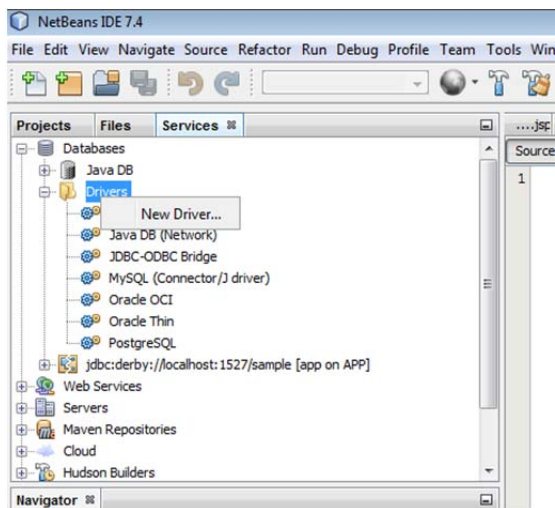


Using UnityJDBC and MongoDB JDBC Driver with NetBeans

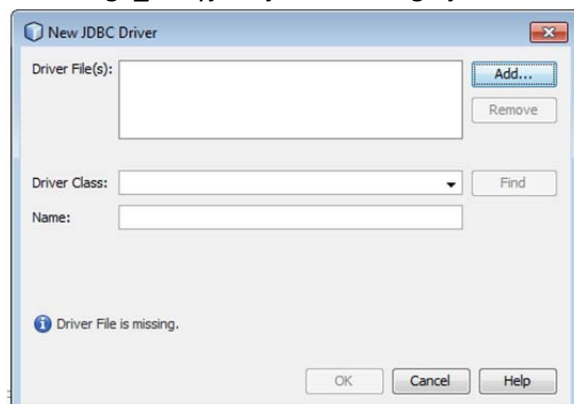
This tutorial will explain how to setup UnityJDBC and the MongoDB JDBC driver in NetBeans. The tutorial assumes that you have already setup MongoDB and configured it to accept connections.

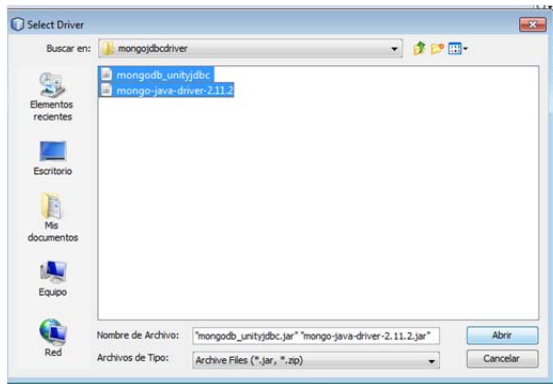
This tutorial was written by Rafael Rios and edited by Ramon Lawrence. For more information or help, contact lawrence@unityjdbc.com.

- 1) Register the MongoDB JDBC Driver In NetBeans
 - a. Add New JDBC Driver for MongoDB - In the Services menu, right click on **Drivers** and select **New Connection...** from the menu.

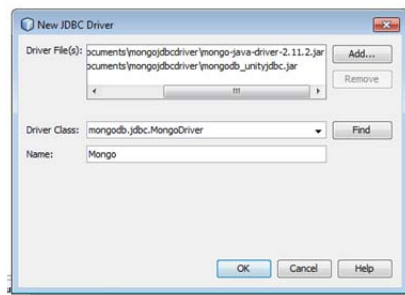


- b. Add the driver files for your New JDBC Driver - Click the **Add...** button and select the `mongo_unityjdbc.jar` and `mongo-java-driver-2.11.2.jar` files.

