fixed can't pool server-side prepared statements, exception raised when re-using them. (Bug #20687)
- Fixed Updatable result set that contains a BIT column fails when server-side prepared statements are used. (Bug #20485)
- Fixed updatable result set throws ClassCastException when there is row data and moveToInsertRow() is called. (Bug #20479)
- Fixed ResultSet.getShort() for UNSIGNED TINYINT returns incorrect values when using server-side prepared statements. (Bug #20306)
- ReplicationDriver does not always round-robin load balance depending on URL used for slaves list. (Bug #19993)
- Fixed calling toString() on ResultSetMetaData for driver-generated (that is, from DatabaseMetaData method calls, or from getGeneratedKeys()) result sets would raise a NullPointerException. (Bug #19993)
- Connection fails to localhost when using timeout and IPv6 is configured. (Bug #19726)
- ResultSet.getFloatFromString() can't retrieve values near Float.MIN/MAX_VALUE. (Bug #18880)
- Fixed memory leak with profileSQL=true. (Bug #16987)
- Fixed NullPointerException in MysqlDataSourceFactory due to Reference containing RefAddr with null content. (Bug #16791)

A.3.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.13 (26 May 2006)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `PreparedStatement.setObject(int, Object, int)` doesn't respect scale of BigDecimals. (Bug #19615)
- Fixed `ResultSet.wasNull()` returns incorrect value when extracting native string from server-side prepared statement generated result set. (Bug #19282)
- Fixed invalid classname returned for `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()` for `BIGINT` type. (Bug #19282)
- Fixed case where driver wasn't reading server status correctly when fetching server-side prepared statement rows, which in some cases could cause warning counts to be off, or multiple result sets to not be read off the wire. (Bug #19282)
- Fixed data truncation and `getWarnings()` only returns last warning in set. (Bug #18740)
- Fixed aliased column names where length of name > 251 are corrupted. (Bug #18554)
- Improved performance of retrieving `BigDecimal`, `Time`, `Timestamp` and `Date` values from server-side prepared statements by creating fewer short-lived instances of `Strings` when the native type is not an exact match for the requested type. (Bug #18496)
- Added performance feature, re-writing of batched executes for `Statement.executeBatch()` (for all DML statements) and `PreparedStatement.executeBatch()` (for INSERTs with VALUE clauses only). Enable by using "rewriteBatchedStatements=true" in your JDBC URL. (Bug #18041)
- Fixed issue where server-side prepared statements don't cause truncation exceptions to be thrown when truncation happens. (Bug #18041)
- Fixed `CallableStatement.registerOutParameter()` not working when some parameters pre-populated. Still waiting for feedback from JDBC experts group to determine what correct parameter count from `getMetaData()` should be, however. (Bug #17898)
- Fixed calling `clearParameters()` on a closed prepared statement causes NPE. (Bug #17587)
- Map "latin1" on MySQL server to CP1252 for MySQL > 4.1.0. (Bug #17587)
- Added additional accessor and mutator methods on ConnectionProperties so that DataSource users can use same naming as regular URL properties. (Bug #17587)
- Fixed `ResultSet.wasNull()` not always reset correctly for booleans when done using conversion for server-side prepared statements. (Bug #17450)

- Fixed `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` throws `NullPointerException` when no query has been processed. (Bug #17099)
- Fixed updatable result set doesn't return `AUTO_INCREMENT` values for `insertRow()` when multiple column primary keys are used. (the driver was checking for the existence of single-column primary keys and an autoincrement value > 0 instead of a straightforward `isAutoIncrement()` check). (Bug #16841)
- `DBMD.getColumns()` returns wrong type for `BIT`. (Bug #15854)
- `lib-nodist` directory missing from package breaks out-of-box build. (Bug #15676)
- Fixed issue with `ReplicationConnection` incorrectly copying state, doesn't transfer connection context correctly when transitioning between the same read-only states. (Bug #15570)
- No "dos" character set in MySQL > 4.1.0. (Bug #15544)
- `INOUT` parameter does not store `IN` value. (Bug #15464)
- `PreparedStatement.setObject()` serializes `BigInteger` as object, rather than sending as numeric value (and is thus not complementary to `getObject()` on an `UNSIGNED LONG` type). (Bug #15383)
- Fixed issue where driver was unable to initialize character set mapping tables. Removed reliance on `.properties` files to hold this information, as it turns out to be too problematic to code around class loader hierarchies that change depending on how an application is deployed. Moved information back into the `CharsetMapping` class. (Bug #14938)
- Exception thrown for new decimal type when using updatable result sets. (Bug #14609)
- Driver now aware of fix for `BIT` type metadata that went into MySQL-5.0.21 for server not reporting length consistently. (Bug #13601)
- Added support for Apache Commons logging, use "com.mysql.jdbc.log.CommonsLogger" as the value for the "logger" configuration property. (Bug #13469)
- Fixed driver trying to call methods that don't exist on older and newer versions of Log4j. The fix is not trying to auto-detect presence of log4j, too many different incompatible versions out there in the wild to do this reliably.

If you relied on autodetection before, you will need to add "logger=com.mysql.jdbc.log.Log4JLogger" to your JDBC URL to enable Log4J usage, or alternatively use the new "CommonsLogger" class to take care of this. (Bug #13469)
- LogFactory now prepends `com.mysql.jdbc.log` to the log class name if it cannot be found as specified. This enables you to use "short names" for the built-in log factories, for example, `logger=CommonsLogger` instead of `logger=com.mysql.jdbc.log.CommonsLogger`. (Bug #13469)
- `ResultSet.getShort()` for `UNSIGNED TINYINT` returned wrong values. (Bug #11874)

A.3.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.12 (30 November 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Process escape tokens in `Connection.prepareStatement(...)`. You can disable this behavior by setting the JDBC URL configuration property `processEscapeCodesForPrepStmts` to `false`. (Bug #15141)
- Usage advisor complains about unreferenced columns, even though they've been referenced. (Bug #15065)
- Driver incorrectly closes streams passed as arguments to `PreparedStatements`. Reverts to legacy behavior by setting the JDBC configuration property `autoClosePstmtStreams` to `true` (also included in the 3-0-Compat configuration "bundle"). (Bug #15024)
- Deadlock while closing server-side prepared statements from multiple threads sharing one connection. (Bug #14972)
- Unable to initialize character set mapping tables (due to J2EE classloader differences). (Bug #14938)
- Escape processor replaces quote character in quoted string with string delimiter. (Bug #14909)

- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` doesn't return `TABLE_NAME` correctly. (Bug #14815)
- `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false` (Bug #14562)
- `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true` (Bug #14562)
- `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false` (Bug #14562)
- `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true` (Bug #14562)
- If `lower_case_table_names=0` (on server):
 - `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesUpperCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`(Bug #14562)
- `storesUpperCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false` (Bug #14562)
- `storesUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true` (Bug #14562)
- If `lower_case_table_names=1` (on server):
 - `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesUpperCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`(Bug #14562)
- `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true` (Bug #14562)
- Fixed `DatabaseMetaData.stores*Identifiers()`:
 - If `lower_case_table_names=0` (on server):
 - `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - `storesUpperCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
 - `storesUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`
 - If `lower_case_table_names=1` (on server):
 - `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true`

- `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`
- `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
- `storesMixedCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false`
- `storesUpperCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false`
- `storesUpperCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `true`

(Bug #14562)

- `storesMixedCaseIdentifiers()` returns `true` (Bug #14562)
- `storesLowerCaseQuotedIdentifiers()` returns `false` (Bug #14562)
- Java type conversion may be incorrect for `MEDIUMINT`. (Bug #14562)
- `storesLowerCaseIdentifiers()` returns `false` (Bug #14562)
- Added configuration property `useGmtMillisForDatetimes` which when set to `true` causes `ResultSet.getDate()`, `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` to return correct millis-since GMT when `ResultSet.getTime()` is called on the return value (currently default is `false` for legacy behavior). (Bug #14562)
- Extraneous sleep on `autoReconnect`. (Bug #13775)
- Reconnect during middle of `executeBatch()` should not occur if `autoReconnect` is enabled. (Bug #13255)
- `maxQuerySizeToLog` is not respected. Added logging of bound values for `execute()` phase of server-side prepared statements when `profileSQL=true` as well. (Bug #13048)
- OpenOffice expects `DBMD.supportsIntegrityEnhancementFacility()` to return `true` if foreign keys are supported by the datasource, even though this method also covers support for check constraints, which MySQL *doesn't* have. Setting the configuration property `overrideSupportsIntegrityEnhancementFacility` to `true` causes the driver to return `true` for this method. (Bug #12975)
- Added `com.mysql.jdbc.testsuite.url.default` system property to set default JDBC url for testsuite (to speed up bug resolution when I'm working in Eclipse). (Bug #12975)
- `logSlowQueries` should give better info. (Bug #12230)
- Don't increase timeout for failover/reconnect. (Bug #6577)
- Fixed client-side prepared statement bug with embedded `?` characters inside quoted identifiers (it was recognized as a placeholder, when it was not).
- Do not permit `executeBatch()` for `CallableStatements` with registered `OUT/INOUT` parameters (JDBC compliance).
- Fall back to platform-encoding for `URLDecoder.decode()` when parsing driver URL properties if the platform doesn't have a two-argument version of this method.

A.3.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.11 (07 October 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- The configuration property `sessionVariables` now permits you to specify variables that start with the `@` sign. (Bug #13453)
- URL configuration parameters do not permit `&` or `=` in their values. The JDBC driver now parses configuration parameters as if they are encoded using the application/x-www-form-urlencoded format as specified by `java.net.URLDecoder` (<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/api/java/net/URLDecoder.html>).

If the `%` character is present in a configuration property, it must now be represented as `%25`, which is the encoded form of `%`

when using application/x-www-form-urlencoded encoding. (Bug #13453)

- Workaround for Bug#13374: `ResultSet.getStatement()` on closed result set returns `NULL` (as per JDBC 4.0 spec, but not backward-compatible). Set the connection property `retainStatementAfterResultSetClose` to `true` to be able to retrieve a `ResultSet`'s statement after the `ResultSet` has been closed using `.getStatement()` (the default is `false`, to be JDBC-compliant and to reduce the chance that code using JDBC leaks `Statement` instances). (Bug #13277)
- `ResultSetMetaData` from `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` caused a `NullPointerException` to be thrown whenever a method that required a connection reference was called. (Bug #13277)
- Backport of `VAR[BINARY|CHAR] [BINARY]` types detection from 5.0 branch. (Bug #13277)
- Fixed `NullPointerException` when converting `catalog` parameter in many `DatabaseMetaDataMethods` to `byte[]`s (for the result set) when the parameter is `null`. (`null` is not technically permitted by the JDBC specification, but we have historically permitted it). (Bug #13277)
- Backport of `Field` class, `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()`, and `ResultSet.getObject(int)` changes from 5.0 branch to fix behavior surrounding `VARCHAR BINARY/VARBINARY` and related types. (Bug #13277)
- Read response in `MySQLIO.sendFileToServer()`, even if the local file can't be opened, otherwise next query issued will fail, because it is reading the response to the empty `LOAD DATA INFILE` packet sent to the server. (Bug #13277)
- When `gatherPerfMetrics` is enabled for servers older than 4.1.0, a `NullPointerException` is thrown from the constructor of `ResultSet` if the query doesn't use any tables. (Bug #13043)
- `java.sql.Types.OTHER` returned for `BINARY` and `VARBINARY` columns when using `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()`. (Bug #12970)
- `ServerPreparedStatement.getBinding()` now checks if the statement is closed before attempting to reference the list of parameter bindings, to avoid throwing a `NullPointerException`. (Bug #12970)
- Tokenizer for `=` in URL properties was causing `sessionVariables=...` to be parameterized incorrectly. (Bug #12753)
- `cp1251` incorrectly mapped to `win1251` for servers newer than 4.0.x. (Bug #12752)
- `getExportedKeys()` (Bug #12541)
- Specifying a catalog works as stated in the API docs. (Bug #12541)
- Specifying `NULL` means that catalog will not be used to filter the results (thus all databases will be searched), unless you've set `nullCatalogMeansCurrent=true` in your JDBC URL properties. (Bug #12541)
- `getIndexInfo()` (Bug #12541)
- `getProcedures()` (and thus indirectly `getProcedureColumns()`) (Bug #12541)
- `getImportedKeys()` (Bug #12541)
- Specifying `" "` means "current" catalog, even though this isn't quite JDBC spec compliant, it is there for legacy users. (Bug #12541)
- `getCrossReference()` (Bug #12541)
- Added `Connection.isMasterConnection()` for clients to be able to determine if a multi-host master/slave connection is connected to the first host in the list. (Bug #12541)
- `getColumns()` (Bug #12541)
- Handling of catalog argument in `DatabaseMetaData.getIndexInfo()`, which also means changes to the following methods in `DatabaseMetaData`:
 - `getBestRowIdentifier()`
 - `getColumns()`
 - `getCrossReference()`

- `getExportedKeys()`
- `getImportedKeys()`
- `getIndexInfo()`
- `getPrimaryKeys()`
- `getProcedures()` (and thus indirectly `getProcedureColumns()`)
- `getTables()`

The `catalog` argument in all of these methods now behaves in the following way:

- Specifying `NULL` means that catalog will not be used to filter the results (thus all databases will be searched), unless you've set `nullCatalogMeansCurrent=true` in your JDBC URL properties.
- Specifying " " means "current" catalog, even though this isn't quite JDBC spec compliant, it is there for legacy users.
- Specifying a catalog works as stated in the API docs.
- Made `Connection.clientPrepare()` available from "wrapped" connections in the `jdbc2.optional` package (connections built by `ConnectionPoolDataSource` instances).

