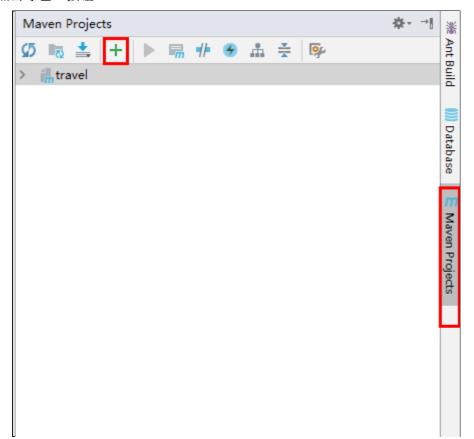
《黑马旅游网》综合案例

1 前言

为了巩固 web 基础知识,提升综合运用能力,故而讲解此案例。要求,每位同学能够独立完成此案例。

2 项目导入

点击绿色+按钮

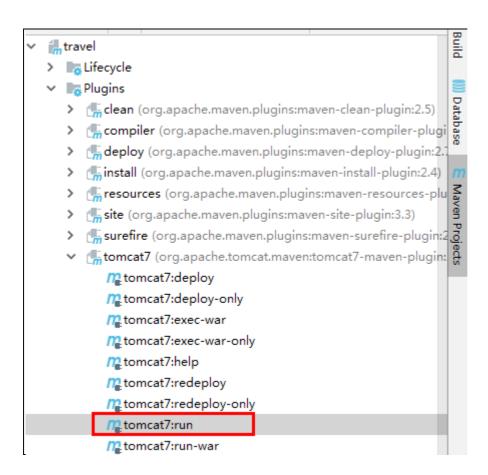


选择 travel 项目的 pom.xml 文件,点击 ok,完成项目导入。需要等待一小会,项目 初始化完成。

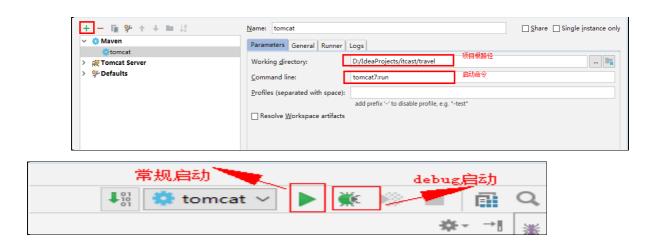


3 启动项目

3.1 方式一:



3.2 方式二: 配置 maven 快捷启动



4 技术选型

4.1 Web 层

a) Servlet: 前端控制器

b) html: 视图 c) Filter: 过滤器

d) BeanUtils:数据封装

e) Jackson: json 序列化工具

4.2 Service 层

f) Javamail: java 发送邮件工具

g) Redis: nosql 内存数据库

h) Jedis: java 的 redis 客户端

4.3 Dao 层

i) Mysql: 数据库

j) Druid: 数据库连接池

k) JdbcTemplate: jdbc 的工具

5 创建数据库

-- 创建数据库

CREATE DATABASE travel;

-- 使用数据库

USE travel;

--创建表

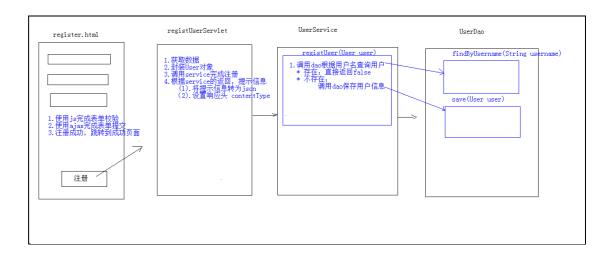
复制提供好的 sql

6 注册功能

6.1 页面效果

用户名	请输入账号
密码	请輸入密码
Email	请输入Email
姓名	请输入真实姓名
手机号	请输入您的手机号
性别	● 男 ○ 女
出生日期	年 /月/日
验证码	84B0
	注册
L	

6.2 功能分析



6.3 代码实现

6.3.1 前台代码实现

6.3.2 表单校验

提升用户体验,并减轻服务器压力。

```
//校验用户名
//单词字符,长度8到20位
function checkUsername() {
          //1.获取用户名值
  var username = $("#username").val();
  //2. 定义正则
  var reg_username = /^w{8,20};
  //3.判断,给出提示信息
  var flag = reg_username.test(username);
   if(flag){
      //用户名合法
             $("#username").css("border","");
  }else{
      //用户名非法,加一个红色边框
    $("#username").css("border","1px solid red");
  }
          return flag;
```

```
//校验密码
       function checkPassword() {
           //1.获取密码值
           var password = $("#password").val();
           //2.定义正则
           var reg_password = /^{w{8,20}};
           //3.判断,给出提示信息
           var flag = reg_password.test(password);
           if(flag){
              //密码合法
              $("#password").css("border","");
           }else{
              //密码非法,加一个红色边框
              $("#password").css("border","1px solid red");
           }
           return flag;
       }
       //校验邮箱
function checkEmail(){
   //1. 获取邮箱
  var email = $("#email").val();
  //2.定义正则
                 itcast@163.com
  var reg_email = /^\w+@\w+\.\w+$/;
  //3.判断
  var flag = reg_email.test(email);
  if(flag){
              $("#email").css("border","");
  }else{
              $("#email").css("border","1px solid red");
  return flag;
$(function () {
           //当表单提交时,调用所有的校验方法
  $("#registerForm").submit(function(){
              return checkUsername() && checkPassword() && checkEmail();
```

```
//如果这个方法没有返回值,或者返回为 true,则表单提交,如果返回为 false,则表单不提交
});

//当某一个组件失去焦点是,调用对应的校验方法
$("#username").blur(checkUsername);
$("#password").blur(checkPassword);
$("#email").blur(checkEmail);

});
```

