# 第七章 企业项目开发--本地缓存guava cache

- 1、在实际项目开发中,会使用到很多缓存技术,而且数据库的设计一般也会依赖于有缓存的情况下设计。
  - 常用的缓存分两种:本地缓存和分布式缓存。
  - 常用的本地缓存是guava cache,本章主要介绍guava cache在项目中的使用。

关于常用缓存以及每种缓存常用场景的介绍,之后可以去查看我记录的"Java缓存相关"系列博客。链接如下:

《第一章 常用的缓存技术》

# 2、实际使用

本项目的代码基于第六章的代码进行构建,这里只列出修改过的代码:

# src/main/java com.xxx.mapper.userManagement AdminMapper.java tom.xxx.model.userManagement # com.xxx.service.userManagement AdminService.java Maven Dependencies ▷ 🗁 src target ™x pom.xml ssmm0-userManagement a 

the com.xxx.web.admin 

## 2.1、ssmm0-data

pom.xml:

在pom.xml中引入了guava cache14.0.1的依赖包。

## AdminMapper:

```
package com.xxx.mapper.userManagement;

import java.util.List;

import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Insert;
import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Param;
import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Result;
import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Results;
import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Results;
import org.apache.ibatis.annotations.Select;
```

```
import com.xxx.model.userManagement.Admin;
 * 管理员Mapper
*/
public interface AdminMapper {
   /************注解*********/
   @Insert("INSERT INTO userinfo(username, password) VALUES(#{username}, #{password})")
   public int insertAdmin(Admin admin);
   @Select("SELECT * FROM userinfo WHERE username = #{username} AND password = #{password}")
   @Results(value = {
           @Result(id = true, column = "id", property = "id"),
           @Result(column = "username", property = "username"),
           @Result(column = "password", property = "password") })
   public Admin selectAdmin(@Param("username") String username,
                            @Param("password") String password);
    /************************/
    /**
    * 条件不定式查询
    * 我们这里使用@Param指定参数,这样的话,在AdminMapper.xml中就不用再使用parameterType属性了;否则得写
parameterType属性
    */
   public List<Admin> getAdminByConditions(@Param("username")String username,
                                          @Param("password")String password,
                                          @Param("start")int start,
                                          @Param("limit") int limit);
    /**
    * 返回主键
    */
   public int insertAdminWithBackId(Admin admin);
    /*************quava cache**********/
   @Select("SELECT * FROM userinfo WHERE username = #{username}")
   @Results(value = {
           @Result(id = true, column = "id", property = "id"),
           @Result(column = "username", property = "username"),
           @Result(column = "password", property = "password") })
   public List<Admin> getUserByName(@Param("username") String username);
}
```

- public List<Admin> getUserByName(String username)
- public List<Admin> getAdminByConditions(String username, String password, int start, int limit)

## AdminDao:

```
package com.xxx.dao.userManagement;

import java.util.List;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

import com.xxx.mapper.userManagement.AdminMapper;

import com.xxx.model.userManagement.Admin;
```

```
* 管理员DAO
 */
@Repository
public class AdminDao {
   @Autowired
   private AdminMapper adminMapper;
   /*****************************/
   public boolean register(Admin admin) {
       return adminMapper.insertAdmin(admin) ==1?true:false;
   public Admin login(String username ,String password) {
       return adminMapper.selectAdmin(username, password);
    /*****************************/
   public List<Admin> findAdmin(String username, String password, int start, int limit) {
       return adminMapper.getAdminByConditions(username, password, start, limit);
   public int insertAdminWithBackId(Admin admin) {
       return adminMapper.insertAdminWithBackId(admin);
    /***************quava cache************/
   public List<Admin> getUserByName(String username) {
       return adminMapper.getUserByName(username);
```

- public List<Admin> getUserByName(String username)
- public List<Admin> findAdmin(String username, String password, int start, int limit)