(Bug #12541)

- `getBestRowIdentifier()` (Bug #12541)
- Made `Connection.clientPrepare()` available from "wrapped" connections in the `jdbc2.optional` package (connections built by `ConnectionPoolDataSource` instances). (Bug #12541)
- `getTables()` (Bug #12541)
- `getPrimaryKeys()` (Bug #12541)
- `Connection.prepareCall()` is database name case-sensitive (on Windows systems). (Bug #12417)
- `explainSlowQueries` hangs with server-side prepared statements. (Bug #12229)
- Properties shared between master and slave with replication connection. (Bug #12218)
- Geometry types not handled with server-side prepared statements. (Bug #12104)
- `maxPerformance.properties` mis-spells "elideSetAutoCommits". (Bug #11976)
- `ReplicationConnection` won't switch to slave, throws "Catalog can't be null" exception. (Bug #11879)
- `Pstmt.setObject(..., Types.BOOLEAN)` throws exception. (Bug #11798)
- Escape tokenizer doesn't respect stacked single quotation marks for escapes. (Bug #11797)
- `GEOMETRY` type not recognized when using server-side prepared statements. (Bug #11797)
- Foreign key information that is quoted is parsed incorrectly when `DatabaseMetaData` methods use that information. (Bug #11781)
- The `sendBlobChunkSize` property is now clamped to `max_allowed_packet` with consideration of stream buffer size and packet headers to avoid `PacketTooBigExceptions` when `max_allowed_packet` is similar in size to the default `sendBlobChunkSize` which is 1M. (Bug #11781)
- `CallableStatement.clearParameters()` now clears resources associated with `INOUT/OUTPUT` parameters as well as `INPUT` parameters. (Bug #11781)
- Fixed regression caused by fix for Bug#11552 that caused driver to return incorrect values for unsigned integers when those integers were within the range of the positive signed type. (Bug #11663)

- Moved source code to Subversion repository. (Bug #11663)
- Incorrect generation of testcase scripts for server-side prepared statements. (Bug #11663)
- Fixed statements generated for testcases missing `;` for “plain” statements. (Bug #11629)
- Spurious `!` on console when character encoding is `utf8`. (Bug #11629)
- `StringUtils.getBytes()` doesn't work when using multi-byte character encodings and a length in *characters* is specified. (Bug #11614)
- `DBMD.storesLower/Mixed/UpperIdentifiers()` reports incorrect values for servers deployed on Windows. (Bug #11575)
- Reworked `Field` class, `*Buffer`, and `MysqlIO` to be aware of field lengths $> Integer.MAX_VALUE$. (Bug #11498)
- Escape processor didn't honor strings demarcated with double quotation marks. (Bug #11498)
- Updated `DBMD.supportsCorrelatedQueries()` to return `true` for versions > 4.1 , `supportsGroupByUnrelated()` to return `true` and `getResultSetHoldability()` to return `HOLD_CURSORS_OVER_COMMIT`. (Bug #11498)
- Lifted restriction of changing streaming parameters with server-side prepared statements. As long as *all* streaming parameters were set before execution, `.clearParameters()` does not have to be called. (due to limitation of client/server protocol, prepared statements can not reset *individual* stream data on the server side). (Bug #11498)
- `ResultSet.moveToCurrentRow()` fails to work when preceded by a call to `ResultSet.moveToInsertRow()`. (Bug #11190)
- `VARBINARY` data corrupted when using server-side prepared statements and `.setBytes()`. (Bug #11115)
- `Statement.getWarnings()` fails with NPE if statement has been closed. (Bug #10630)
- Only get `char[]` from SQL in `PreparedStatement.ParseInfo()` when needed. (Bug #10630)

A.3.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.10 (23 June 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Initial implementation of `ParameterMetadata` for `PreparedStatement.getParameterMetadata()`. Only works fully for `CallableStatements`, as current server-side prepared statements return every parameter as a `VARCHAR` type.
- Fixed connecting without a database specified raised an exception in `MysqlIO.changeDatabaseTo()`.

A.3.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.9 (22 June 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Production package doesn't include JBoss integration classes. (Bug #11411)
- Removed nonsensical “costly type conversion” warnings when using usage advisor. (Bug #11411)
- Fixed `PreparedStatement.setClob()` not accepting `null` as a parameter. (Bug #11360)
- Connector/J dumping query into `SQLException` twice. (Bug #11360)
- `autoReconnect` ping causes exception on connection startup. (Bug #11259)
- `Connection.setCatalog()` is now aware of the `useLocalSessionState` configuration property, which when set to `true` will prevent the driver from sending `USE . . .` to the server if the requested catalog is the same as the current catalog. (Bug #11115)
- `3-0-Compat`: Compatibility with Connector/J 3.0.x functionality (Bug #11115)

- `maxPerformance`: Maximum performance without being reckless (Bug #11115)
- `solarisMaxPerformance`: Maximum performance for Solaris, avoids syscalls where it can (Bug #11115)
- Added `maintainTimeStats` configuration property (defaults to `true`), which tells the driver whether or not to keep track of the last query time and the last successful packet sent to the server's time. If set to `false`, removes two syscalls per query. (Bug #11115)
- `VARBINARY` data corrupted when using server-side prepared statements and `ResultSet.getBytes()`. (Bug #11115)
- Added the following configuration bundles, use one or many using the `useConfigs` configuration property:
 - `maxPerformance`: Maximum performance without being reckless
 - `solarisMaxPerformance`: Maximum performance for Solaris, avoids syscalls where it can
 - `3-0-Compat`: Compatibility with Connector/J 3.0.x functionality(Bug #11115)
- Try to handle `OutOfMemoryErrors` more gracefully. Although not much can be done, they will in most cases close the connection they happened on so that further operations don't run into a connection in some unknown state. When an OOM has happened, any further operations on the connection will fail with a "Connection closed" exception that will also list the OOM exception as the reason for the implicit connection close event. (Bug #10850)
- Setting `cachePrepStmts=true` now causes the `Connection` to also cache the check the driver performs to determine if a prepared statement can be server-side or not, as well as caches server-side prepared statements for the lifetime of a connection. As before, the `prepStmtCacheSize` parameter controls the size of these caches. (Bug #10850)
- Don't send `COM_RESET_STMT` for each execution of a server-side prepared statement if it isn't required. (Bug #10850)
- 0-length streams not sent to server when using server-side prepared statements. (Bug #10850)
- Driver detects if you're running MySQL-5.0.7 or later, and does not scan for `LIMIT ?[, ?]` in statements being prepared, as the server supports those types of queries now. (Bug #10850)
- Reorganized directory layout. Sources now are in `src` folder. Don't pollute parent directory when building, now output goes to `./build`, distribution goes to `./dist`. (Bug #10496)
- Added support/bug hunting feature that generates `.sql` test scripts to `STDERR` when `autoGenerateTestcaseScript` is set to `true`. (Bug #10496)
- `SQLException` is thrown when using property `characterSetResults` with `cp932` or `eucjms`. (Bug #10496)
- The data type returned for `TINYINT(1)` columns when `tinyIntIsBit=true` (the default) can be switched between `Types.BOOLEAN` and `Types.BIT` using the new configuration property `transformedBitIsBoolean`, which defaults to `false`. If set to `false` (the default), `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` and `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnType()` will return `Types.BOOLEAN` for `TINYINT(1)` columns. If `true`, `Types.BOOLEAN` will be returned instead. Regardless of this configuration property, if `tinyIntIsBit` is enabled, columns with the type `TINYINT(1)` will be returned as `java.lang.Boolean` instances from `ResultSet.getObject(...)`, and `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()` will return `java.lang.Boolean`. (Bug #10485)
- `SQLException` thrown when retrieving `YEAR(2)` with `ResultSet.getString()`. The driver will now always treat `YEAR` types as `java.sql.Dates` and return the correct values for `getString()`. Alternatively, the `yearIsDateType` connection property can be set to `false` and the values will be treated as `SHORTs`. (Bug #10485)
- Driver doesn't support `{?=CALL(...)}` for calling stored functions. This involved adding support for function retrieval to `DatabaseMetaData.getProcedures()` and `getProcedureColumns()` as well. (Bug #10310)
- Unsigned `SMALLINT` treated as signed for `ResultSet.getInt()`, fixed all cases for `UNSIGNED` integer values and server-side prepared statements, as well as `ResultSet.getObject()` for `UNSIGNED TINYINT`. (Bug #10156)
- Made `ServerPreparedStatement.asSql()` work correctly so auto-explain functionality would work with server-side prepared statements. (Bug #10155)
- Double quotation marks not recognized when parsing client-side prepared statements. (Bug #10155)

- Made JDBC2-compliant wrappers public to enable access to vendor extensions. (Bug #10155)
- `DatabaseMetaData.supportsMultipleOpenResults()` now returns `true`. The driver has supported this for some time, DBMD just missed that fact. (Bug #10155)
- Cleaned up logging of profiler events, moved code to dump a profiler event as a string to `com.mysql.jdbc.log.LogUtils` so that third parties can use it. (Bug #10155)
- Made `enableStreamingResults()` visible on `com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.StatementWrapper`. (Bug #10155)
- Actually write manifest file to correct place so it ends up in the binary jar file. (Bug #10144)
- Added `createDatabaseIfNotExist` property (default is `false`), which will cause the driver to ask the server to create the database specified in the URL if it doesn't exist. You must have the appropriate privileges for database creation for this to work. (Bug #10144)
- Memory leak in `ServerPreparedStatement` if `serverPrepare()` fails. (Bug #10144)
- `com.mysql.jdbc.PreparedStatement.ParseInfo` does unnecessary call to `toCharArray()`. (Bug #9064)
- Driver now correctly uses CP932 if available on the server for Windows-31J, CP932 and MS932 java encoding names, otherwise it resorts to SJIS, which is only a close approximation. Currently only MySQL-5.0.3 and newer (and MySQL-4.1.12 or .13, depending on when the character set gets backported) can reliably support any variant of CP932.
- Overhaul of character set configuration, everything now lives in a properties file.