6.3.3 异步(ajax)提交表单

在此使用异步提交表单是为了获取服务器响应的数据。因为我们前台使用的是 html 作为视图层,不能够直接从 servlet 相关的域对象获取值,只能通过 ajax 获取响应数据

6.3.4 后台代码实现

6.3.5 编写 RegistUserServlet

```
@WebServlet("/registUserServlet")
public class RegistUserServlet extends HttpServlet {
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

    //验证校验
    String check = request.getParameter("check");
    //从 sesion 中获取验证码
```

```
HttpSession session = request.getSession();
String checkcode_server = (String) session.getAttribute("CHECKCODE_SERVER");
session.removeAttribute("CHECKCODE_SERVER");//为了保证验证码只能使用一次
if(checkcode_server == null || !checkcode_server.equalsIgnoreCase(check)){
   //验证码错误
   ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
   //注册失败
   info.setFlag(false);
   info.setErrorMsg("验证码错误");
   //将 info 对象序列化为 json
   ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
   String json = mapper.writeValueAsString(info);
   response.setContentType("application/json;charset=utf-8");
   response.getWriter().write(json);
   return;
}
//1. 获取数据
Map<String, String[]> map = request.getParameterMap();
//2.封装对象
User user = new User();
try {
   BeanUtils.populate(user,map);
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
} catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
}
//3.调用 service 完成注册
UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
boolean flag = service.regist(user);
ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
//4.响应结果
if(flag){
   //注册成功
   info.setFlag(true);
}else{
   //注册失败
   info.setFlag(false);
   info.setErrorMsg("注册失败!");
}
```

```
//将 info 对象序列化为 json
ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
String json = mapper.writeValueAsString(info);

//将 json 数据写回客户端
//设置 content-type
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
response.getWriter().write(json);

}

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    this.doPost(request, response);
}
}
```

6.3.6 编写 UserService 以及 UserServiceImpl

```
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
   private UserDao userDao = new UserDaoImpl();
   * 注册用户
    * @param user
    * @return
    */
   @Override
   public boolean regist(User user) {
      //1.根据用户名查询用户对象
      User u = userDao.findByUsername(user.getUsername());
      //判断 u 是否为 null
      if(u != null){
          //用户名存在,注册失败
          return false;
      //2.保存用户信息
      userDao.save(user);
      return true;
```

```
}
}
```

6.3.7 编写 UserDao 以及 UserDaoImpl

```
public class UserDaoImpl implements UserDao {
   private JdbcTemplate template = new JdbcTemplate(JDBCUtils.getDataSource());
   @Override
   public User findByUsername(String username) {
       User user = null;
       try {
          //1.定义 sql
          String sql = "select * from tab_user where username = ?";
          //2.执行 sql
          user = template.queryForObject(sql, new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<User>(User.class), username);
       } catch (Exception e) {
       }
       return user;
   }
   @Override
   public void save(User user) {
       //1.定义 sql
       String sql = "insert into
tab_user(username,password,name,birthday,sex,telephone,email)
values(?,?,?,?,?,?)";
       //2.执行 sql
       template.update(sql,user.getUsername(),
                  user.getPassword(),
              user.getName(),
              user.getBirthday(),
              user.getSex(),
              user.getTelephone(),
              user.getEmail());
```

} }

6.3.8 邮件激活

为什么要进行邮件激活?为了保证用户填写的邮箱是正确的。将来可以推广一些宣传信息,到用户邮箱中。

6.3.9 发送邮件

- 1. 申请邮箱
- 2. 开启授权码
- 3. 在 MailUtils 中设置自己的邮箱账号和密码(授权码)



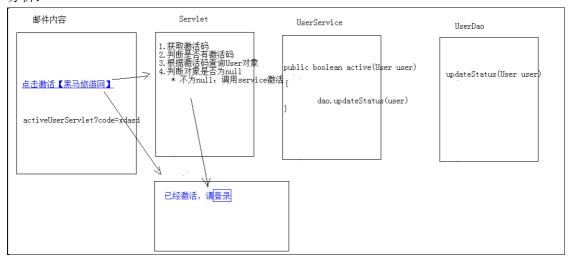
邮件工具类: MailUtils,调用其中 sendMail 方法可以完成邮件发送

6.3.10 用户点击邮件激活

经过分析,发现,用户激活其实就是修改用户表中的 status 为'Y'

```
public class User implements Serializable {
    private int uid;//用户id
    private String username;//用户名,账号
    private String password;//密码
    private String name;//真实姓名
    private String birthday;//出生日期
    private String sex;//男或女
    private String telephone;//手机号
    private String email;//邮箱
    private String status;//激活状态,Y代表激活,N代表未激活
    private String code;//激活码(要求唯一)
```

分析:



发送邮件代码:

```
@Override
public boolean regist(User user) {
   //1.根据用户名查询用户对象
   User u = userDao.findByUsername(user.getUsername());
    //判断u是否为null
   if(u != null){
       //用户名存在,注册失败
       return false;
    <u>//2.保存用户信息</u>
    //2.1设置激活码, 唯一字符串
   user.setCode(UuidUtil.getUuid());
    //2.2设置激活状态
   user.setStatus("N");
   userDao.save(user);
    //3.激活邮件发送,邮件正文?
   String content="<a href='http://localhost/travel/activeUserServlet?code="+user.getCode(
    MailUtils.sendMail(user.getEmail(),content, title: "激活邮件");
    return true;
```