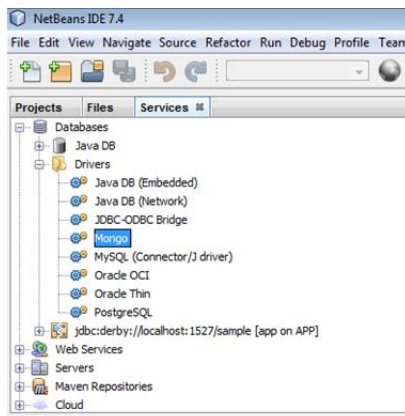




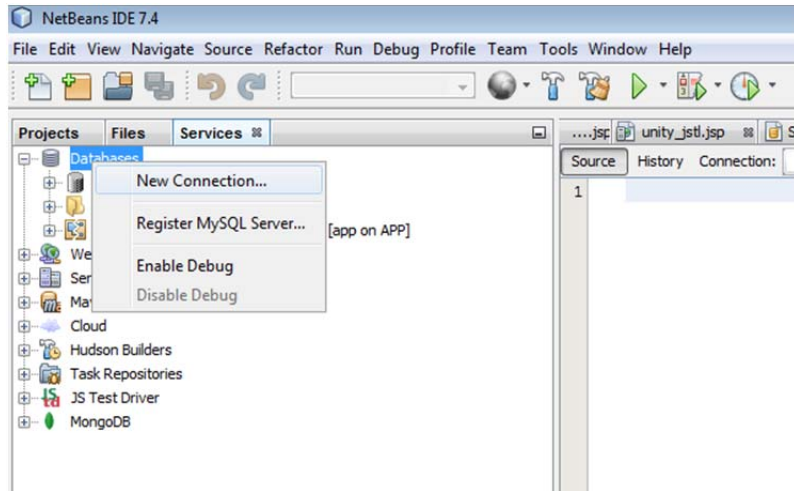
- c. Click **Find** button to get Driver Class name: **mongodb.jdbc.MongoDriver**. Enter a name for the driver such as “Mongo” and click OK.



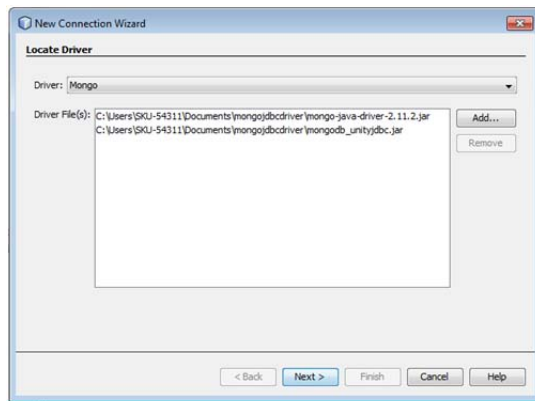
- d. You will notice that your new driver is in the drivers list.



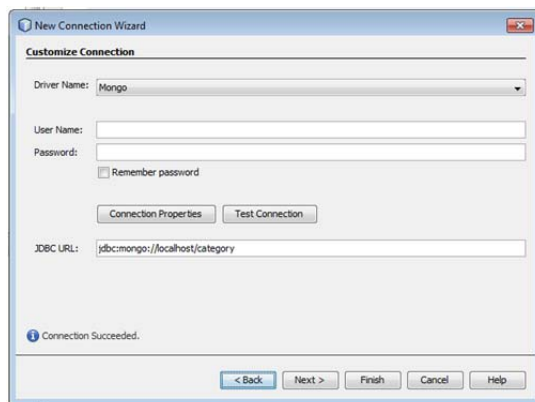
- 2) Connecting to a MongoDB Source using the JDBC Driver
- a) In the Services menu, right click on **Databases** and select **New Connection...** from the menu.



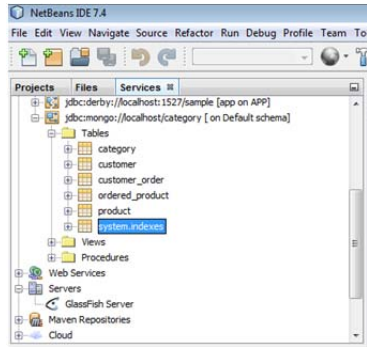
- b) Select the Mongo driver, notice that jar files appear automatically. Click **Next**.



- c) Type your MongoDB user name and password. The JDBC URL is of the form: jdbc:mongo://<serverIP>:<serverPort>/<databaseName> such as jdbc:mongo://localhost/tpch Click on **Test Connection** to test that the connection is OK. Then click **Finish**.