A.3.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.8 (14 April 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Should accept `null` for catalog (meaning use current) in DBMD methods, even though it is not JDBC-compliant for legacy's sake. Disable by setting connection property `nullCatalogMeansCurrent` to `false` (which will be the default value in C/J 3.2.x). (Bug #9917)
- Fixed driver not returning `true` for `-1` when `ResultSet.getBoolean()` was called on result sets returned from server-side prepared statements. (Bug #9778)
- Added a `Manifest.MF` file with implementation information to the `.jar` file. (Bug #9778)
- More tests in `Field.isOpaqueBinary()` to distinguish opaque binary (that is, fields with type `CHAR(n)` and `CHARACTER SET BINARY`) from output of various scalar and aggregate functions that return strings. (Bug #9778)
- `DBMD.getTables()` shouldn't return tables if views are asked for, even if the database version doesn't support views. (Bug #9778)
- Should accept `null` for name patterns in DBMD (meaning "%"), even though it isn't JDBC compliant, for legacy's sake. Disable by setting connection property `nullNamePatternMatchesAll` to `false` (which will be the default value in C/J 3.2.x). (Bug #9769)
- The performance metrics feature now gathers information about number of tables referenced in a SELECT. (Bug #9704)
- The logging system is now automatically configured. If the value has been set by the user, using the URL property `logger` or the system property `com.mysql.jdbc.logger`, then use that, otherwise, autodetect it using the following steps:
 1. Log4j, if it is available,
 2. Then JDK1.4 logging,
 3. Then fallback to our `STDERR` logging.(Bug #9704)
- `Statement.getMoreResults()` could throw NPE when existing result set was `.close()`d. (Bug #9704)

- Stored procedures with `DECIMAL` parameters with storage specifications that contained “,” in them would fail. (Bug #9682)
- `PreparedStatement.setObject(int, Object, int type, int scale)` now uses scale value for `BigDecimal` instances. (Bug #9682)
- Added support for the c3p0 connection pool's (<http://c3p0.sf.net/>) validation/connection checker interface which uses the lightweight `COM_PING` call to the server if available. To use it, configure your c3p0 connection pool's `connectionTesterClassName` property to use `com.mysql.jdbc.integration.c3p0.MysqlConnectionTester`. (Bug #9320)
- `PreparedStatement.getMetaData()` inserts blank row in database under certain conditions when not using server-side prepared statements. (Bug #9320)
- Better detection of `LIMIT` inside/outside of quoted strings so that the driver can more correctly determine whether a prepared statement can be prepared on the server or not. (Bug #9320)
- `Connection.canHandleAsPreparedStatement()` now makes “best effort” to distinguish `LIMIT` clauses with placeholders in them from ones without to have fewer false positives when generating work-arounds for statements the server cannot currently handle as server-side prepared statements. (Bug #9320)
- Fixed `build.xml` to not compile `log4j` logging if `log4j` not available. (Bug #9320)
- Added finalizers to `ResultSet` and `Statement` implementations to be JDBC spec-compliant, which requires that if not explicitly closed, these resources should be closed upon garbage collection. (Bug #9319)
- Stored procedures with same name in different databases confuse the driver when it tries to determine parameter counts/types. (Bug #9319)
- A continuation of Bug#8868, where functions used in queries that should return nonstring types when resolved by temporary tables suddenly become opaque binary strings (work-around for server limitation). Also fixed fields with type of `CHAR(n) CHARACTER SET BINARY` to return correct/matching classes for `RSMD.getColumnClassName()` and `ResultSet.getObject()`. (Bug #9236)
- Cannot use `UTF-8` for `characterSetResults` configuration property. (Bug #9206)
- `PreparedStatement.addBatch()` doesn't work with server-side prepared statements and streaming `BINARY` data. (Bug #9040)
- `ServerPreparedStatements` now correctly “stream” `BLOB/CLOB` data to the server. You can configure the threshold chunk size using the JDBC URL property `blobSendChunkSize` (the default is 1MB). (Bug #8868)
- `DATE_FORMAT()` queries returned as `BLOBs` from `getObject()`. (Bug #8868)
- Server-side session variables can be preset at connection time by passing them as a comma-delimited list for the connection property `sessionVariables`. (Bug #8868)
- `BlobFromLocator` now uses correct identifier quoting when generating prepared statements. (Bug #8868)
- Fixed regression in `ping()` for users using `autoReconnect=true`. (Bug #8868)
- Check for empty strings (' ') when converting `CHAR/VARCHAR` column data to numbers, throw exception if `emptyStringsConvertToZero` configuration property is set to `false` (for backward-compatibility with 3.0, it is now set to `true` by default, but will most likely default to `false` in 3.2). (Bug #8803)
- `DATA_TYPE` column from `DBMD.getBestRowIdentifier()` causes `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` when accessed (and in fact, didn't return any value). (Bug #8803)
- `DBMD.supportsMixedCase*Identifiers()` returns wrong value on servers running on case-sensitive file systems. (Bug #8800)
- `DBMD.supportsResultSetConcurrency()` not returning `true` for forward-only/read-only result sets (we obviously support this). (Bug #8792)
- Fixed `ResultSet.getTime()` on a `NULL` value for server-side prepared statements throws NPE.
- Made `Connection.ping()` a public method.

- Added support for new precision-math `DECIMAL` type in MySQL 5.0.3 and up.
- Fixed `DatabaseMetaData.getTables()` returning views when they were not asked for as one of the requested table types.

A.3.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.7 (18 February 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- `PreparedStatement` not creating streaming result sets. (Bug #8487)
- Don't pass `NULL` to `String.valueOf()` in `ResultSet.getNativeConvertToString()`, as it stringifies it (that is, returns `null`), which is not correct for the method in question. (Bug #8487)
- Fixed NPE in `ResultSet.realClose()` when using usage advisor and result set was already closed. (Bug #8428)
- `ResultSet.getString()` doesn't maintain format stored on server, bug fix only enabled when `noDatetimeStringSync` property is set to `true` (the default is `false`). (Bug #8428)
- Added support for `BIT` type in MySQL-5.0.3. The driver will treat `BIT(1-8)` as the JDBC standard `BIT` type (which maps to `java.lang.Boolean`), as the server does not currently send enough information to determine the size of a bitfield when < 9 bits are declared. `BIT(>9)` will be treated as `VARBINARY`, and will return `byte[]` when `getObject()` is called. (Bug #8424)
- Added `useLocalSessionState` configuration property, when set to `true` the JDBC driver trusts that the application is well-behaved and only sets autocommit and transaction isolation levels using the methods provided on `java.sql.Connection`, and therefore can manipulate these values in many cases without incurring round-trips to the database server. (Bug #8424)
- Added `enableStreamingResults()` to `Statement` for connection pool implementations that check `Statement.setFetchSize()` for specification-compliant values. Call `Statement.setFetchSize(>=0)` to disable the streaming results for that statement. (Bug #8424)
- `ResultSet.getBigDecimal()` throws exception when rounding would need to occur to set scale. The driver now chooses a rounding mode of “half up” if nonrounding `BigDecimal.setScale()` fails. (Bug #8424)
- Fixed synchronization issue with `ServerPreparedStatement.serverPrepare()` that could cause deadlocks/crashes if connection was shared between threads. (Bug #8096)
- Emulated locators corrupt binary data when using server-side prepared statements. (Bug #8096)
- Infinite recursion when “falling back” to master in failover configuration. (Bug #7952)
- Disable multi-statements (if enabled) for MySQL-4.1 versions prior to version 4.1.10 if the query cache is enabled, as the server returns wrong results in this configuration. (Bug #7952)
- Removed `dontUnpackBinaryResults` functionality, the driver now always stores results from server-side prepared statements as is from the server and unpacks them on demand. (Bug #7952)
- Fixed duplicated code in `configureClientCharset()` that prevented `useOldUTF8Behavior=true` from working properly. (Bug #7952)
- Added `holdResultsOpenOverStatementClose` property (default is `false`), that keeps result sets open over `statement.close()` or new execution on same statement (suggested by Kevin Burton). (Bug #7715)
- Detect new `sql_mode` variable in string form (it used to be integer) and adjust quoting method for strings appropriately. (Bug #7715)
- Timestamps converted incorrectly to strings with server-side prepared statements and updatable result sets. (Bug #7715)
- Timestamp key column data needed `_binary` stripped for `UpdatableResultSet.refreshRow()`. (Bug #7686)
- Choose correct “direction” to apply time adjustments when both client and server are in GMT time zone when using `ResultSet.get(..., cal)` and `PreparedStatement.set(..., cal)`. (Bug #4718)
- Remove `_binary` introducer from parameters used as in/out parameters in `CallableStatement`. (Bug #4718)

- Always return `byte[]`s for output parameters registered as `*BINARY`. (Bug #4718)
- By default, the driver now scans SQL you are preparing using all variants of `Connection.prepareStatement()` to determine if it is a supported type of statement to prepare on the server side, and if it is not supported by the server, it instead prepares it as a client-side emulated prepared statement. You can disable this by passing `emulateUnsupportedPstmts=false` in your JDBC URL. (Bug #4718)
- Added `dontTrackOpenResources` option (default is `false`, to be JDBC compliant), which helps with memory use for non-well-behaved apps (that is, applications that don't close `Statement` objects when they should). (Bug #4718)
- Send correct value for “boolean” `true` to server for `PreparedStatement.setObject(n, "true", Types.BIT)`. (Bug #4718)
- Fixed bug with `Connection` not caching statements from `prepareStatement()` when the statement wasn't a server-side prepared statement. (Bug #4718)

A.3.10. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.6 (23 December 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- `DBMD.getProcedures()` doesn't respect catalog parameter. (Bug #7026)
- Fixed hang on `SocketInputStream.read()` with `Statement.setMaxRows()` and multiple result sets when driver has to truncate result set directly, rather than tacking a `LIMIT n` on the end of it.

A.3.11. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.5 (02 December 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Use 1MB packet for sending file for `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` if that is `<max_allowed_packet` on server. (Bug #6537)
- `SUM()` on `DECIMAL` with server-side prepared statement ignores scale if zero-padding is needed (this ends up being due to conversion to `DOUBLE` by server, which when converted to a string to parse into `BigDecimal`, loses all “padding” zeros). (Bug #6537)
- Use `DatabaseMetaData.getIdentifierQuoteString()` when building DBMD queries. (Bug #6537)
- Use our own implementation of buffered input streams to get around blocking behavior of `java.io.BufferedInputStream`. Disable this with `useReadAheadInput=false`. (Bug #6399)
- Make auto-deserialization of `java.lang.Objects` stored in `BLOB` columns configurable using `autoDeserialize` property (defaults to `false`). (Bug #6399)
- `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnDisplaySize()` returns incorrect values for multi-byte charsets. (Bug #6399)
- Re-work `Field.isOpaqueBinary()` to detect `CHAR(n) CHARACTER SET BINARY` to support fixed-length binary fields for `ResultSet.getObject()`. (Bug #6399)
- Failing to connect to the server when one of the addresses for the given host name is IPV6 (which the server does not yet bind on). The driver now loops through *all* IP addresses for a given host, and stops on the first one that `accepts()` a `socket.connect()`. (Bug #6348)
- Removed unwanted new `Throwable()` in `ResultSet` constructor due to bad merge (caused a new object instance that was never used for every result set created). Found while profiling for Bug#6359. (Bug #6225)
- `ServerSidePreparedStatement` allocating short-lived objects unnecessarily. (Bug #6225)
- Use null-safe-equals for key comparisons in updatable result sets. (Bug #6225)
- Fixed too-early creation of `StringBuffer` in `EscapeProcessor.escapeSQL()`, also return `String` when escaping not needed (to avoid unnecessary object allocations). Found while profiling for Bug #6359. (Bug #6225)

- `UNSIGNED BIGINT` unpacked incorrectly from server-side prepared statement result sets. (Bug #5729)
- Added experimental configuration property `dontUnpackBinaryResults`, which delays unpacking binary result set values until they're asked for, and only creates object instances for nonnumeric values (it is set to `false` by default). For some usecase/jvm combinations, this is friendlier on the garbage collector. (Bug #5706)
- Don't throw exceptions for `Connection.releaseSavepoint()`. (Bug #5706)
- Inefficient detection of pre-existing string instances in `ResultSet.getNativeString()`. (Bug #5706)
- Use a per-session `Calendar` instance by default when decoding dates from `ServerPreparedStatements` (set to old, less performant behavior by setting property `dynamicCalendars=true`). (Bug #5706)
- Fixed batched updates with server prepared statements weren't looking if the types had changed for a given batched set of parameters compared to the previous set, causing the server to return the error "Wrong arguments to mysql_stmt_execute()". (Bug #5235)
- Handle case when string representation of timestamp contains trailing "." with no numbers following it. (Bug #5235)
- Server-side prepared statements did not honor `zeroDateTimeBehavior` property, and would cause class-cast exceptions when using `ResultSet.getObject()`, as the all-zero string was always returned. (Bug #5235)
- Fix comparisons made between string constants and dynamic strings that are converted with either `toUpperCase()` or `toLowerCase()` to use `Locale.ENGLISH`, as some locales "override" case rules for English. Also use `StringUtils.indexOfIgnoreCase()` instead of `.toUpperCase().indexOf()`, avoids creating a very short-lived transient `String` instance.