修改保存 Dao 代码,加上存储 status 和 code 的代码逻辑

激活代码实现:

ActiveUserServlet

```
//1. 获取激活码
String code = request.getParameter("code");
if(code != null){
   //2.调用 service 完成激活
   UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
   boolean flag = service.active(code);
   //3.判断标记
   String msg = null;
   if(flag){
       //激活成功
      msg = "激活成功,请<a href='login.html'>登录</a>";
   }else{
      //激活失败
      msg = "激活失败,请联系管理员!";
   response.setContentType("text/html;charset=utf-8");
   response.getWriter().write(msg);
```

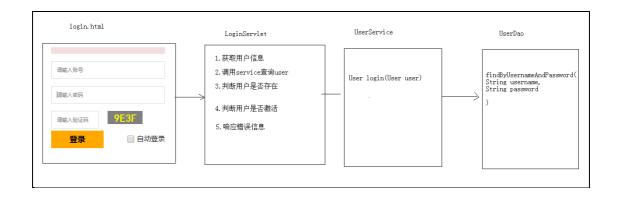
UserService: active

```
@Override
public boolean active(String code) {
    //1.根据激活码查询用户对象
    User user = userDao.findByCode(code);
    if(user != null) {
        //2.调用 dao 的修改激活状态的方法
        userDao.updateStatus(user);
        return true;
    }else{
        return false;
    }
}
```

```
/**
* 根据激活码查询用户对象
* @param code
* @return
*/
@Override
public User findByCode(String code) {
   User user = null;
   try {
       String sql = "select * from tab_user where code = ?";
       user = template.queryForObject(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<User>(User.class),code);
   } catch (DataAccessException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
   }
   return user;
}
/**
* 修改指定用户激活状态
* @param user
@Override
public void updateStatus(User user) {
   String sql = " update tab_user set status = 'Y' where uid=?";
   template.update(sql,user.getUid());
}
```

7 登录

7.1 分析



7.2 代码实现

7.2.1 前台代码

7.2.2 后台代码

LoginServlet

```
//1.获取用户名和密码数据
Map<String, String[]> map = request.getParameterMap();
//2.封装 User 对象
User user = new User();
try {
    BeanUtils.populate(user,map);
```

```
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
} catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
}
//3.调用 Service 查询
UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
User u = service.login(user);
ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
//4.判断用户对象是否为 null
if(u == null){
   //用户名密码或错误
   info.setFlag(false);
   info.setErrorMsg("用户名密码或错误");
}
//5.判断用户是否激活
if(u != null && !"Y".equals(u.getStatus())){
   //用户尚未激活
   info.setFlag(false);
   info.setErrorMsg("您尚未激活,请激活");
}
//6.判断登录成功
if(u != null && "Y".equals(u.getStatus())){
   //登录成功
   info.setFlag(true);
}
//响应数据
ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
response.setContentType("application/json;charset=utf-8");
mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),info);
```

UserService

```
public User login(User user) {
    return
userDao.findByUsernameAndPassword(user.getUsername(),user.getP
assword());
}
```

```
public User findByUsernameAndPassword(String username, String
password) {
    User user = null;
    try {
        //1.定义sql
        String sql = "select * from tab_user where username = ? and
password = ?";
        //2.执行sql
        user = template.queryForObject(sql, new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<User>(User.class), username,password);
    } catch (Exception e) {
    }
    return user;
}
```

7.2.3 index 页面中用户姓名的提示信息功能

```
效果:
```

```
//从 session 中获取登录用户
Object user = request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
//将 user 写回客户端
ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
response.setContentType("application/json;charset=utf-8");
mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),user);
```

8 退出

什么叫做登录了? session 中有 user 对象。 实现步骤:

- 1. 访问 servlet,将 session 销毁
- 2. 跳转到登录页面

代码实现:

Header.html

Servlet:

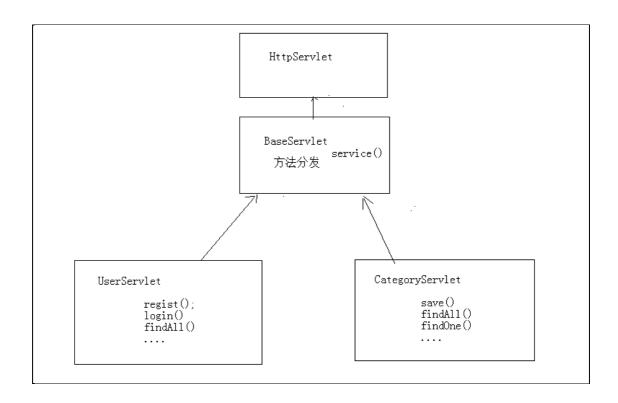
```
//1.销毁 session
request.getSession().invalidate();

//2.跳转登录页面
response.sendRedirect(request.getContextPath()+"/login.html");
```

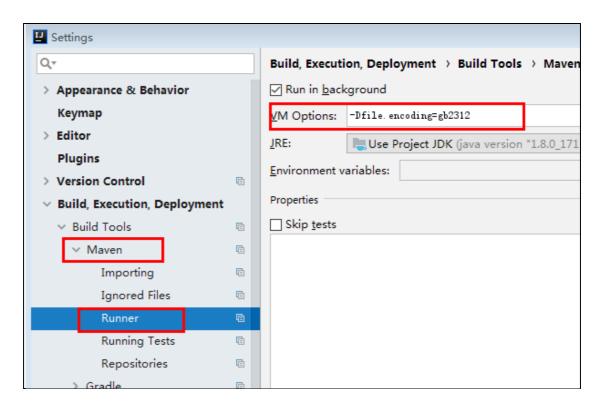
9 优化 Servlet

9.1 目的

减少 Servlet 的数量,现在是一个功能一个 Servlet,将其优化为一个模块一个 Servlet,相当于在数据库中一张表对应一个 Servlet,在 Servlet 中提供不同的方法,完成用户的请求。