## AdminService:

```
package com.xxx.service.userManagement;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import com.google.common.cache.CacheBuilder;
import com.google.common.cache.CacheLoader;
import com.google.common.cache.LoadingCache;
import com.xxx.dao.userManagement.AdminDao;
import com.xxx.model.userManagement.Admin;
import com.xxx.vo.userManagement.AdminCacheKey;
 * 管理员service
 */
@Service
public class AdminService {
    @Autowired
    private AdminDao adminDao;
    public boolean register(Admin admin) {
       return adminDao.register(admin);
```

```
public Admin login(String username, String password) {
       return adminDao.login(username, password);
   /************ 以下方法是为了测试mybatis中使用xml *******/
   public List<Admin> findAdmin(String username,
                             String password,
                             int start,
                             int limit) {
       return adminDao.findAdmin(username, password, start, limit);
   }
   public Admin insertAdminWithBackId(Admin admin) {
       int record = adminDao.insertAdminWithBackId(admin);
       if (record == 1) {
          return admin; // 这时的admin已经被赋予主键了
       return null;
   }
   /************************************/
   /*****单条件的查询,key为String*******/
   public List<Admin> findByUsername(String username) {
       List<Admin> adminList = null;
       try {
          adminList = adminListCache.get(username);
       } catch (ExecutionException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       return adminList;
   LoadingCache<String, List<Admin>> adminListCache = CacheBuilder.newBuilder()
          .expireAfterWrite(20, TimeUnit.MINUTES)// 缓存20分钟
          .maximumSize(1000)// 最多缓存1000个对象
          .build(new CacheLoader<String, List<Admin>>() {
              public List<Admin> load(String username) throws Exception {
                 return adminDao.getUserByName(username);
          });
   /*********多条件的查询,key为Object(封装了多个条件的VO类)********/
   public List<Admin> findAdminList(String username,
                                 String password,
                                 int start,
                                 int limit) {
       /*
        * 如果以一个新建的对象做为key的话,因为每次都是新建一个对象,所以这样的话,实际上每次访问key都是不同的,即每次访
问都是重新进行缓存;
        * 但是实际上,我们想要根据对象的属性来判断对象是否相等,只需要根据这些属性重写对象的hashCode与equals方法即可,
        * 所以重写了AdminCacheKey类的hashCode和equals方法,这样,每次访问的话,就会以每个条件是否相等来判断对象(即
key) 是否相等了,这一块儿的缓存就会起作用了
       AdminCacheKey cacheKey = new AdminCacheKey (username,
                                             password,
                                             start,
                                             limit);
       List<Admin> adminList = null;
       try {
          System.out.println(cacheKey);
          adminList = adminsCache.get(cacheKey);
       } catch (ExecutionException e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
       }
       return adminList;
   LoadingCache<AdminCacheKey, List<Admin>> adminsCache = CacheBuilder.newBuilder()
           .expireAfterWrite(60, TimeUnit.MINUTES) // 缓存项在给定时间内(60min)没有被写访问(创建或覆盖),则回收
           .maximumSize(100) // 最多缓存100项
           .build(new CacheLoader<AdminCacheKey, List<Admin>>() {
               public List<Admin> load(AdminCacheKey key) throws Exception {
                   return adminDao.findAdmin(key.getUsername(),
                                           key.getPassword(),
                                           key.getStart(),
                                           key.getLimit());
               }
           });
}
```

- public List<Admin> findByUsername(String username)
- public List<Admin> findAdminList(String username, String password, int start, int limit)

这一块儿是整个guava cache使用的部分。这里边写出了两种guava cache使用的方式:

- 单查询条件: key为String或Object都可以
- 多查询条件: key为Object, 该Object封装了多个查询条件,并通过这些查询条件重写了该Object的hashcode()和equals()

这一部分中guava cache的使用方式,就是实际开发中最常用的方法。

# AdminCacheKey:

```
package com.xxx.vo.userManagement;
/**
 * guava cachen key
*/
public class AdminCacheKey {
   private String username;
   private String password;
   private int start;
   private int limit;
   public AdminCacheKey() {
    public AdminCacheKey(String username, String password, int start, int limit) {
        this.username = username;
        this.password = password;
        this.start = start;
       this.limit = limit;
   public String getUsername() {
       return username;
    public void setUsername(String username) {
       this.username = username;
    public String getPassword() {
```

```
return password;
   public void setPassword(String password) {
       this.password = password;
   public int getStart() {
      return start;
   public void setStart(int start) {
       this.start = start;
   public int getLimit() {
       return limit;
   public void setLimit(int limit) {
       this.limit = limit;
   }
   @Override
   public int hashCode() {
       final int prime = 31;
       int result = 1;
       result = prime * result + limit;
       result = prime * result
               + ((password == null) ? 0 : password.hashCode());
       result = prime * result + start;
       result = prime * result
               + ((username == null) ? 0 : username.hashCode());
       return result;
   }
   @Override
   public boolean equals(Object obj) {
       if (this == obj)
           return true;
       if (obj == null)
           return false;
       if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
            return false;
       AdminCacheKey other = (AdminCacheKey) obj;
       if (limit != other.limit)
           return false;
       if (password == null) {
           if (other.password != null)
               return false;
       } else if (!password.equals(other.password))
           return false;
        if (start != other.start)
           return false;
       if (username == null) {
           if (other.username != null)
               return false;
       } else if (!username.equals(other.username))
           return false;
       return true;
}
```