A.3.12. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.4 (04 September 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `ServerPreparedStatement` to read prepared statement metadata off the wire, even though it is currently a placeholder instead of using `MySQLIO.clearInputStream()` which didn't work at various times because data wasn't available to read from the server yet. This fixes sporadic errors users were having with `ServerPreparedStatements` throwing `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`. (Bug #5032)
- Added three ways to deal with all-zero datetimes when reading them from a `ResultSet`: `exception` (the default), which throws an `SQLException` with an `SQLState` of `S1009`; `convertToNull`, which returns `NULL` instead of the date; and `round`, which rounds the date to the nearest closest value which is `'0001-01-01'`. (Bug #5032)
- The driver is more strict about truncation of numerics on `ResultSet.get*()`, and will throw an `SQLException` when truncation is detected. You can disable this by setting `jdbcCompliantTruncation` to `false` (it is enabled by default, as this functionality is required for JDBC compliance). (Bug #5032)
- You can now use URLs in `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` statements, and the driver will use Java's built-in handlers for retrieving the data and sending it to the server. This feature is not enabled by default, you must set the `allowUrlInLocalInfile` connection property to `true`. (Bug #5032)
- `ResultSet.getObject()` doesn't return type `Boolean` for pseudo-bit types from prepared statements on 4.1.x (shortcut for avoiding extra type conversion when using binary-encoded result sets obscured test in `getObject()` for "pseudo" bit type). (Bug #5032)
- Use `com.mysql.jdbc.Message`'s classloader when loading resource bundle, should fix sporadic issues when the caller's classloader can't locate the resource bundle. (Bug #5032)
- `ServerPreparedStatements` dealing with return of `DECIMAL` type don't work. (Bug #5012)
- Track packet sequence numbers if `enablePacketDebug=true`, and throw an exception if packets received out-of-order. (Bug #4689)
- `ResultSet.wasNull()` does not work for primitives if a previous `null` was returned. (Bug #4689)
- Optimized integer number parsing, enable "old" slower integer parsing using JDK classes using `useFastIntParsing=false` property. (Bug #4642)

- Added `useOnlyServerErrorMessages` property, which causes message text in exceptions generated by the server to only contain the text sent by the server (as opposed to the `SQLState`'s "standard" description, followed by the server's error message). This property is set to `true` by default. (Bug #4642)
- `ServerPreparedStatement.execute*()` sometimes threw `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` when unpacking field metadata. (Bug #4642)
- Connector/J 3.1.3 beta does not handle integers correctly (caused by changes to support unsigned reads in `Buffer.readInt()` - `> Buffer.readShort()`). (Bug #4510)
- Added support in `DatabaseMetaData.getTables()` and `getTableTypes()` for views, which are now available in MySQL server 5.0.x. (Bug #4510)
- `ResultSet.getObject()` returns wrong type for strings when using prepared statements. (Bug #4482)
- Calling `MysqlPooledConnection.close()` twice (even though an application error), caused NPE. Fixed. (Bug #4482)

A.3.13. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.3 (07 July 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Support new time zone variables in MySQL-4.1.3 when `useTimezone=true`. (Bug #4311)
- Error in retrieval of `mediumint` column with prepared statements and binary protocol. (Bug #4311)
- Support for unsigned numerics as return types from prepared statements. This also causes a change in `ResultSet.getObject()` for the `bigint unsigned` type, which used to return `BigDecimal` instances, it now returns instances of `java.lang.BigInteger`. (Bug #4311)
- Externalized more messages (on-going effort). (Bug #4119)
- Null bitmask sent for server-side prepared statements was incorrect. (Bug #4119)
- Added constants for MySQL error numbers (publicly accessible, see `com.mysql.jdbc.MysqlErrorNumbers`), and the ability to generate the mappings of vendor error codes to `SQLStates` that the driver uses (for documentation purposes). (Bug #4119)
- Added packet debugging code (see the `enablePacketDebug` property documentation). (Bug #4119)
- Use SQL Standard `SQL` states by default, unless `useSqlStateCodes` property is set to `false`. (Bug #4119)
- Mangle output parameter names for `CallableStatements` so they will not clash with user variable names.
- Added support for `INOUT` parameters in `CallableStatements`.

A.3.14. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.2 (09 June 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Don't enable server-side prepared statements for server version 5.0.0 or 5.0.1, as they aren't compatible with the '4.1.2+' style that the driver uses (the driver expects information to come back that isn't there, so it hangs). (Bug #3804)
- `getWarnings()` returns `SQLWarning` instead of `DataTruncation`. (Bug #3804)
- `getProcedureColumns()` doesn't work with wildcards for procedure name. (Bug #3540)
- `getProcedures()` does not return any procedures in result set. (Bug #3539)
- Fixed `DatabaseMetaData.getProcedures()` when run on MySQL-5.0.0 (output of `SHOW PROCEDURE STATUS` changed between 5.0.0 and 5.0.1. (Bug #3520)
- Added `connectionCollation` property to cause driver to issue `set collation_connection=...` query on connection

init if default collation for given charset is not appropriate. (Bug #3520)

- `DBMD.getSQLStateType()` returns incorrect value. (Bug #3520)
- Correctly map output parameters to position given in `prepareCall()` versus. order implied during `registerOutParameter()`. (Bug #3146)
- Cleaned up detection of server properties. (Bug #3146)
- Correctly detect initial character set for servers $\geq 4.1.0$. (Bug #3146)
- Support placeholder for parameter metadata for server $\geq 4.1.2$. (Bug #3146)
- Added `gatherPerformanceMetrics` property, along with properties to control when/where this info gets logged (see docs for more info).
- Fixed case when no parameters could cause a `NullPointerException` in `CallableStatement.setOutputParameters()`.
- Enabled callable statement caching using `cacheCallableStmts` property.
- Fixed sending of split packets for large queries, enabled nio ability to send large packets as well.
- Added `.toString()` functionality to `ServerPreparedStatement`, which should help if you're trying to debug a query that is a prepared statement (it shows SQL as the server would process).
- Added `logSlowQueries` property, along with `slowQueriesThresholdMillis` property to control when a query should be considered "slow."
- Removed wrapping of exceptions in `MysqlIO.changeUser()`.
- Fixed stored procedure parameter parsing info when size was specified for a parameter (for example, `char()`, `varchar()`).
- `ServerPreparedStatements` weren't actually de-allocating server-side resources when `.close()` was called.
- Fixed case when no output parameters specified for a stored procedure caused a bogus query to be issued to retrieve out parameters, leading to a syntax error from the server.

A.3.15. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.1 (14 February 2004 alpha)

Bugs fixed:

- Use DocBook version of docs for shipped versions of drivers. (Bug #2671)
- `NULL` fields were not being encoded correctly in all cases in server-side prepared statements. (Bug #2671)
- Fixed rare buffer underflow when writing numbers into buffers for sending prepared statement execution requests. (Bug #2671)
- Fixed `ConnectionProperties` that weren't properly exposed through accessors, cleaned up `ConnectionProperties` code. (Bug #2623)
- Class-cast exception when using scrolling result sets and server-side prepared statements. (Bug #2623)
- Merged unbuffered input code from 3.0. (Bug #2623)
- Enabled streaming of result sets from server-side prepared statements. (Bug #2606)
- Server-side prepared statements were not returning data type `YEAR` correctly. (Bug #2606)
- Fixed charset conversion issue in `getTables()`. (Bug #2502)
- Implemented multiple result sets returned from a statement or stored procedure. (Bug #2502)
- Implemented `Connection.prepareCall()`, and `DatabaseMetaData.getProcedures()` and `getProcedure-`

`Columns()`. (Bug #2359)

- Merged prepared statement caching, and `.getMetaData()` support from 3.0 branch. (Bug #2359)
- Fixed off-by-1900 error in some cases for years in `TimeUtil.fastDate/TimeCreate()` when unpacking results from server-side prepared statements. (Bug #2359)
- Reset `long binary` parameters in `ServerPreparedStatement` when `clearParameters()` is called, by sending `COM_RESET_STMT` to the server. (Bug #2359)
- `NULL` values for numeric types in binary encoded result sets causing `NullPointerExceptions`. (Bug #2359)
- Display where/why a connection was implicitly closed (to aid debugging). (Bug #1673)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` is not returning correct column ordinal info for non-`'%'` column name patterns. (Bug #1673)
- Fixed `NullPointerException` in `ServerPreparedStatement.setTimestamp()`, as well as year and month discrepancies in `ServerPreparedStatement.setTimestamp()`, `setDate()`. (Bug #1673)
- Added ability to have multiple database/JVM targets for compliance and regression/unit tests in `build.xml`. (Bug #1673)
- Fixed sending of queries larger than 16M. (Bug #1673)
- Merged fix of data type mapping from MySQL type `FLOAT` to `java.sql.Types.REAL` from 3.0 branch. (Bug #1673)
- Fixed NPE and year/month bad conversions when accessing some datetime functionality in `ServerPreparedStatements` and their resultant result sets. (Bug #1673)
- Added named and indexed input/output parameter support to `CallableStatement`. MySQL-5.0.x or newer. (Bug #1673)
- `CommunicationsException` implemented, that tries to determine why communications was lost with a server, and displays possible reasons when `.getMessage()` is called. (Bug #1673)
- Detect collation of column for `RSMD.isCaseSensitive()`. (Bug #1673)
- Optimized `Buffer.readLenByteArray()` to return shared empty byte array when length is 0.
- Fix support for table aliases when checking for all primary keys in `UpdatableResultSet`.
- Unpack “unknown” data types from server prepared statements as `Strings`.
- Implemented `Statement.getWarnings()` for MySQL-4.1 and newer (using `SHOW WARNINGS`).
- Ensure that warnings are cleared before executing queries on prepared statements, as-per JDBC spec (now that we support warnings).
- Correctly initialize datasource properties from JNDI Refs, including explicitly specified URLs.
- Implemented long data (Blobs, Clobs, InputStreams, Readers) for server prepared statements.
- Deal with 0-length tokens in `EscapeProcessor` (caused by callable statement escape syntax).
- `DatabaseMetaData` now reports `supportsStoredProcedures()` for MySQL versions $\geq 5.0.0$
- Support for `mysql_change_user()`. See the `changeUser()` method in `com.mysql.jdbc.Connection`.
- Removed `useFastDates` connection property.
- Support for NIO. Use `useNIO=true` on platforms that support NIO.
- Check for closed connection on delete/update/insert row operations in `UpdatableResultSet`.
- Support for transaction savepoints (MySQL $\geq 4.0.14$ or 4.1.1).
- Support “old” `profileSql` capitalization in `ConnectionProperties`. This property is deprecated, you should use `profileSQL` if possible.

- Fixed character encoding issues when converting bytes to ASCII when MySQL doesn't provide the character set, and the JVM is set to a multi-byte encoding (usually affecting retrieval of numeric values).
- Centralized setting of result set type and concurrency.
- Fixed bug with `UpdatableResultSets` not using client-side prepared statements.
- Default result set type changed to `TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY` (JDBC compliance).
- Fixed `IllegalAccessError` to `Calendar.getTimeInMillis()` in `DateTimeValue` (for JDK < 1.4).
- Allow contents of `PreparedStatement.setBlob()` to be retained between calls to `.execute*()`.
- Fixed stack overflow in `Connection.prepareCall()` (bad merge).
- Refactored how connection properties are set and exposed as `DriverPropertyInfo` as well as `Connection` and `Data-Source` properties.
- Reduced number of methods called in average query to be more efficient.
- Prepared `Statements` will be re-prepared on auto-reconnect. Any errors encountered are postponed until first attempt to re-execute the re-prepared statement.

A.3.16. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.1.0 (18 February 2003 alpha)

Bugs fixed:

- Added `useServerPrepStmts` property (default `false`). The driver will use server-side prepared statements when the server version supports them (4.1 and newer) when this property is set to `true`. It is currently set to `false` by default until all bind/fetch functionality has been implemented. Currently only DML prepared statements are implemented for 4.1 server-side prepared statements.
- Added `requireSSL` property.
- Track open `Statements`, close all when `Connection.close()` is called (JDBC compliance).