Idea 控制台中文乱码解决: -Dfile.encoding=gb2312



9.2 BaseServlet 编写:

```
public class BaseServlet extends HttpServlet {
   @Override
   protected void service(HttpServletRequest req,
HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException, IOException {
       //System.out.println("baseServlet 的 service 方法被执行
了....");
      //完成方法分发
       //1.获取请求路径
      String uri = req.getRequestURI(); // /travel/user/add
       System.out.println("请求 uri:"+uri);// /travel/user/add
       //2.获取方法名称
       String methodName = uri.substring(uri.lastIndexOf('/') +
1);
       System.out.println("方法名称: "+methodName);
      //3.获取方法对象 Method
       //谁调用我?我代表谁
      System.out.println(this);//UserServlet 的对象
cn.itcast.travel.web.servlet.UserServlet@4903d97e
      try {
          //获取方法
          Method method = this.getClass().getMethod(methodName,
HttpServletRequest.class, HttpServletResponse.class);
          //4.执行方法
          //暴力反射
          //method.setAccessible(true);
          method.invoke(this, req, resp);
       } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
```

9.3 UserServlet 改写

将之前的 Servlet 实现的功能,抽取到 UserServlet 中的不同方法中实现,并且将 UserService 创建抽取到成员变量位置

```
@WebServlet("/user/*") // /user/add /user/find
public class UserServlet extends BaseServlet {
   //声明 UserService 业务对象
   private UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
   /**
    * 注册功能
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * # @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void regist(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //验证校验
       String check = request.getParameter("check");
       //从 sesion 中获取验证码
       HttpSession session = request.getSession();
       String checkcode server = (String)
session.getAttribute("CHECKCODE_SERVER");
       session.removeAttribute("CHECKCODE_SERVER");//为了保证验
证码只能使用一次
       //比较
       if(checkcode server == null
| !checkcode server.equalsIgnoreCase(check)){
          //验证码错误
          ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
          //注册失败
          info.setFlag(false);
          info.setErrorMsg("验证码错误");
          //将 info 对象序列化为 json
          ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
          String json = mapper.writeValueAsString(info);
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
          response.getWriter().write(json);
```

```
return;
       }
       //1. 获取数据
       Map<String, String[]> map = request.getParameterMap();
       //2.封装对象
       User user = new User();
       try {
          BeanUtils.populate(user,map);
       } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
       //3. 调用 service 完成注册
       //UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
       boolean flag = service.regist(user);
       ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
       //4.响应结果
       if(flag){
          //注册成功
          info.setFlag(true);
       }else{
          //注册失败
          info.setFlag(false);
          info.setErrorMsg("注册失败!");
       }
       //将 info 对象序列化为 json
       ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
       String json = mapper.writeValueAsString(info);
       //将 json 数据写回客户端
       //设置 content-type
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
       response.getWriter().write(json);
   }
    * 登录功能
```

```
* @param request
    * @param response
    * # @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void login(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //1. 获取用户名和密码数据
      Map<String, String[]> map = request.getParameterMap();
       //2. 封装 User 对象
      User user = new User();
      try {
          BeanUtils.populate(user,map);
       } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
      //3.调用 Service 查询
      // UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
      User u = service.login(user);
       ResultInfo info = new ResultInfo();
       //4.判断用户对象是否为 null
       if(u == null){
          //用户名密码或错误
          info.setFlag(false);
          info.setErrorMsg("用户名密码或错误");
       }
       //5.判断用户是否激活
       if(u != null && !"Y".equals(u.getStatus())){
          //用户尚未激活
          info.setFlag(false);
          info.setErrorMsg("您尚未激活,请激活");
       //6.判断登录成功
       if(u != null && "Y".equals(u.getStatus())){
          request.getSession().setAttribute("user",u);//登录成
功标记
          //脊录成功
```

```
info.setFlag(true);
       }
       //响应数据
       ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
       mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),info);
   }
   /**
    * 查询单个对象
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * # @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void findOne(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //从 session 中获取登录用户
       Object user = request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
       //将 user 写回客户端
       ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
       mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),user);
   }
   /**
    * 退出功能
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * # @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void exit(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //1.销毁 session
       request.getSession().invalidate();
```

```
//2.跳转登录页面
response.sendRedirect(request.getContextPath()+"/login.html");
   /**
    * 激活功能
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void active(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //1. 获取激活码
      String code = request.getParameter("code");
       if(code != null){
          //2. 调用 service 完成激活
          //UserService service = new UserServiceImpl();
          boolean flag = service.active(code);
          //3.判断标记
          String msg = null;
          if(flag){
              //激活成功
              msg = "激活成功,请<a href='login.html'>登录</a>";
          }else{
              //激活失败
              msg = "激活失败,请联系管理员!";
          }
          response.setContentType("text/html;charset=utf-8");
          response.getWriter().write(msg);
      }
   }
```