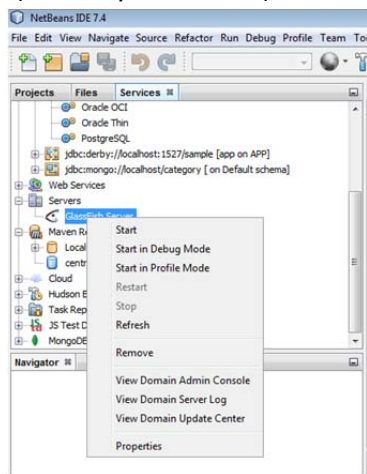


d) Your Database connection is now ready for use.

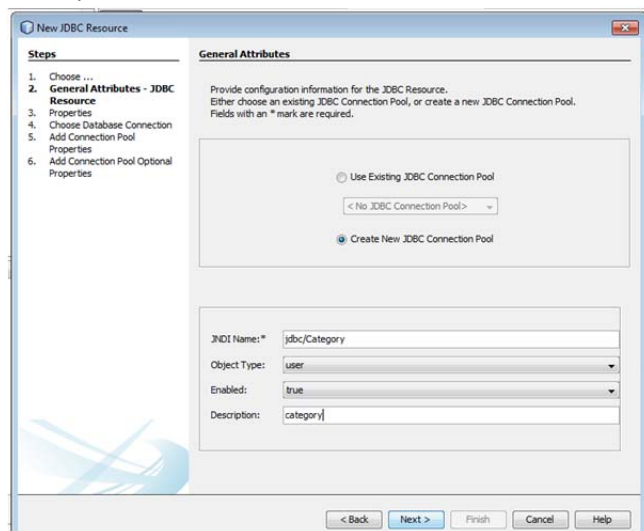


3) Creating a JDBC Resource and JDBC Connection Pool

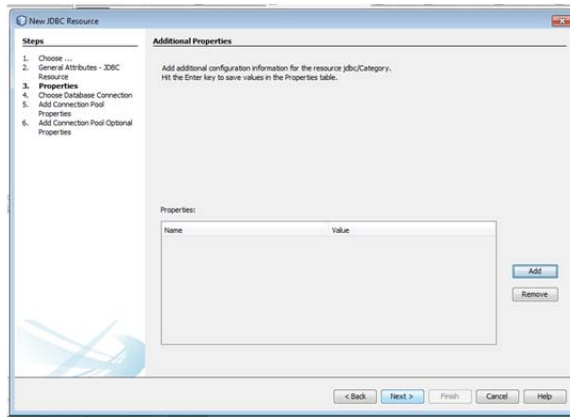
a) Start your Server (Glassfish in this case).



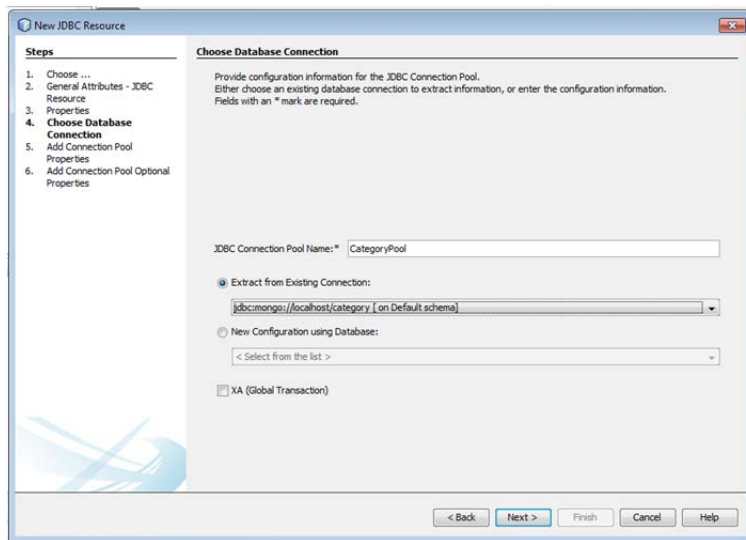
b) Type **Ctrl + N**. Select **GlassFish** from **Categories** and **JDBC Resource** from **File Type**. Click **Next**. Select **Create New JDBC Connection Pool**, enter JNDI Name & Description (optional), and click **Next**.



c) In Properties, click **Next**.