A.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.x

A.4.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.17 (23 June 2005)

Bugs fixed:

- Workaround for server Bug#9098: Default values of `CURRENT_*` for `DATE`, `TIME`, `DATETIME`, and `TIMESTAMP` columns can't be distinguished from `string` values, so `UpdatableResultSet.moveToInsertRow()` generates bad SQL for inserting default values. (Bug #8812)
- `NON_UNIQUE` column from `DBMD.getIndexInfo()` returned inverted value. (Bug #8812)
- `EUCKR` charset is sent as `SET NAMES euc_kr` which MySQL-4.1 and newer doesn't understand. (Bug #8629)
- Added support for the `EUC_JP_Solaris` character encoding, which maps to a MySQL encoding of `euc_jpms` (backported from 3.1 branch). This only works on servers that support `euc_jpms`, namely 5.0.3 or later. (Bug #8629)
- Use hex escapes for `PreparedStatement.setBytes()` for double-byte charsets including "aliases" `Windows-31J`, `CP934`, `MS932`. (Bug #8629)
- `DatabaseMetaData.supportsSelectForUpdate()` returns correct value based on server version. (Bug #8629)
- Which requires hex escaping of binary data when using multi-byte charsets with prepared statements. (Bug #8064)
- Fixed duplicated code in `configureClientCharset()` that prevented `useOldUTF8Behavior=true` from working prop-

erly. (Bug #7952)

- Backported `SQLState` codes mapping from Connector/J 3.1, enable with `useSqlStateCodes=true` as a connection property, it defaults to `false` in this release, so that we don't break legacy applications (it defaults to `true` starting with Connector/J 3.1). (Bug #7686)
- Timestamp key column data needed `_binary` stripped for `UpdatableResultSet.refreshRow()`. (Bug #7686)
- `MS932`, `SHIFT_JIS`, and `Windows_31J` not recognized as aliases for `sjis`. (Bug #7607)
- Handle streaming result sets with more than 2 billion rows properly by fixing wraparound of row number counter. (Bug #7601)
- `PreparedStatement.fixDecimalExponent()` adding extra `+`, making number unparseable by MySQL server. (Bug #7601)
- Escape sequence `{fn convert(..., type)}` now supports ODBC-style types that are prepended by `SQL_`. (Bug #7601)
- Statements created from a pooled connection were returning physical connection instead of logical connection when `getConnection()` was called. (Bug #7316)
- Support new protocol type `MYSQL_TYPE_VARCHAR`. (Bug #7081)
- Added `useOldUTF8Behavior` configuration property, which causes JDBC driver to act like it did with MySQL-4.0.x and earlier when the character encoding is `utf-8` when connected to MySQL-4.1 or newer. (Bug #7081)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getIndexInfo()` ignored `unique` parameter. (Bug #7081)
- `PreparedStatement.fixDecimalExponent()` adding extra `+`, making number unparseable by MySQL server. (Bug #7061)
- `PreparedStatements` don't encode Big5 (and other multi-byte) character sets correctly in static SQL strings. (Bug #7033)
- Connections starting up failed-over (due to down master) never retry master. (Bug #6966)
- Adding `CP943` to aliases for `sjis`. (Bug #6549, Bug #7607)
- `Timestamp/Time` conversion goes in the wrong "direction" when `useTimeZone=true` and server time zone differs from client time zone. (Bug #5874)

A.4.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.16 (15 November 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Made `TINYINT(1)` -> `BIT/Boolean` conversion configurable using `tinyIntIsBit` property (default `true` to be JDBC compliant out of the box). (Bug #5664)
- Off-by-one bug in `Buffer.readString(string)`. (Bug #5664)
- `ResultSet.updateByte()` when on insert row throws `ArrayOutOfBoundsException`. (Bug #5664)
- Fixed regression where `useUnbufferedInput` was defaulting to `false`. (Bug #5664)
- `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` on a column with `TIME` in it fails. (Bug #5664)
- Fixed `DatabaseMetaData.getTypes()` returning incorrect (this is, nonnegative) scale for the `NUMERIC` type. (Bug #5664)
- Only set `character_set_results` during connection establishment if server version `>= 4.1.1`. (Bug #5664)
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.isReadOnly()` to detect nonwritable columns when connected to MySQL-4.1 or newer, based on existence of "original" table and column names.
- Re-issue character set configuration commands when re-using pooled connections or `Connection.changeUser()` when connected to MySQL-4.1 or newer.

A.4.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.15 (04 September 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- `ResultSet.getMetaData()` should not return incorrectly initialized metadata if the result set has been closed, but should instead throw an `SQLException`. Also fixed for `getRow()` and `getWarnings()` and traversal methods by calling `checkClosed()` before operating on instance-level fields that are nullified during `.close()`. (Bug #5069)
- Use `_binary` introducer for `PreparedStatement.setBytes()` and `set*Stream()` when connected to MySQL-4.1.x or newer to avoid misinterpretation during character conversion. (Bug #5069)
- Parse new time zone variables from 4.1.x servers. (Bug #5069)
- `ResultSet` should release `Field[]` instance in `.close()`. (Bug #5022)
- `RSMD.getPrecision()` returning 0 for nonnumeric types (should return max length in chars for nonbinary types, max length in bytes for binary types). This fix also fixes mapping of `RSMD.getColumnType()` and `RSMD.getColumnTypeName()` for the `BLOB` types based on the length sent from the server (the server doesn't distinguish between `TINYBLOB`, `BLOB`, `MEDIUMBLOB` or `LONGBLOB` at the network protocol level). (Bug #4880)
- “Production” is now “GA” (General Availability) in naming scheme of distributions. (Bug #4860, Bug #4138)
- `DBMD.getColumns()` returns incorrect JDBC type for unsigned columns. This affects type mappings for all numeric types in the `RSMD.getColumnType()` and `RSMD.getColumnTypeNames()` methods as well, to ensure that “like” types from `DBMD.getColumns()` match up with what `RSMD.getColumnType()` and `getColumnTypeNames()` return. (Bug #4860, Bug #4138)
- Calling `.close()` twice on a `PooledConnection` causes NPE. (Bug #4808)
- `DOUBLE` mapped twice in `DBMD.getTypeInfo()`. (Bug #4742)
- Added FLOSS license exemption. (Bug #4742)
- Removed redundant calls to `checkRowPos()` in `ResultSet`. (Bug #4334)
- Failover for `autoReconnect` not using port numbers for any hosts, and not retrying all hosts.

Warning

This required a change to the `SocketFactory.connect()` method signature, which is now `public Socket connect(String host, int portNumber, Properties props)`; therefore, any third-party socket factories will have to be changed to support this signature.

(Bug #4334)

- Logical connections created by `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` will now issue a `rollback()` when they are closed and sent back to the pool. If your application server/connection pool already does this for you, you can set the `rollbackOnPooledClose` property to `false` to avoid the overhead of an extra `rollback()`. (Bug #4334)
- `StringUtils.escapeEasternUnicodeByteStream` was still broken for GBK. (Bug #4010)

A.4.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.14 (28 May 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed URL parsing error.

A.4.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.13 (27 May 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- `No Database Selected` when using `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource`. (Bug #3920)
- `PreparedStatement.getGeneratedKeys()` method returns only 1 result for batched insertions. (Bug #3873)
- Using a `MySQLDataSource` without server name fails. (Bug #3848)

A.4.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.12 (18 May 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Inconsistent reporting of data type. The server still doesn't return all types for *BLOBs *TEXT correctly, so the driver won't return those correctly. (Bug #3570)
- `UpdatableResultSet` not picking up default values for `moveToInsertRow()`. (Bug #3557)
- Not specifying database in URL caused `MalformedURLException` exception. (Bug #3554)
- Auto-convert MySQL encoding names to Java encoding names if used for `characterEncoding` property. (Bug #3554)
- Use `junit.textui.TestRunner` for all unit tests (to enable them to be run from the command line outside of Ant or Eclipse). (Bug #3554)
- Added encoding names that are recognized on some JVMs to fix case where they were reverse-mapped to MySQL encoding names incorrectly. (Bug #3554)
- Made `StringRegressionTest` 4.1-unicode aware. (Bug #3520)
- Fixed regression in `PreparedStatement.setString()` and eastern character encodings. (Bug #3520)
- `DBMD.getSQLStateType()` returns incorrect value. (Bug #3520)
- Renamed `StringUtils.escapeSJISByteStream()` to more appropriate `escapeEasternUnicodeByteStream()`. (Bug #3511)
- `StringUtils.escapeSJISByteStream()` not covering all eastern double-byte charsets correctly. (Bug #3511)
- Return creating statement for `ResultSets` created by `getGeneratedKeys()`. (Bug #2957)
- Use `SET character_set_results` during initialization to enable any charset to be returned to the driver for result sets. (Bug #2670)
- Don't truncate BLOB or CLOB values when using `setBytes()` and `setBinary/CharacterStream()`. (Bug #2670)
- Dynamically configure character set mappings for field-level character sets on MySQL-4.1.0 and newer using `SHOW COLLATION` when connecting. (Bug #2670)
- Map `binary` character set to `US-ASCII` to support `DATETIME` charset recognition for servers $\geq 4.1.2$. (Bug #2670)
- Use `charsetnr` returned during connect to encode queries before issuing `SET NAMES` on MySQL $\geq 4.1.0$. (Bug #2670)
- Add helper methods to `ResultSetMetaData` (`getColumnCharacterEncoding()` and `getColumnCharacterSet()`) to permit end users to see what charset the driver thinks it should be using for the column. (Bug #2670)
- Only set `character_set_results` for MySQL $\geq 4.1.0$. (Bug #2670)
- Allow `url` parameter for `MysqlDataSource` and `MysqlConnectionPool DataSource` so that passing of other properties is possible from inside appservers.
- Don't escape SJIS/GBK/BIG5 when using MySQL-4.1 or newer.
- Backport documentation tooling from 3.1 branch.
- Added `failOverReadOnly` property, to enable the user to configure the state of the connection (read-only/writable) when failed over.

- Allow `java.util.Date` to be sent in as parameter to `PreparedStatement.setObject()`, converting it to a `Timestamp` to maintain full precision. (Bug #103)
- Add unsigned attribute to `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` output in the `TYPE_NAME` column.
- Map duplicate key and foreign key errors to SQLState of `23000`.
- Backported “change user” and “reset server state” functionality from 3.1 branch, to enable clients of `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` to reset server state on `getConnection()` on a pooled connection.

A.4.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.11 (19 February 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Return `java.lang.Double` for `FLOAT` type from `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()`. (Bug #2855)
- Return `[B` instead of `java.lang.Object` for `BINARY`, `VARBINARY` and `LONGVARBINARY` types from `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()` (JDBC compliance). (Bug #2855)
- Issue connection events on all instances created from a `ConnectionPoolDataSource`. (Bug #2855)
- Return `java.lang.Integer` for `TINYINT` and `SMALLINT` types from `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()`. (Bug #2852)
- Added `useUnbufferedInput` parameter, and now use it by default (due to JVM issue <http://developer.java.sun.com/developer/bugParade/bugs/4401235.html>) (Bug #2578)
- Fixed failover always going to last host in list. (Bug #2578)
- Detect `on/off` or `1, 2, 3` form of `lower_case_table_names` value on server. (Bug #2578)
- `AutoReconnect` time was growing faster than exponentially. (Bug #2447)
- Trigger a `SET NAMES utf8` when encoding is forced to `utf8` or `utf-8` using the `characterEncoding` property. Previously, only the Java-style encoding name of `utf-8` would trigger this.

A.4.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.10 (13 January 2004)

Bugs fixed:

- Enable caching of the parsing stage of prepared statements using the `cachePrepStmts`, `prepStmtCacheSize`, and `prepStmtCacheSqlLimit` properties (disabled by default). (Bug #2006)
- Fixed security exception when used in Applets (applets can't read the system property `file.encoding` which is needed for `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE`). (Bug #2006)
- Speed up parsing of `PreparedStatements`, try to use one-pass whenever possible. (Bug #2006)
- Fixed exception `Unknown character set 'danish'` on connect with JDK-1.4.0 (Bug #2006)
- Fixed mappings in `SQLException` to report deadlocks with SQLStates of `41000`. (Bug #2006)
- Removed static synchronization bottleneck from instance factory method of `SingleByteCharsetConverter`. (Bug #2006)
- Removed static synchronization bottleneck from `PreparedStatement.setTimestamp()`. (Bug #2006)
- `ResultSet.findColumn()` should use first matching column name when there are duplicate column names in `SELECT` query (JDBC-compliance). (Bug #2006)
- `maxRows` property would affect internal statements, so check it for all statement creation internal to the driver, and set to 0 when it is not. (Bug #2006)

- Use constants for SQLStates. (Bug #2006)
- Map charset `kol8_ru` to `kol8r` when connected to MySQL-4.1.0 or newer. (Bug #2006)
- Ensure that `Buffer.writeString()` saves room for the `\0`. (Bug #2006)
- `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` when parameter number == number of parameters + 1. (Bug #1958)
- Connection property `maxRows` not honored. (Bug #1933)
- Statements being created too many times in `DBMD.extractForeignKeyFromCreateTable()`. (Bug #1925)
- Support escape sequence `{fn convert ... }`. (Bug #1914)
- Implement `ResultSet.updateClob()`. (Bug #1913)
- Autoreconnect code didn't set catalog upon reconnect if it had been changed. (Bug #1913)
- `ResultSet.getObject()` on `TINYINT` and `SMALLINT` columns should return Java type `Integer`. (Bug #1913)
- Added more descriptive error message `Server Configuration Denies Access to DataSource`, as well as retrieval of message from server. (Bug #1913)
- `ResultSetMetaData.isCaseSensitive()` returned wrong value for `CHAR/VARCHAR` columns. (Bug #1913)
- Added `alwaysClearStream` connection property, which causes the driver to always empty any remaining data on the input stream before each query. (Bug #1913)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getSystemFunction()` returning bad function `VResultsSion`. (Bug #1775)
- Foreign Keys column sequence is not consistent in `DatabaseMetaData.getImported/Exported/CrossReference()`. (Bug #1731)
- Fix for `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception when using `Statement.setMaxRows()`. (Bug #1695)
- Subsequent call to `ResultSet.updateFoo()` causes NPE if result set is not updatable. (Bug #1630)
- Fix for 4.1.1-style authentication with no password. (Bug #1630)
- Cross-database updatable result sets are not checked for updatability correctly. (Bug #1592)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` should return `Types.LONGVARCHAR` for MySQL `LONGTEXT` type. (Bug #1592)
- Fixed regression of `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` and `REPLACE` statements. (Bug #1576)
- Barge blobs and split packets not being read correctly. (Bug #1576)
- Backported fix for aliased tables and `UpdatableResultSets` in `checkUpdatability()` method from 3.1 branch. (Bug #1534)
- “Friendlier” exception message for `PacketTooLargeException`. (Bug #1534)
- Don't count quoted IDs when inside a 'string' in `PreparedStatement` parsing. (Bug #1511)