9.4 页面路径改写

login.html

```
$.post(<mark>"user/login"</mark> $("#loginForm").serialize(),function (data) {
    //data : {flag:false,errorMsg:''}
    if(data.flag){
        //登录成功
        Location.href="index.html";
```

header.html

UserServiceImpl 发送邮件

```
//3. 激活邮件发送,邮件正文?

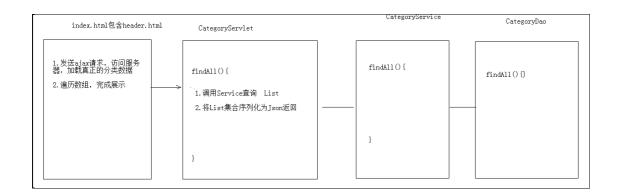
String content="<a href='http://localhost/travel/user/active/code="+user.getCode()+"'>点击
MailUtils.sendMail(user.getEmail(),content, title: "激活邮件");
```

10 分类数据展示

10.1 效果:



10.2 分析:



10.3 代码实现:

10.3.1后台代码

CategoryServlet

```
@WebServlet("/category/*")
public class CategoryServlet extends BaseServlet {
   private CategoryService service = new CategoryServiceImpl();
   /**
    * 查询所有
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
   public void findAll(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //1.调用 service 查询所有
       List<Category> cs = service.findAll();
       //2. 序列化 json 返回
      /* ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
       mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),cs);*/
      writeValue(cs,response);
```

```
}
```

CategoryService

```
public class CategoryServiceImpl implements CategoryService {
    private CategoryDao categoryDao = new CategoryDaoImpl();
    @Override
    public List<Category> findAll() {
        return categoryDao.findAll();
    }
}
```

CategoryDao

```
public class CategoryDaoImpl implements CategoryDao {
    private JdbcTemplate template = new
JdbcTemplate(JDBCUtils.getDataSource());

    @Override
    public List<Category> findAll() {
        String sql = "select * from tab_category ";
         return template.query(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Category>(Category.class));
    }
}
```

在 BaseServlet 中封装了序列化 json 的方法

```
/**
 * 直接将传入的对象序列化为 json, 并且写回客户端
 * @param obj
 */
public void writeValue(Object obj,HttpServletResponse response)
throws IOException {
    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
    response.setContentType("application/json;charset=utf-8");
    mapper.writeValue(response.getOutputStream(),obj);
}

/**
 * 将传入的对象序列化为 json, 返回
```

```
* @param obj
* @return
*/
public String writeValueAsString(Object obj) throws
JsonProcessingException {
    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
    return mapper.writeValueAsString(obj);
}
```

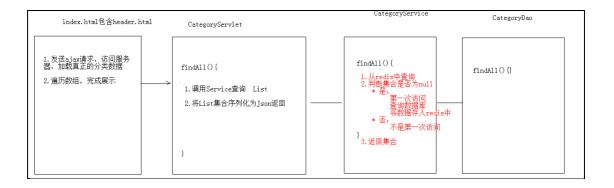
10.3.2前台代码

hader.html 加载后,发送 ajax 请求,请求 category/findAll

```
//查询分类数据
$.get("category/findAll",{},function (data) {
   //[{cid:1,cname:国内游},{},{}]
   var lis = '<a href="index.html">首页
</a>';
   //遍历数组,拼接字符串()
   for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
      var li = '<a</pre>
href="route_list.html">'+data[i].cname+'</a>';
      lis += li;
   }
   //拼接收藏排行榜的 li,<a href="favoriterank.html">收藏排
行榜</a>
   lis+= '<a href="favoriterank.html">收藏排行榜</a>';
   //将 lis 字符串,设置到 ul 的 html 内容中
   $("#category").html(lis);
});
```

10.4 对分类数据进行缓存优化

分析发现,分类的数据在每一次页面加载后都会重新请求数据库来加载,对数据库的压力比较大,而且分类的数据不会经常产生变化,所有可以使用 redis 来缓存这个数据。分析:



10.5 优化代码实现

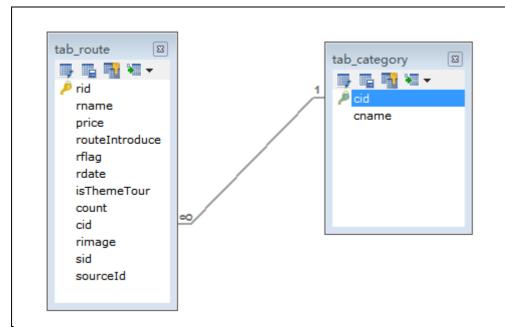
期望数据中存储的顺序就是将来展示的顺序,使用 redis 的 sortedset

```
@Override
public List<Category> findAll() {
   //1.从 redis 中查询
   //1.1 获取 jedis 客户端
   Jedis jedis = JedisUtil.getJedis();
   //1.2 可使用 sortedset 排序查询
   Set<String> categorys = jedis.zrange("category", 0, -1);
   List<Category> cs = null;
   //2.判断查询的集合是否为空
   if (categorys == null || categorys.size() == 0) {
      System.out.println("从数据库查询....");
      //3.如果为空,需要从数据库查询,在将数据存入 redis
      //3.1 从数据库查询
      cs = categoryDao.findAll();
      //3.2 将集合数据存储到 redis 中的 category 的 key
      for (int i = 0; i < cs.size(); i++) {</pre>
          jedis.zadd("category", cs.get(i).getCid(),
cs.get(i).getCname());
       }
   } else {
      System.out.println("从 redis 中查询.....");
      //4.如果不为空,将 set 的数据存入 list
      cs = new ArrayList<Category>();
      for (String name : categorys) {
          Category category = new Category();
          category.setCname(name);
          cs.add(category);
```

```
}
return cs;
}
```

11 旅游线路的分页展示

点击了不同的分类后,将来看到的旅游线路不一样的。通过分析数据库表结构,发现,旅游 线路表和分类表时一个多对一的关系



查询不同分类的旅游线路 sql Select * from tab_route where cid = ?;