#### 2.2 ssmm0-userManagement

#### AdminController:

```
package com.xxx.web.admin;
import java.util.List;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestParam;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseBody;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.ModelAndView;
import com.xxx.model.userManagement.Admin;
import com.xxx.service.userManagement.AdminService;
import com.xxx.util.admin.AdminCookieUtil;
/**
* adminController
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/admin")
public class AdminController {
    @Autowired
   private AdminService adminService;
     * 管理员注册
     */
    @ResponseBody
    @RequestMapping("/register")
    public boolean register(@RequestParam("username") String username,
                            @RequestParam("password") String password) {
        Admin admin = new Admin();
        admin.setUsername(username);
        admin.setPassword(password);
        boolean isRegisterSuccess = adminService.register(admin);
        return isRegisterSuccess;
    /**
     * 管理员登录
     */
    @RequestMapping("/login")
    public ModelAndView login(@RequestParam("username") String username,
                              @RequestParam("password") String password,
                              HttpServletResponse response,
                              HttpSession session) {
        Admin admin = adminService.login(username, password);
```

```
ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
   if(admin == null){
       modelAndView.addObject("message", "用户不存在或者密码错误!请重新输入");
      modelAndView.setViewName("error");
   }else{
      modelAndView.addObject("admin", admin);
      modelAndView.setViewName("userinfo");
       * 这为什么不直接传一个username,而传了一个admin,
        * 是因为在实际开发中,你传过去的信息可能不只是username,还有用户手机号、地址等等
       //使用cookie
      AdminCookieUtil.addLoginCookie(admin, response);
      //使用session
       //session.setAttribute("adminSession", admin);
   }
   return modelAndView;
* 根据username或password查找List<Admin>
*/
@ResponseBody
@RequestMapping("/findAdmin")
public List<Admin> findAdmin(@RequestParam(value="username", required=false) String username,
                            @RequestParam(value="password", required=false) String password,
                            @RequestParam("start") int start,
                            @RequestParam("limit") int limit,
                            HttpServletRequest request,
                            HttpSession session) {
   Admin admin = AdminCookieUtil.getLoginCookie(request);
   //Admin admin = (Admin) session.getAttribute("adminSession");
   if(admin == null){//未登录
       return null;
   System.out.println(admin.toJson());
   List<Admin> adminList = adminService.findAdmin(username, password, start, limit);
   return adminList;
* 插入一个用户并返回主键
* 注意:get请求也会自动装配(即将前台传入的username和password传入admin)
*/
@ResponseBody
@RequestMapping("/insert")
public Admin insertAdminWithBackId(Admin admin) {
   return adminService.insertAdminWithBackId(admin);
* 根据username查找List<Admin>
*/
@ResponseBody
@RequestMapping("/findAdminByUsername")
public List<Admin> findAdminByUserName(@RequestParam(value="username") String username) {
   List<Admin> adminList = adminService.findByUsername(username);
   return adminList;
@ResponseBody
```

- public List<Admin> findAdminByUserName(String username)
- public List<Admin> findAdminList(String username, String password, int start, int limit)

# 3、测试

- 单元测试:使用springJunit去测就行
- 整体测试:代码写好之后,注意对代码去做测试的方法,先运行相应的controller的方法,然后对查询出来的部分数据在数据库中直接进行修改,再运行之前的controller对应的方法。出现两种结果:
  - 第二次运行与第一次结果相同:缓存成功
  - 第二次运行与第一次结果不同:缓存不成功

# 4、总结:

- 常用的几个API:
  - get(Object key):首先获取value-->若获取不到,先缓存-->再从缓存中去取(以上三步是原子操作),使用该方法优先于使用put
  - getIfPresent(Object key): 获取value, 若获取不到,返回null;若获取的到,返回value
  - put(Object key, Object value):显示的添加缓存key-value
- guava cache的get(Object key)的value不能为null(这个可以去看源代码的注释),看下边的代码例子:

```
LoadingCache<String, List<Admin>> adminListCache = CacheBuilder.newBuilder()
           .expireAfterWrite(20, TimeUnit.MINUTES)// 缓存20分钟
           .maximumSize(1000)// 最多缓存1000个对象
           .build(new CacheLoader<String, List<Admin>>() {
              public List<Admin> load(String username) throws Exception {
                  //1、下边这样null的话,不抛异常
                  /*List<Admin> admins = adminDao.getUserByName(username);
                  if(admins==null){
                      return null;
                  return admins; */
                  //2、但是如果这里查询出来的结果为null的话,也没关系
                  //return adminDao.getUserByName(username);
                  //3、如果这里直接返回null,就会出现
com.google.common.cache.CacheLoader$InvalidCacheLoadException
                  return null;
              }
           });
```

注意:该代码中的三种null情况,只有第三种会抛出异常。前两种不为空的原因是因为,**即使admins没有元素,admins也不会是null,而是[],这应该是mybatis的功劳?!这个是个问题,以后在读mybatis源码的时候,会仔细研究!!!**但是实际使用中,我们判断一个list是否为空,会使用CollectionUtil.isNotEmpty(list)类似于下边这样,就会抛出异常了。

```
public List<Admin> load(String username) throws Exception {
                  //1、下边这样null的话,不抛异常
                  List<Admin> admins = adminDao.getUserByName(username);
                  //System.out.println(admins);//如果admins为空,不会返回null,而是返回[]
                  if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(admins)) {
                     System.out.println(admins+"-->");
                     return null;
                  return admins;
                  //2、但是如果这里查询出来的结果为null的话,也没关系
                  //return adminDao.getUserByName(username);
                  //3、如果这里直接返回null,就会出现
com.google.common.cache.CacheLoader$InvalidCacheLoadException
                  //return null;
              }
          });
```

但是,为了在guava cache的使用中不抛出异常,我们这里直接使用下边这句就好了,由mybatis将[]返回就好了。

```
return adminDao.getUserByName(username);
```