A.4.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.9 (07 October 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- `ResultSet.get/setString` mashing char 127. (Bug #1247)
- Added property to “clobber” streaming results, by setting the `clobberStreamingResults` property to `true` (the default is `false`). This will cause a “streaming” `ResultSet` to be automatically closed, and any outstanding data still streaming from the server to be discarded if another query is executed before all the data has been read from the server. (Bug #1247)

- Added `com.mysql.jdbc.util.BaseBugReport` to help creation of testcases for bug reports. (Bug #1247)
- Backported authentication changes for 4.1.1 and newer from 3.1 branch. (Bug #1247)
- Made `databaseName`, `portNumber`, and `serverName` optional parameters for `MySQLDataSourceFactory`. (Bug #1246)
- Optimized `CLOB.setCharacterStream()`. (Bug #1131)
- Fixed `CLOB.truncate()`. (Bug #1130)
- Fixed deadlock issue with `Statement.setMaxRows()`. (Bug #1099)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` getting confused about the keyword “set” in character columns. (Bug #1099)
- Clip +/- INF (to smallest and largest representative values for the type in MySQL) and NaN (to 0) for `setDouble/setFloat()`, and issue a warning on the statement when the server does not support +/- INF or NaN. (Bug #884)
- Don't fire connection closed events when closing pooled connections, or on `PooledConnection.getConnection()` with already open connections. (Bug #884)
- Double-escaping of `'\'` when charset is SJIS or GBK and `'\'` appears in nonescaped input. (Bug #879)
- When emptying input stream of unused rows for “streaming” result sets, have the current thread `yield()` every 100 rows to not monopolize CPU time. (Bug #879)
- Issue exception on `ResultSet.getXXX()` on empty result set (wasn't caught in some cases). (Bug #848)
- Don't hide messages from exceptions thrown in I/O layers. (Bug #848)
- Fixed regression in large split-packet handling. (Bug #848)
- Better diagnostic error messages in exceptions for “streaming” result sets. (Bug #848)
- Don't change timestamp TZ twice if `useTimezone==true`. (Bug #774)
- Don't wrap `SQLExceptions` in `RowDataDynamic`. (Bug #688)
- Don't try and reset isolation level on reconnect if MySQL doesn't support them. (Bug #688)
- The `insertRow` in an `UpdatableResultSet` is now loaded with the default column values when `moveToInsertRow()` is called. (Bug #688)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` wasn't returning `NULL` for default values that are specified as `NULL`. (Bug #688)
- Change default statement type/concurrency to `TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY` and `CONCUR_READ_ONLY` (spec compliance). (Bug #688)
- Fix `UpdatableResultSet` to return values for `getXXX()` when on insert row. (Bug #675)
- Support `InnoDB` constraint names when extracting foreign key information in `DatabaseMetaData` (implementing ideas from Parwinder Sekhon). (Bug #664, Bug #517)
- Backported 4.1 protocol changes from 3.1 branch (server-side SQL states, new field information, larger client capability flags, connect-with-database, and so forth). (Bug #664, Bug #517)
- `refreshRow` didn't work when primary key values contained values that needed to be escaped (they ended up being doubly escaped). (Bug #661)
- Fixed `ResultSet.previous()` behavior to move current position to before result set when on first row of result set. (Bug #496)
- Fixed `Statement` and `PreparedStatement` issuing bogus queries when `setMaxRows()` had been used and a `LIMIT` clause was present in the query. (Bug #496)
- Faster date handling code in `ResultSet` and `PreparedStatement` (no longer uses `Date` methods that synchronize on static calendars).
- Fixed test for end of buffer in `Buffer.readString()`.

A.4.10. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.8 (23 May 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed SJIS encoding bug, thanks to Naoto Sato. (Bug #378)
- Fix problem detecting server character set in some cases. (Bug #378)
- Allow multiple calls to `Statement.close()`. (Bug #378)
- Return correct number of generated keys when using `REPLACE` statements. (Bug #378)
- Unicode character 0xFFFF in a string would cause the driver to throw an `ArrayOutOfBoundsException`. (Bug #378)
- Fix row data decoding error when using *very* large packets. (Bug #378)
- Optimized row data decoding. (Bug #378)
- Issue exception when operating on an already closed prepared statement. (Bug #378)
- Optimized usage of `EscapeProcessor`. (Bug #378)
- Use JVM charset with file names and `LOAD DATA [LOCAL] INFILE`.
- Fix infinite loop with `Connection.cleanup()`.
- Changed Ant target `compile-core` to `compile-driver`, and made testsuite compilation a separate target.
- Fixed result set not getting set for `Statement.executeUpdate()`, which affected `getGeneratedKeys()` and `getUpdateCount()` in some cases.
- Return list of generated keys when using multi-value `INSERTS` with `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()`.
- Allow bogus URLs in `Driver.getPropertyInfo()`.

A.4.11. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.7 (08 April 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed charset issues with database metadata (charset was not getting set correctly).
- You can now toggle profiling on/off using `Connection.setProfileSql(boolean)`.
- 4.1 Column Metadata fixes.
- Fixed `MysqlPooledConnection.close()` calling wrong event type.
- Fixed `StringIndexOutOfBoundsException` in `PreparedStatement.setClob()`.
- `IOExceptions` during a transaction now cause the `Connection` to be closed.
- Remove synchronization from `Driver.connect()` and `Driver.acceptsUrl()`.
- Fixed missing conversion for `YEAR` type in `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnTypeName()`.
- Updatable `ResultSets` can now be created for aliased tables/columns when connected to MySQL-4.1 or newer.
- Fixed `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE` bug when file > `max_allowed_packet`.
- Don't pick up indexes that start with `pri` as primary keys for `DBMD.getPrimaryKeys()`.
- Ensure that packet size from `alignPacketSize()` does not exceed `max_allowed_packet` (JVM bug)
- Don't reset `Connection.isReadOnly()` when `autoReconnecting`.

- Fixed escaping of 0x5c ('\ ') character for GBK and Big5 charsets.
- Fixed `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` when underlying field is of type `DATE`.
- Throw `SQLExceptions` when trying to do operations on a forcefully closed `Connection` (that is, when a communication link failure occurs).

A.4.12. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.6 (18 February 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- Backported 4.1 charset field info changes from Connector/J 3.1.
- Fixed `Statement.setMaxRows()` to stop sending `LIMIT` type queries when not needed (performance).
- Fixed `DBMD.getTypeInfo()` and `DBMD.getColumns()` returning different value for precision in `TEXT` and `BLOB` types.
- Fixed `SQLExceptions` getting swallowed on initial connect.
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData` to return " " when catalog not known. Fixes `NullPointerExceptions` with Sun's `CachedRowSet`.
- Allow ignoring of warning for “non transactional tables” during rollback (compliance/usability) by setting `ignoreNonTxTables` property to `true`.
- Clean up `Statement` query/method mismatch tests (that is, `INSERT` not permitted with `.executeQuery()`).
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.isWritable()` to return correct value.
- More checks added in `ResultSet` traversal method to catch when in closed state.
- Implemented `Blob.setBytes()`. You still need to pass the resultant `Blob` back into an updatable `ResultSet` or `PreparedStatement` to persist the changes, because MySQL does not support “locators”.
- Add “window” of different `NULL` sorting behavior to `DBMD.nullsAreSortedAtStart` (4.0.2 to 4.0.10, `true`; otherwise, `no`).

A.4.13. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.5 (22 January 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `ResultSet.isBeforeFirst()` for empty result sets.
- Added missing `LONGTEXT` type to `DBMD.getColumns()`.
- Implemented an empty `TypeMap` for `Connection.getTypeMap()` so that some third-party apps work with MySQL (IBM WebSphere 5.0 Connection pool).
- Added update options for foreign key metadata.
- Fixed `Buffer.fastSkipLenString()` causing `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsExceptions` with some queries when unpacking fields.
- Quote table names in `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()`, `getPrimaryKeys()`, `getIndexInfo()`, `getBestRowIdentifier()`.
- Retrieve `TX_ISOLATION` from database for `Connection.getTransactionIsolation()` when the MySQL version supports it, instead of an instance variable.
- Greatly reduce memory required for `setBinaryStream()` in `PreparedStatements`.

A.4.14. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.4 (06 January 2003)

Bugs fixed:

- Streamlined character conversion and `byte[]` handling in `PreparedStatement` for `setByte()`.
- Fixed `PreparedStatement.executeBatch()` parameter overwriting.
- Added quoted identifiers to database names for `Connection.setCatalog`.
- Added support for 4.0.8-style large packets.
- Reduce memory footprint of `PreparedStatement` by sharing outbound packet with `MysqlIO`.
- Added `strictUpdates` property to enable control of amount of checking for “correctness” of updatable result sets. Set this to `false` if you want faster updatable result sets and you know that you create them from `SELECT` statements on tables with primary keys and that you have selected all primary keys in your query.
- Added support for quoted identifiers in `PreparedStatement` parser.

A.4.15. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.3 (17 December 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Allow user to alter behavior of `Statement/PreparedStatement.executeBatch()` using `continueBatchOnError` property (defaults to `true`).
- More robust escape tokenizer: Recognize `--` comments, and permit nested escape sequences (see `test-suite.EscapeProcessingTest`).
- Fixed `Buffer.isLastDataPacket()` for 4.1 and newer servers.
- `NamedPipeSocketFactory` now works (only intended for Windows), see `README` for instructions.
- Changed `charsToByte` in `SingleByteCharConverter` to be nonstatic.
- Use nonaliased table/column names and database names to fully qualify tables and columns in `UpdatableResultSet` (requires MySQL-4.1 or newer).
- `LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE ...` now works, if your server is configured to permit it. Can be turned off with the `allowLoadLocalInfile` property (see the `README`).
- Implemented `Connection.nativeSQL()`.
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnTypeName()` returning `BLOB` for `TEXT` and `TEXT` for `BLOB` types.
- Fixed charset handling in `Fields.java`.
- Because of above, implemented `ResultSetMetaData.isAutoIncrement()` to use `Field.isAutoIncrement()`.
- Substitute `'?'` for unknown character conversions in single-byte character sets instead of `'\0'`.
- Added `CLIENT_LONG_FLAG` to be able to get more column flags (`isAutoIncrement()` being the most important).
- Honor `lower_case_table_names` when enabled in the server when doing table name comparisons in `DatabaseMetaData` methods.
- `DBMD.getImported/ExportedKeys()` now handles multiple foreign keys per table.
- More robust implementation of updatable result sets. Checks that *all* primary keys of the table have been selected.
- Some MySQL-4.1 protocol support (extended field info from selects).
- Check for connection closed in more `Connection` methods (`createStatement`, `prepareStatement`, `setTransac-`

`tionIsolation, setAutoCommit`).

- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.getPrecision()` returning incorrect values for some floating-point types.
- Changed `SingleByteCharConverter` to use lazy initialization of each converter.