11.1 类别 id 的传递

Redis 中查询 score (cid)

```
public class CategoryServiceImpl implements CategoryService {
    private CategoryDao categoryDao = new CategoryDaoImpl();
    @Override
    public List<Category> findAll() {
```

```
//1.从 redis 中查询
       //1.1 获取 jedis 客户端
       Jedis jedis = JedisUtil.getJedis();
       //1.2 可使用 sortedset 排序查询
       //Set<String> categorys = jedis.zrange("category", 0, -1);
       //1.3 查询 sortedset 中的分数(cid)和值(cname)
       Set<Tuple> categorys = jedis.zrangeWithScores("category",
0, -1);
       List<Category> cs = null;
       //2.判断查询的集合是否为空
       if (categorys == null || categorys.size() == 0) {
          System.out.println("从数据库查询....");
          //3.如果为空,需要从数据库查询,在将数据存入 redis
          //3.1 从数据库查询
          cs = categoryDao.findAll();
          //3.2 将集合数据存储到 redis 中的 category 的 key
          for (int i = 0; i < cs.size(); i++) {</pre>
              jedis.zadd("category", cs.get(i).getCid(),
cs.get(i).getCname());
          }
       } else {
          System.out.println("从 redis 中查询.....");
          //4.如果不为空,将 set 的数据存入 list
          cs = new ArrayList<Category>();
          for (Tuple tuple : categorys) {
              Category category = new Category();
              category.setCname(tuple.getElement());
              category.setCid((int)tuple.getScore());
              cs.add(category);
          }
       }
       return cs;
   }
```

获取 cid

```
$(function () {
    var search = Location.search;
    //alert(search);//?id=5
    // 切割字符串,拿到第二个值
    var cid = search.split("=")[1];
});
```

11.2 根据 id 查询不同类别的旅游线路数据

分页展示旅游线路数据:

11.2.1 分析



11.2.2编码

1. 客户端代码编写

```
$(function () {
    var search = Location.search;
    // 切割字符串,拿到第二个值
```

```
var cid = search.split("=")[1];
   //当页码加载完成后,调用 load 方法,发送 ajax 请求加载数据
   Load(cid);
});
function load(cid ,currentPage){
   //发送 ajax 请求,请求 route/pageQuery,传递 cid
$.get("route/pageQuery", {cid:cid, currentPage:currentPage}, func
tion (pb) {
      //解析 pagebean 数据,展示到页面上
      //1.分页工具条数据展示
      //1.1 展示总页码和总记录数
      $("#totalPage").html(pb.totalPage);
      $("#totalCount").html(pb.totalCount);
            var lis = "";
      var fristPage = '<a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">首页</a>';
      //计算上一页的页码
      var beforeNum = pb.currentPage - 1;
      if(beforeNum <= 0){</pre>
         beforeNum = 1;
      }
      var beforePage = '<li</pre>
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+beforeNum+')"
class="threeword"><a href="javascript:void(0)">上一页</a>';
      lis += fristPage;
      lis += beforePage;
      //1.2 展示分页页码
         1.一共展示 10 个页码,能够达到前 5 后 4 的效果
         2. 如果前边不够 5 个,后边补齐 10 个
         3. 如果后边不足4个, 前边补齐10个
      */
      // 定义开始位置 begin,结束位置 end
      var begin; // 开始位置
```

```
var end ; // 结束位置
      //1.要显示 10 个页码
       if(pb.totalPage < 10){</pre>
          //总页码不够 10 页
          begin = 1;
          end = pb.totalPage;
       }else{
          //总页码超过 10 页
          begin = pb.currentPage - 5;
          end = pb.currentPage + 4 ;
          //2. 如果前边不够 5 个, 后边补齐 10 个
          if(begin < 1){</pre>
              begin = 1;
              end = begin + 9;
          }
          //3. 如果后边不足4个,前边补齐10个
          if(end > pb.totalPage){
              end = pb.totalPage;
              begin = end - 9;
          }
       }
      for (var i = begin; i <= end ; i++) {</pre>
          var li;
          //判断当前页码是否等于 i
          if(pb.currentPage == i){
              li = '
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
          }else{
             //创建页码的 1i
             li = '<li
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
```

```
//拼接字符串
          lis += li;
      }
           var lastPage = '<a</pre>
href="javascript:;">末页</a>';
      var nextPage = '<a</pre>
href="javascript:;">下一页</a>';
      lis += nextPage;
      lis += lastPage;
      //将 lis 内容设置到 ul
      $("#pageNum").html(lis);
      //2.列表数据展示
      var route lis = "";
      for (var i = 0; i < pb.list.length; i++) {</pre>
          //获取{rid:1,rname:"xxx"}
          var route = pb.list[i];
          var li = '\n' +
                                   <div class="img"><img</pre>
src="'+route.rimage+'" style="width: 299px;"></div>\n' +
                                   <div class="text1">\n' +
'+route.rname+'\n' +
                                       \langle br/ \rangle \backslash n' +
'+route.routeIntroduce+'\n' +
                                   </div>\n' +
                                   <div class="price">\n' +
                                       <p
class="price_num">\n' +
```