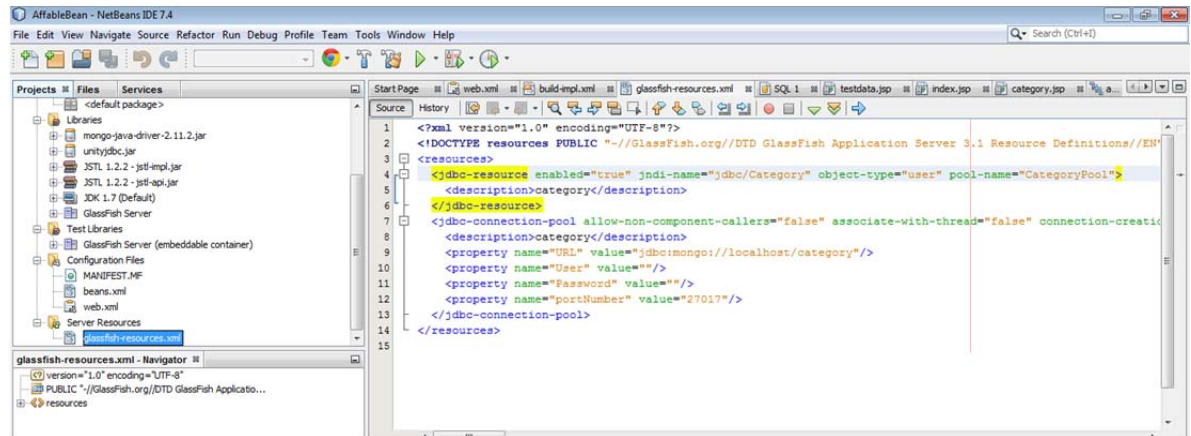


d) In **Choose Database Connection**, enter your JDBC Connection Pool Name and select the MongoDB or UnityJDBC database in Extract From Existing Connection drop-down list. Click **Next**.

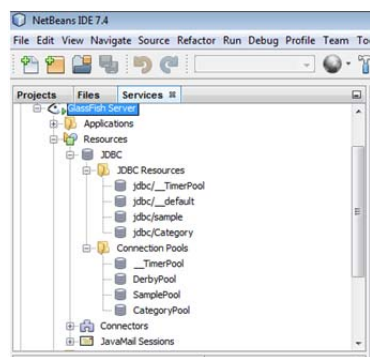


e) In Add Connection Pool Properties, enter **mongodb.jdbc.MongoDataSource** in **Datasource Classname**, Description (optional), User, Password, PortNumber, etc. and click **Finish**.

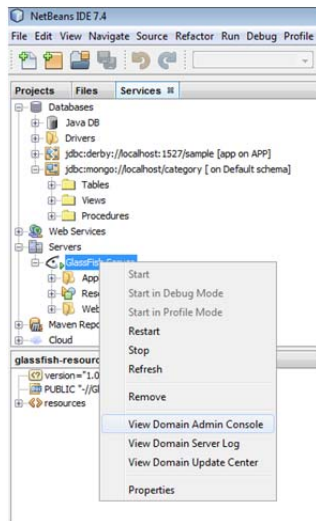
f) These steps will create the file **glassfish-resources.xml** under **Server Resources** in the **Projects** tab.



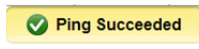
- g) Under **GlassFish Resources**, you will see a new **JDBC Resource** and a new **Connection Pool** created. Note: This can take some time, so you may need to wait a minute and refresh.



- 4) Verifying that you can ping a connection in GlassFish server.
 - a) First Restart Glassfish. After that Start your Admin Console for Glassfish “View Domain Admin Console”.



- b) At Glassfish Console Server, select JDBC Connection Pool, double click on your JDBC Connection Pool, and click in Ping option at your right and you must observe

 at the top.