A.4.16. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.2 (08 November 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Implemented `Clob.setString()`.
- Added `com.mysql.jdbc.MinAdmin` class, which enables you to send `shutdown` command to MySQL server. This is intended to be used when “embedding” Java and MySQL server together in an end-user application.
- Added SSL support. See [README](#) for information on how to use it.
- All `DBMD` result set columns describing schemas now return `NULL` to be more compliant with the behavior of other JDBC drivers for other database systems (MySQL does not support schemas).
- Use `SHOW CREATE TABLE` when possible for determining foreign key information for `DatabaseMetaData`. Also enables cascade options for `DELETE` information to be returned.
- Implemented `Clob.setCharacterStream()`.
- Failover and `autoReconnect` work only when the connection is in an `autoCommit(false)` state, to stay transaction-safe.
- Fixed `DBMD.supportsResultSetConcurrency()` so that it returns `true` for `ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE` and `ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY` or `ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE`.
- Implemented `Clob.setAsciiStream()`.
- Removed duplicate code from `UpdatableResultSet` (it can be inherited from `ResultSet`, the extra code for each method to handle updatability I thought might someday be necessary has not been needed).
- Fixed `UnsupportedEncodingException` thrown when “forcing” a character encoding using properties.
- Fixed incorrect conversion in `ResultSet.getLong()`.
- Implemented `ResultSet.updateBlob()`.
- Removed some not-needed temporary object creation by smarter use of `Strings` in `EscapeProcessor`, `Connection` and `DatabaseMetaData` classes.
- Escape `0x5c` character in strings for the SJIS charset.
- `PreparedStatement` now honors stream lengths in `setBinary/Ascii/Character Stream()` unless you set the connection property `useStreamLengthsInPrepStmts` to `false`.
- Fixed issue with updatable result sets and `PreparedStatements` not working.
- Fixed start position off-by-1 error in `Clob.getSubString()`.
- Added `connectTimeout` parameter that enables users of JDK-1.4 and newer to specify a maximum time to wait to establish a connection.
- Fixed various non-ASCII character encoding issues.
- Fixed `ResultSet.isLast()` for empty result sets (should return `false`).
- Added driver property `useHostsInPrivileges`. Defaults to `true`. Affects whether or not `@hostname` will be used in `DBMD.getColumn/TablePrivileges`.
- Fixed `ResultSet.setFetchDirection(FETCH_UNKNOWN)`.

- Added `queriesBeforeRetryMaster` property that specifies how many queries to issue when failed over before attempting to reconnect to the master (defaults to 50).
- Fixed issue when calling `Statement.setFetchSize()` when using arbitrary values.
- Properly restore connection properties when autoReconnecting or failing-over, including `autoCommit` state, and isolation level.
- Implemented `Clob.truncate()`.

A.4.17. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.1 (21 September 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Charsets now automatically detected. Optimized code for single-byte character set conversion.
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.isSigned()` for `TINYINT` and `BIGINT`.
- Fixed `RowDataStatic.getAt()` off-by-one bug.
- Fixed `ResultSet.getRow()` off-by-one bug.
- Massive code clean-up to follow Java coding conventions (the time had come).
- Implemented `ResultSet.getCharacterStream()`.
- Added limited `Clob` functionality (`ResultSet.getClob()`, `PreparedStatement.setClob()`, `PreparedStatement.setObject(Clob)`).
- `Connection.isClosed()` no longer “pings” the server.
- `Connection.close()` issues `rollback()` when `getAutoCommit()` is `false`.
- Added `socketTimeout` parameter to URL.
- Added `LOCAL TEMPORARY` to table types in `DatabaseMetaData.getTableTypes()`.
- Added `paranoid` parameter, which sanitizes error messages by removing “sensitive” information from them (such as host names, ports, or user names), as well as clearing “sensitive” data structures when possible.

A.4.18. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 3.0.0 (31 July 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- General source-code cleanup.
- The driver now only works with JDK-1.2 or newer.
- Fix and sort primary key names in `DBMetaData` (SF bugs 582086 and 582086).
- `ResultSet.getTimestamp()` now works for `DATE` types (SF bug 559134).
- Float types now reported as `java.sql.Types.FLOAT` (SF bug 579573).
- Support for streaming (row-by-row) result sets (see [README](#)) Thanks to Doron.
- Testsuite now uses Junit (which you can get from <http://www.junit.org>).
- JDBC Compliance: Passes all tests besides stored procedure tests.
- `ResultSet.getDate/Time/Timestamp` now recognizes all forms of invalid values that have been set to all zeros by MySQL (SF bug 586058).

- Added multi-host failover support (see [README](#)).
- Repackaging: New driver name is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`, old name still works, though (the driver is now provided by MySQL-AB).
- Support for large packets (new addition to MySQL-4.0 protocol), see [README](#) for more information.
- Better checking for closed connections in `Statement` and `PreparedStatement`.
- Performance improvements in string handling and field metadata creation (lazily instantiated) contributed by Alex Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.
- JDBC-3.0 functionality including `Statement/PreparedStatement.getGeneratedKeys()` and `ResultSet.getURL()`.
- Overall speed improvements using controlling transient object creation in `MySQLIO` class when reading packets.
- **!!! LICENSE CHANGE !!!** The driver is now GPL. If you need non-GPL licenses, please contact me [<mark@mysql.com>](mailto:mark@mysql.com).
- Performance enhancements: Driver is now 50–100% faster in most situations, and creates fewer temporary objects.

A.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.x

A.5.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.14 (16 May 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- `ResultSet.getDouble()` now uses code built into JDK to be more precise (but slower).
- Fixed typo for `relaxAutoCommit` parameter.
- `LogicalHandle.isClosed()` calls through to physical connection.
- Added SQL profiling (to `STDERR`). Set `profileSql=true` in your JDBC URL. See [README](#) for more information.
- `PreparedStatement` now releases resources on `.close()`. (SF bug 553268)
- More code cleanup.
- Quoted identifiers not used if server version does not support them. Also, if server started with `--ansi` or `--sql-mode=ANSI_QUOTES`, “” will be used as an identifier quote character, otherwise “'” will be used.

A.5.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.13 (24 April 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed unicode chars being read incorrectly. (SF bug 541088)
- Faster blob escaping for `PrepStmt`.
- Added `setURL()` to `MySQLXADataSource`. (SF bug 546019)
- Added `set/getPortNumber()` to `DataSource(s)`. (SF bug 548167)
- `PreparedStatement.toString()` fixed. (SF bug 534026)
- More code cleanup.
- Rudimentary version of `Statement.getGeneratedKeys()` from JDBC-3.0 now implemented (you need to be using JDK-1.4 for this to work, I believe).

- `DBMetaData.getIndexInfo()` - bad PAGES fixed. (SF BUG 542201)
- `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnClassName()` now implemented.

A.5.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.12 (07 April 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `testsuite.Traversal.afterLast()` bug, thanks to Igor Lastric.
- Added new types to `getTypeInfo()`, fixed existing types thanks to Al Davis and Kid Kalanon.
- Fixed time zone off-by-1-hour bug in `PreparedStatement` (538286, 528785).
- Added identifier quoting to all `DatabaseMetaData` methods that need them (should fix 518108).
- Added support for `BIT` types (51870) to `PreparedStatement`.
- `ResultSet.insertRow()` should now detect `auto_increment` fields in most cases and use that value in the new row. This detection will not work in multi-valued keys, however, due to the fact that the MySQL protocol does not return this information.
- Relaxed synchronization in all classes, should fix 520615 and 520393.
- `DataSources` - fixed `setUrl` bug (511614, 525565), wrong datasource class name (532816, 528767).
- Added support for `YEAR` type (533556).
- Fixes for `ResultSet` updatability in `PreparedStatement`.
- `ResultSet`: Fixed updatability (values being set to `null` if not updated).
- Added `getTable/ColumnPrivileges()` to `DBMD` (fixes 484502).
- Added `getIdleFor()` method to `Connection` and `MysqlLogicalHandle`.
- `ResultSet.refreshRow()` implemented.
- Fixed `getRow()` bug (527165) in `ResultSet`.
- General code cleanup.

A.5.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.11 (27 January 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Full synchronization of `Statement.java`.
- Fixed missing `DELETE_RULE` value in `DBMD.getImported/ExportedKeys()` and `getCrossReference()`.
- More changes to fix `Unexpected end of input stream` errors when reading `BLOB` values. This should be the last fix.

A.5.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.10 (24 January 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed null-pointer-exceptions when using `MysqlConnectionPoolDataSource` with Websphere 4 (bug 505839).
- Fixed spurious `Unexpected end of input stream` errors in `MysqlIO` (bug 507456).

A.5.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.9 (13 January 2002)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed extra memory allocation in `MySqlIO.readPacket()` (bug 488663).
- Added detection of network connection being closed when reading packets (thanks to Todd Lizambri).
- Fixed casting bug in `PreparedStatement` (bug 488663).
- `DataSource` implementations moved to `org.gjt.mm.mysql.jdbc2.optional` package, and (initial) implementations of `PooledConnectionDataSource` and `XADataSource` are in place (thanks to Todd Wolff for the implementation and testing of `PooledConnectionDataSource` with IBM WebSphere 4).
- Fixed quoting error with escape processor (bug 486265).
- Removed concatenation support from driver (the `||` operator), as older versions of VisualAge seem to be the only thing that use it, and it conflicts with the logical `||` operator. You will need to start `mysqld` with the `--ansi` flag to use the `||` operator as concatenation (bug 491680).
- `Ant` build was corrupting included `jar` files, fixed (bug 487669).
- Report batch update support through `DatabaseMetaData` (bug 495101).
- Implementation of `DatabaseMetaData.getExported/ImportedKeys()` and `getCrossReference()`.
- Fixed off-by-one-hour error in `PreparedStatement.setTimestamp()` (bug 491577).
- Full synchronization on methods modifying instance and class-shared references, driver should be entirely thread-safe now (please let me know if you have problems).

A.5.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.8 (25 November 2001)

Bugs fixed:

- `XADataSource/ConnectionPoolDataSource` code (experimental)
- `DatabaseMetaData.getPrimaryKeys()` and `getBestRowIdentifier()` are now more robust in identifying primary keys (matches regardless of case or abbreviation/full spelling of `Primary Key` in `Key_type` column).
- Batch updates now supported (thanks to some inspiration from Daniel Rall).
- `PreparedStatement.setAnyNumericType()` now handles positive exponents correctly (adds `+` so MySQL can understand it).

A.5.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.7 (24 October 2001)

Bugs fixed:

- Character sets read from database if `useUnicode=true` and `characterEncoding` is not set. (thanks to Dmitry Vereshchagin)
- Initial transaction isolation level read from database (if available). (thanks to Dmitry Vereshchagin)
- Fixed `PreparedStatement` generating SQL that would end up with syntax errors for some queries.
- `PreparedStatement.setCharacterStream()` now implemented
- Capitalize type names when `capitalizeTypeNames=true` is passed in URL or properties (for `WebObjects`). (thanks to Anjo Krank)

- `ResultSet.getBlob()` now returns `null` if column value was `null`.
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.getPrecision()` returning one less than actual on newer versions of MySQL.
- Fixed dangling socket problem when in high availability (`autoReconnect=true`) mode, and finalizer for `Connection` will close any dangling sockets on GC.
- Fixed time zone issue in `PreparedStatement.setTimestamp()`. (thanks to Erik Olofsson)
- `PreparedStatement.setDouble()` now uses full-precision doubles (reverting a fix made earlier to truncate them).
- Fixed `DatabaseMetaData.supportsTransactions()`, and `supportsTransactionIsolationLevel()` and `getTypeInfo()` `SQL_DATETIME_SUB` and `SQL_DATA_TYPE` fields not being readable.
- Updatable result sets now correctly handle `NULL` values in fields.
- `PreparedStatement.setBoolean()` will use 1/0 for values if your MySQL version is 3.21.23 or higher.
- Fixed `ResultSet.isAfterLast()` always returning `false`.

A.5.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.6 (16 June 2001)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed `PreparedStatement` parameter checking.
- Fixed case-sensitive column names in `ResultSet.java`.

A.5.10. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.5 (13 June 2001)

Bugs fixed:

- `ResultSet.insertRow()` works now, even if not all columns are set (they will be set to `NULL`).
- Added `Byte` to `PreparedStatement.setObject()`.
- Fixed data parsing of `TIMESTAMP` values with 2-digit years.
- Added `ISOLATION` level support to `Connection.setIsolationLevel()`
- `DatabaseMetaData.getCrossReference()` no longer `ArrayIndexOOB`.
- `ResultSet.getBoolean()` now recognizes `-1` as `true`.
- `ResultSet` has `+/-Inf/inf` support.
- `getObject()` on `ResultSet` correctly does `TINYINT->Byte` and `SMALLINT->Short`.
- Fixed `ResultSetMetaData.getColumnTypeName` for `TEXT/BLOB`.
- Fixed `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` when sending large `BLOB` queries. (Max size packet was not being set)
- Fixed NPE on `PreparedStatement.executeUpdate()` when all columns have not been set.
- Fixed `ResultSet.getBlob()` `ArrayIndex` out-of-bounds.

