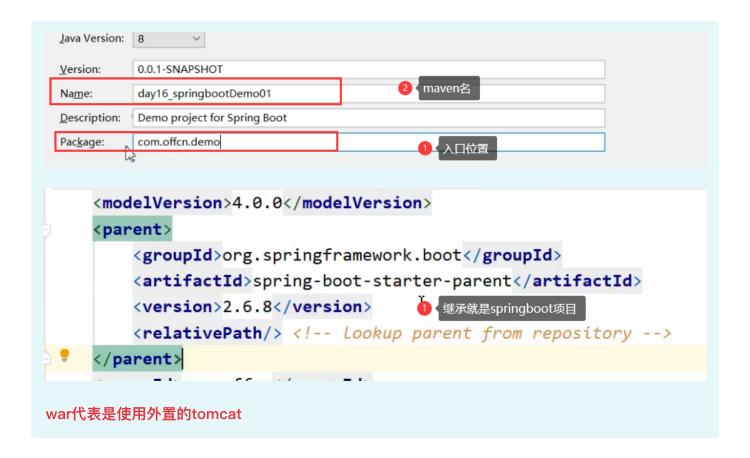
springboot-offcn

- 1.springboot的maven依赖问题
- 2.关于configureProperties的报错问题
- 3. 关于yml及其元数据书写问题
- 4. springboot的多环境支持
- 5.静态资源匹配问题
- 6. swagger接口整合
- 7.boot整合mybatis出错点
- 8.springboot整mvc逻辑错误点
- 9.关于单元测试逻辑错误点
- 10.boot配置文件加载顺序和位置
- 12.springboot整合redis或者缓存
- 13.fastjson使用小技巧
- 14.springboot整合dubbo
- 15.如何创建前端的无脑要求

与手册参考配合使用: source_everyday\springboot+vue+axios\offcn

1.springboot的maven依赖问题



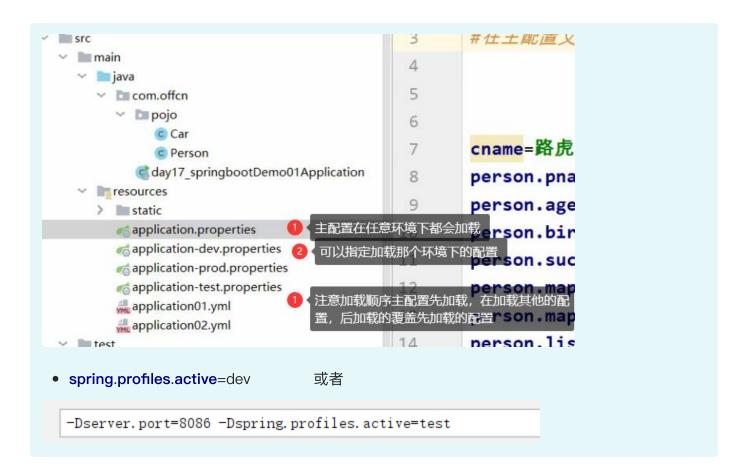
2.关于configureProperties的报错问题

```
自动配置关联配置:
 • configureProperties+ compent
 • configureProperties+EnableAutoConfigureProperties(自动配置)
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-configuration-processor</artifactId>
       <version>${version.boot}</version>
       <optional>true</optional>
   </dependency>
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "yunai.server")
public class YunaiServerProperties {
   /**
   * 默认端口
   private static final Integer DEFAULT_PORT = 8000;
   /**
  yml 没提示: 打包+重启+才好使
```

3. 关于yml及其元数据书写问题

```
name: "我是帅哥 \n 吗?"
name02: '我是帅哥 \n 吗?
name03: 我是帅哥 \n 吗 #
• "": \n代表换行
• ": \n代表真正的\n没有换行的意思
person:
pname: machao
 age: 18
 success: true
birth: 2020/12/23
 cid: 10001
 cname: baoshijie
cprice: 10000
# k1: v1
# k2: v2
maps: {k1: v1,k2: v2}
lists: [1,2,3,4]
spring:
profiles:
 active: dev
```