- 2. 服务器端代码编写
 - a) 创建 PageBean 对象

```
public class PageBean<T> {
    private int totalCount; // 总记录数
    private int totalPage; // 总页数
    private int currentPage; // 当前页码
    private int pageSize; // 每页显示的条数

private List<T> list; // 每页显示的数据集合

public int getTotalCount() {
    return totalCount;
}

public void setTotalCount(int totalCount) {
    this.totalCount = totalCount;
}

public int getTotalPage() {
    return totalPage;
}
```

```
public void setTotalPage(int totalPage) {
   this.totalPage = totalPage;
}
public int getCurrentPage() {
   return currentPage;
}
public void setCurrentPage(int currentPage) {
   this.currentPage = currentPage;
}
public int getPageSize() {
   return pageSize;
}
public void setPageSize(int pageSize) {
   this.pageSize = pageSize;
}
public List<T> getList() {
   return list;
}
public void setList(List<T> list) {
   this.list = list;
}
```

b) RouteServlet

```
@WebServlet("/route/*")
public class RouteServlet extends BaseServlet {

    private RouteService routeService = new
RouteServiceImpl();

    /**
    * 分页查询
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
    */
    public void pageQuery(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
```

```
IOException {
       //1.接受参数
       String currentPageStr =
request.getParameter("currentPage");
       String pageSizeStr =
request.getParameter("pageSize");
       String cidStr = request.getParameter("cid");
       int cid = 0;//类别 id
       //2.处理参数
       if(cidStr != null && cidStr.length() > 0){
          cid = Integer.parseInt(cidStr);
       int currentPage = 0;//当前页码,如果不传递,则默认为
第一页
       if(currentPageStr != null &&
currentPageStr.length() > 0){
          currentPage = Integer.parseInt(currentPageStr);
       }else{
          currentPage = 1;
       }
       int pageSize = 0; //每页显示条数,如果不传递,默认每页
显示 5 条记录
       if(pageSizeStr != null && pageSizeStr.length() > 0){
          pageSize = Integer.parseInt(pageSizeStr);
       }else{
          pageSize = 5;
       }
       //3. 调用 service 查询 PageBean 对象
       PageBean<Route> pb = routeService.pageQuery(cid,
currentPage, pageSize);
       //4. 将 pageBean 对象序列化为 json, 返回
       writeValue(pb,response);
   }
```

c) RouteService

```
public class RouteServiceImpl implements RouteService {
   private RouteDao routeDao = new RouteDaoImpl();
```

```
@Override
   public PageBean<Route> pageQuery(int cid, int
currentPage, int pageSize) {
      //封装 PageBean
      PageBean<Route> pb = new PageBean<Route>();
      //设置当前页码
      pb.setCurrentPage(currentPage);
      //设置每页显示条数
      pb.setPageSize(pageSize);
      //设置总记录数
      int totalCount = routeDao.findTotalCount(cid);
      pb.setTotalCount(totalCount);
      //设置当前页显示的数据集合
      int start = (currentPage - 1) * pageSize;//开始的记
录数
      List<Route> list =
routeDao.findByPage(cid,start,pageSize);
      pb.setList(list);
      //设置总页数 = 总记录数/每页显示条数
      int totalPage = totalCount % pageSize == 0 ?
totalCount / pageSize :(totalCount / pageSize) + 1;
      pb.setTotalPage(totalPage);
      return pb;
   }
```

d) RouteDao

```
public class RouteDaoImpl implements RouteDao {
    private JdbcTemplate template = new
JdbcTemplate(JDBCUtils.getDataSource());

    @Override
    public int findTotalCount(int cid) {
        String sql = "select count(*) from tab_route where
cid = ?";
        return
template.queryForObject(sql,Integer.class,cid);
    }

    @Override
```

```
public List<Route> findByPage(int cid, int start, int
pageSize) {
    String sql = "select * from tab_route where cid = ?
limit ? , ?";

    return template.query(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Route>(Route.class),cid,start,pageS
ize);
    }
}
```

12 旅游线路名称查询



12.1 查询参数的传递

在 header.html 中

```
$("#search-button").click(function () {
    //线路名称
    var rname = $("#search_input").val();

    var cid = getParameter("cid");
    // 跳转路径 http://localhost/travel/route_list.html?cid=5,拼接上 rname=xxx

Location.href="http://localhost/travel/route_list.html?cid="+cid+"&rname="+rname;
});
```

在 route list.html

```
var cid = getParameter("cid");
  //获取 rname 的参数值
  var rname = getParameter("rname");
  //判断 rname 如果不为 null 或者""
  if(rname){
```

```
//url 解码
rname = window.decodeURIComponent(rname);
}
```

12.2 修改后台代码

Servlet

```
@WebServlet("/route/*")
public class RouteServlet extends BaseServlet {
   private RouteService routeService = new RouteServiceImpl();
    * 分页查询
    * @param request
    * @param response
    * @throws ServletException
    * @throws IOException
   public void pageQuery(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       //1.接受参数
       String currentPageStr =
request.getParameter("currentPage");
       String pageSizeStr = request.getParameter("pageSize");
       String cidStr = request.getParameter("cid");
       //接受 rname 线路名称
       String rname = request.getParameter("rname");
       rname = new String(rname.getBytes("iso-8859-1"), "utf-8");
       int cid = 0;//类别 id
       //2.处理参数
       if(cidStr != null && cidStr.length() > 0){
          cid = Integer.parseInt(cidStr);
       }
       int currentPage = 0;//当前页码,如果不传递,则默认为第一页
       if(currentPageStr != null && currentPageStr.length() > 0){
          currentPage = Integer.parseInt(currentPageStr);
       }else{
          currentPage = 1;
```

```
int pageSize = 0;//每页显示条数,如果不传递,默认每页显示 5
条记录

if(pageSizeStr != null && pageSizeStr.length() > 0){
    pageSize = Integer.parseInt(pageSizeStr);
}else{
    pageSize = 5;
}

//3. 调用 service 查询 PageBean 对象
    PageBean<Route> pb = routeService.pageQuery(cid, currentPage, pageSize,rname);

//4. 将 pageBean 对象序列化为 json, 返回
    writeValue(pb,response);

}
```