A.5.11. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.3 (03 December 2000)

Bugs fixed:

- Fixed composite key problem with updatable result sets.
- Faster ASCII string operations.
- Fixed off-by-one error in `java.sql.Blob` implementation code.
- Fixed incorrect detection of `MAX_ALLOWED_PACKET`, so sending large blobs should work now.
- Added detection of `-/+INF` for doubles.
- Added `ultraDevHack` URL parameter, set to `true` to enable (broken) Macromedia UltraDev to use the driver.
- Implemented `getBigDecimal()` without scale component for JDBC2.

A.5.12. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.1 (06 April 2000)

Bugs fixed:

- Columns that are of type `TEXT` now return as `Strings` when you use `getObject()`.
- Cleaned up exception handling when driver connects.
- Fixed `RSMD.isWritable()` returning wrong value. Thanks to Moritz Maass.
- `DatabaseMetaData.getPrimaryKeys()` now works correctly with respect to `key_seq`. Thanks to Brian Slesinsky.
- Fixed many JDBC-2.0 traversal, positioning bugs, especially with respect to empty result sets. Thanks to Ron Smits, Nick Brook, Cessar Garcia and Carlos Martinez.
- No escape processing is done on `PreparedStatement`s anymore per JDBC spec.
- Fixed some issues with updatability support in `ResultSet` when using multiple primary keys.

A.5.13. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.0pre5 (21 February 2000)

- Fixed Bad Handshake problem.

A.5.14. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.0pre4 (10 January 2000)

- Fixes to `ResultSet` for `insertRow()` - Thanks to Cesar Garcia
- Fix to Driver to recognize JDBC-2.0 by loading a JDBC-2.0 class, instead of relying on JDK version numbers. Thanks to John Baker.
- Fixed `ResultSet` to return correct row numbers
- `Statement.getUpdateCount()` now returns rows matched, instead of rows actually updated, which is more SQL-92 like.

10-29-99

- `Statement/PreparedStatement.getMoreResults()` bug fixed. Thanks to Noel J. Bergman.
- Added `Short` as a type to `PreparedStatement.setObject()`. Thanks to Jeff Crowder
- Driver now automatically configures maximum/preferred packet sizes by querying server.
- Autoreconnect code uses fast ping command if server supports it.

- Fixed various bugs with respect to packet sizing when reading from the server and when alloc'ing to write to the server.

A.5.15. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 2.0.0pre (17 August 1999)

- Now compiles under JDK-1.2. The driver supports both JDK-1.1 and JDK-1.2 at the same time through a core set of classes. The driver will load the appropriate interface classes at runtime by figuring out which JVM version you are using.
- Fixes for result sets with all nulls in the first row. (Pointed out by Tim Endres)
- Fixes to column numbers in SQLExceptions in ResultSet (Thanks to Blas Rodriguez Somoza)
- The database no longer needs to be specified to connect. (Thanks to Christian Motschke)

A.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.2b (04 July 1999)

- Better Documentation (in progress), in doc/mm.doc/book1.html
- DBMD now permits null for a column name pattern (not in spec), which it changes to '%'
- DBMD now has correct types/lengths for getXXX().
- ResultSet.getDate(), getTime(), and getTimestamp() fixes. (contributed by Alan Wilken)
- EscapeProcessor now handles { } and { or } inside quotation marks correctly. (thanks to Alik for some ideas on how to fix it)
- Fixes to properties handling in Connection. (contributed by Juho Tikkala)
- ResultSet.getObject() now returns null for NULL columns in the table, rather than bombing out. (thanks to Ben Grosman)
- ResultSet.getObject() now returns Strings for types from MySQL that it doesn't know about. (Suggested by Chris Perdue)
- Removed DataInput/Output streams, not needed, 1/2 number of method calls per IO operation.
- Use default character encoding if one is not specified. This is a work-around for broken JVMs, because according to spec, EVERY JVM must support "ISO8859_1", but they do not.
- Fixed Connection to use the platform character encoding instead of "ISO8859_1" if one isn't explicitly set. This fixes problems people were having loading the character- converter classes that didn't always exist (JVM bug). (thanks to Fritz Elfert for pointing out this problem)
- Changed MysqlIO to re-use packets where possible to reduce memory usage.
- Fixed escape-processor bugs pertaining to { } inside quotation marks.

A.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.2.x and lower

A.7.1. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.2a (14 April 1999)

- Fixed character-set support for non-Javasoft JVMs (thanks to many people for pointing it out)
- Fixed ResultSet.getBoolean() to recognize 'y' & 'n' as well as '1' & '0' as boolean flags. (thanks to Tim Pizey)
- Fixed ResultSet.getTimestamp() to give better performance. (thanks to Richard Swift)
- Fixed getByte() for numeric types. (thanks to Ray Bellis)
- Fixed DatabaseMetaData.getTypeInfo() for DATE type. (thanks to Paul Johnston)

- Fixed EscapeProcessor for "fn" calls. (thanks to Piyush Shah at locomotive.org)
- Fixed EscapeProcessor to not do extraneous work if there are no escape codes. (thanks to Ryan Gustafson)
- Fixed Driver to parse URLs of the form "jdbc:mysql://host:port" (thanks to Richard Lobb)

A.7.2. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1i (24 March 1999)

- Fixed Timestamps for PreparedStatements
- Fixed null pointer exceptions in RSMD and RS
- Re-compiled with jikes for valid class files (thanks ms!)

A.7.3. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1h (08 March 1999)

- Fixed escape processor to deal with unmatched { and } (thanks to Craig Coles)
- Fixed escape processor to create more portable (between DATETIME and TIMESTAMP types) representations so that it will work with BETWEEN clauses. (thanks to Craig Longman)
- MysqlIO.quit() now closes the socket connection. Before, after many failed connections some OS's would run out of file descriptors. (thanks to Michael Brinkman)
- Fixed NullPointerException in Driver.getPropertyInfo. (thanks to Dave Potts)
- Fixes to MysqlDefs to allow all *text fields to be retrieved as Strings. (thanks to Chris at Leverage)
- Fixed setDouble in PreparedStatement for large numbers to avoid sending scientific notation to the database. (thanks to J.S. Ferguson)
- Fixed getScale() and getPrecision() in RSMD. (contrib'd by James Klicman)
- Fixed getObject() when field was DECIMAL or NUMERIC (thanks to Bert Hobbs)
- DBMD.getTables() bombed when passed a null table-name pattern. Fixed. (thanks to Richard Lobb)
- Added check for "client not authorized" errors during connect. (thanks to Hannes Wallnoefer)

A.7.4. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1g (19 February 1999)

- Result set rows are now byte arrays. Blobs and Unicode work bidirectionally now. The useUnicode and encoding options are implemented now.
- Fixes to PreparedStatement to send binary set by setXXXStream to be sent untouched to the MySQL server.
- Fixes to getDriverPropertyInfo().

A.7.5. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1f (31 December 1998)

- Changed all ResultSet fields to Strings, this should allow Unicode to work, but your JVM must be able to convert between the character sets. This should also make reading data from the server be a bit quicker, because there is now no conversion from StringBuffer to String.
- Changed PreparedStatement.streamToString() to be more efficient (code from Uwe Schaefer).
- URL parsing is more robust (throws SQL exceptions on errors rather than NullPointerExceptions)

- PreparedStatement now can convert Strings to Time/Date values using setObject() (code from Robert Currey).
- IO no longer hangs in Buffer.readInt(), that bug was introduced in 1.1d when changing to all byte-arrays for result sets. (Pointed out by Samo Login)

A.7.6. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1b (03 November 1998)

- Fixes to DatabaseMetaData to allow both IBM VA and J-Builder to work. Let me know how it goes. (thanks to Jac Kersing)
- Fix to ResultSet.getBoolean() for NULL strings (thanks to Barry Lagerweij)
- Beginning of code cleanup, and formatting. Getting ready to branch this off to a parallel JDBC-2.0 source tree.
- Added "final" modifier to critical sections in MySQLIO and Buffer to allow compiler to inline methods for speed.

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- If object references passed to setXXX() in PreparedStatement are null, setNull() is automatically called for you. (Thanks for the suggestion goes to Erik Ostrom)
- setObject() in PreparedStatement will now attempt to write a serialized representation of the object to the database for objects of Types.OTHER and objects of unknown type.
- Util now has a static method readObject() which given a ResultSet and a column index will re-instantiate an object serialized in the above manner.

A.7.7. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.1 (02 September 1998)

- Got rid of "ugly hack" in MySQLIO.nextRow(). Rather than catch an exception, Buffer.isLastDataPacket() was fixed.
- Connection.getCatalog() and Connection.setCatalog() should work now.
- Statement.setMaxRows() works, as well as setting by property maxRows. Statement.setMaxRows() overrides maxRows set using properties or url parameters.
- Automatic re-connection is available. Because it has to "ping" the database before each query, it is turned off by default. To use it, pass in "autoReconnect=true" in the connection URL. You may also change the number of reconnect tries, and the initial timeout value using "maxReconnects=n" (default 3) and "initialTimeout=n" (seconds, default 2) parameters. The timeout is an exponential backoff type of timeout; for example, if you have initial timeout of 2 seconds, and maxReconnects of 3, then the driver will timeout 2 seconds, 4 seconds, then 16 seconds between each re-connection attempt.

A.7.8. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 1.0 (24 August 1998)

- Fixed handling of blob data in Buffer.java
- Fixed bug with authentication packet being sized too small.
- The JDBC Driver is now under the LGPL

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- Fixed Buffer.readLenString() to correctly read data for BLOBS.
- Fixed PreparedStatement.stringToStream to correctly read data for BLOBS.

- Fixed `PreparedStatement.setDate()` to not add a day. (above fixes thanks to Vincent Partington)
- Added URL parameter parsing (`?user=...` and so forth).

A.7.9. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 0.9d (04 August 1998)

- Big news! New package name. Tim Endres from ICE Engineering is starting a new source tree for GNU GPL'd Java software. He's graciously given me the `org.gjt.mm` package directory to use, so now the driver is in the `org.gjt.mm.mysql` package scheme. I'm "legal" now. Look for more information on Tim's project soon.
- Now using dynamically sized packets to reduce memory usage when sending commands to the DB.
- Small fixes to `getTypeInfo()` for parameters, and so forth.
- `DatabaseMetaData` is now fully implemented. Let me know if these drivers work with the various IDEs out there. I've heard that they're working with JBuilder right now.
- Added JavaDoc documentation to the package.
- Package now available in `.zip` or `.tar.gz`.

A.7.10. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 0.9 (28 July 1998)

- Implemented `getTypeInfo()`. `Connection.rollback()` now throws an `SQLException` per the JDBC spec.
- Added `PreparedStatement` that supports all JDBC API methods for `PreparedStatement` including `InputStreams`. Please check this out and let me know if anything is broken.
- Fixed a bug in `ResultSet` that would break some queries that only returned 1 row.
- Fixed bugs in `DatabaseMetaData.getTables()`, `DatabaseMetaData.getColumns()` and `DatabaseMetaData.getCatalogs()`.
- Added functionality to `Statement` that enables `executeUpdate()` to store values for IDs that are automatically generated for `AUTO_INCREMENT` fields. Basically, after an `executeUpdate()`, look at the `SQLWarnings` for warnings like `"LAST_INSERTED_ID = 'some number', COMMAND = 'your SQL query'"`. If you are using `AUTO_INCREMENT` fields in your tables and are executing a lot of `executeUpdate()`s on one `Statement`, be sure to `clearWarnings()` every so often to save memory.

A.7.11. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 0.8 (06 July 1998)

- Split `MysqlIO` and `Buffer` to separate classes. Some `ClassLoaders` gave an `IllegalAccessException` error for some fields in those two classes. Now `mm.mysql` works in applets and all classloaders. Thanks to Joe Ennis <jce@mail.boone.com> for pointing out the problem and working on a fix with me.

A.7.12. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 0.7 (01 July 1998)

- Fixed `DatabaseMetadata` problems in `getColumns()` and bug in switch statement in the `Field` constructor. Thanks to Costin Manolache <costin@tdiinc.com> for pointing these out.

A.7.13. Changes in MySQL Connector/J 0.6 (21 May 1998)

- Incorporated efficiency changes from Richard Swift <Richard.Swift@kanatek.ca> in `MysqlIO.java` and `ResultSet.java`:
- We're now 15% faster than gwe's driver.

- Started working on `DatabaseMetaData`.
- The following methods are implemented:
 - `getTables()`
 - `getTableTypes()`
 - `getColumns()`
 - `getCatalogs()`

Appendix B. Licenses for Third-Party Components

MySQL Connector/J

- [Section B.1, “Ant-Contrib License”](#)
- [Section B.2, “Simple Logging Facade for Java \(SLF4J\) License”](#)

B.1. Ant-Contrib License

The following software may be included in this product: Ant-Contrib

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