4. springboot的多环境支持



5.静态资源匹配问题

```
找:自动配置类
webMvcAutoConfigruation ----- staticLocations
```

6. swagger接口整合

```
依赖
<!--swagger-->
访问路径: http://localhost:8080/swagger-ui.html
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.spring4all
  <artifactId>swagger-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
  <version>1.9.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-validation</artifactId>
</dependency>
<!--swagger皮肤-->
访问路径: http://localhost:8080/doc.html
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.github.xiaoymin
  <artifactId>swagger-bootstrap-ui</artifactId>
  <version>1.9.1</version>
</dependency>
 • 资料参考
参考资料一: https://github.com/dyc87112/SpringBoot-Learning/tree/master/2.x
参考资料二: https://blog.csdn.net/Yearingforthefuture/article/details/117421390
 • yml配置:几乎不用变
#swagger整合
swagger:
title: spring-boot-starter-swagger
description: Starter for swagger 2.x
version: 1.9.0.RELEASE
license: Apache License, Version 2.0
license-url: https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html
terms-of-service-url: https://github.com/dyc87112/spring-boot-starter-swagger
contact:
 name: guihaole
```

```
url: http://blog.didispace.com
email: 2033443140@qq.com
base-package: com.edu.controller
base-path: /**

• 注解作用理解

@Api(tags = "账户管理")

@ApiOperation(value = "查询所有账户信息", notes = "参数可以传也可以不传")

@ApiImplicitParam(paramType = "path", dataType = "Integer",
name = "id", value = "用户编号", required = true, example = "1")
```

7.boot整合mybatis出错点

```
mybatis:
type-aliases-package: com.edu.bean
mapper-locations: classpath:mappers/*Mapper.xml
configuration:
cache-enabled: true #开启二级缓存
lazy-loading-enabled: true #开启延时加载升关
aggressive-lazy-loading: false #关闭立即加载,实施按需加载
#分页插件的配置
mapper.xml写sql时不要带分号; 分页可能会报错
```

8.springboot整mvc逻辑错误点

- 2.7.0以后springboot的自动配置类放在了spring文件下,没在spring.factroies
- 视图解析器默认走static下, 前缀和后缀
- templates配置前缀和后缀templates下

https://github.com/dyc87112/SpringBoot-Learning/tree/master/2.x 各种连接池配置

9.关于单元测试逻辑错误点

```
• springboot-start整合时默认是不支持junit4的
• 导报要到对
• 如何兼容junit4 看中公boot文档
import com.edu.bean.Person;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframe.ork.boot.test.context.SpringBootTest;
@SpringBootTest
                                       相当于整合了spring和junit
public class Beamiest {
   @Autowired/
   private Person person;
   @Test
   public void test1(){
       System.out.println(person);
   }
```

10.boot配置文件加载顺序和位置

- spring会加载所有的配置文件,后加载的覆盖新加载的
- properties和yml都存在,都加载,yml先加载,后覆盖先加载的
- 什么位置:看源码怎么写即可 spring.config.location可以自定义

12.springboot整合redis或者缓存

```
参考资料一: source_everyday\redis开发手册 boot-api
参考资料二: https://github.com/dyc87112/SpringBoot-Learning/tree/master/2.x
类关系,用哪个都可以,子类功能更强大
@SpringBootApplication
 public class RedisApi {
    @Autowired

① 父子关系, string~是子类

    private StringRedisTemplate stringRedisTemplate;
    private RedisTemplate<Object,Object> redisTemplate;
    public void stringRedis(){
       BoundValueOperations<String, String> boundValueOps = stringRedisTemplate.boundValueOps key: "123");
       boundValueOps.set("123456");
                                                                                    ② 存的key相当于
       ValueOperations<Object, Object> opsForValue = redisTemplate.opsForValue();
       opsForValue.set(1,1);
   }
```

13.fastjson使用小技巧

```
woid test03() {

ValueOperations<String, String> opsForValue = redisTemplate.opsForValue();
String userJson = opsForValue.get("user");

JSON.parseObject(userJson, new TypeReference<User>(){}};
}

String userJson = opsForValue.get("userList");

List<User> userList1 = JSON.parseObject(userJson, new TypeReference<List<User>>() {
});

• 万能转换公式
```

14.springboot整合dubbo

• 关键点: 实体类一定要序列化

● 参考资料:后端开发\dubbo

● 参考资料2: source_everyday\springboot+vue+axios\offcn\整合文档

● 参考资料三:上github找资源

15.如何创建前端的无脑要求

```
10
           ωlest.
71
           void test05() {
72
               List<Object> list=new ArrayList<>();
73
               Map<String,Object> map=new HashMap<String, Object>();
               map.put("id",1);map.put("name",1);map.put("birth",new Date());map.put("age",18);
74
75
               String s = JSON.toJSONString(map);
                                                                                 2 不让我创建实体类怎么搞
               System.out.println(s);
76
                                                            1 [{k1,v1},{k1,vv1}]
77
                                                           1 前端无脑需求
78
```