Service

```
public PageBean<Route> pageQuery(int cid, int currentPage, int
pageSize,String rname ) {
   //封装 PageBean
   PageBean<Route> pb = new PageBean<Route>();
   //设置当前页码
   pb.setCurrentPage(currentPage);
   //设置每页显示条数
   pb.setPageSize(pageSize);
   //设置总记录数
   int totalCount = routeDao.findTotalCount(cid,rname);
   pb.setTotalCount(totalCount);
   //设置当前页显示的数据集合
   int start = (currentPage - 1) * pageSize;//开始的记录数
   List<Route> list =
routeDao.findByPage(cid,start,pageSize,rname);
   pb.setList(list);
   //设置总页数 = 总记录数/每页显示条数
   int totalPage = totalCount % pageSize == 0 ? totalCount /
pageSize :(totalCount / pageSize) + 1;
   pb.setTotalPage(totalPage);
```

```
return pb;
}
```

Dao

```
@Override
public int findTotalCount(int cid,String rname) {
   //String sql = "select count(*) from tab route where cid = ?";
   //1. 定义 sql 模板
   String sql = "select count(*) from tab route where 1=1 ";
   StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(sql);
   List params = new ArrayList();//条件们
   //2.判断参数是否有值
   if(cid != 0){
       sb.append( " and cid = ? ");
       params.add(cid);//添加?对应的值
   }
   if(rname != null && rname.length() > 0){
       sb.append(" and rname like ? ");
       params.add("%"+rname+"%");
   }
   sql = sb.toString();
   return
template.queryForObject(sql,Integer.class,params.toArray());
}
@Override
public List<Route> findByPage(int cid, int start, int
pageSize,String rname) {
   //String sql = "select * from tab route where cid = ? and rname
like ? limit ? , ?";
   String sql = " select * from tab_route where 1 = 1 ";
   //1.定义 sql 模板
   StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(sql);
```

```
List params = new ArrayList();//条件们
   //2.判断参数是否有值
   if(cid != 0){
       sb.append( " and cid = ? ");
       params.add(cid);//添加?对应的值
   }
   if(rname != null && rname.length() > 0){
       sb.append(" and rname like ? ");
       params.add("%"+rname+"%");
   }
   sb.append(" limit ? , ? ");//分页条件
   sql = sb.toString();
   params.add(start);
   params.add(pageSize);
   return template.query(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Route>(Route.class),params.toArray());
```

12.3 修改前台代码

```
$(function () {
    /* var search = location.search;
    //alert(search);//?id=5
    // 切割字符串,拿到第二个值
    var cid = search.split("=")[1];*/
    //获取 cid 的参数值
    var cid = getParameter("cid");
    //获取 rname 的参数值
    var rname = getParameter("rname");
    //判断 rname 如果不为 null 或者""
    if(rname){
        //url 解码
        rname = window.decodeURIComponent(rname);
    }
```

```
//当页码加载完成后,调用 load 方法,发送 ajax 请求加载数据
  Load(cid, null, rname);
});
function load(cid ,currentPage,rname){
  //发送 ajax 请求,请求 route/pageQuery,传递 cid
$.get("route/pageQuery", {cid:cid, currentPage:currentPage, rname
:rname},function (pb) {
     //解析 pagebean 数据,展示到页面上
     //1.分页工具条数据展示
     //1.1 展示总页码和总记录数
     $("#totalPage").html(pb.totalPage);
     $("#totalCount").html(pb.totalCount);
     /*
           <a href="">首页</a>
           class="threeword"><a href="#">上一页</a>
           <a href="#">1</a>
           <a href="#">2</a>
           <a href="#">3</a>
           <a href="#">4</a>
           <a href="#">5</a>
           <a href="#">6</a>
           <a href="#">7</a>
           <a href="#">8</a>
           <a href="#">9</a>
           <a href="#">10</a>
           <a href="javascript:;">下一
页</a>
           <a href="javascript:;">末页
</a>
     var lis = "";
     var fristPage = '<li</pre>
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+',1,\''+rname+'\')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">首页</a>';
     //计算上一页的页码
```

```
var beforeNum = pb.currentPage - 1;
      if(beforeNum <= 0){</pre>
          beforeNum = 1;
      }
      var beforePage = '<li</pre>
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+beforeNum+',\''+rname+'\')"
class="threeword"><a href="javascript:void(0)">上一页</a>';
      lis += fristPage;
      lis += beforePage;
      //1.2 展示分页页码
          1.一共展示 10 个页码, 能够达到前 5 后 4 的效果
          2. 如果前边不够5个,后边补齐10个
          3. 如果后边不足4个,前边补齐10个
      */
      // 定义开始位置 begin,结束位置 end
      var begin; // 开始位置
      var end ; // 结束位置
      //1.要显示 10 个页码
      if(pb.totalPage < 10){</pre>
          //总页码不够 10 页
          begin = 1;
          end = pb.totalPage;
      }else{
          //总页码超过10页
          begin = pb.currentPage - 5;
          end = pb.currentPage + 4 ;
          //2. 如果前边不够 5 个, 后边补齐 10 个
          if(begin < 1){</pre>
             begin = 1;
             end = begin + 9;
          }
          //3. 如果后边不足 4 个, 前边补齐 10 个
          if(end > pb.totalPage){
             end = pb.totalPage;
```

```
begin = end - 9;
          }
      }
      for (var i = begin; i <= end; i++) {</pre>
          var li;
          //判断当前页码是否等于 i
          if(pb.currentPage == i){
             li = '
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+',\''+rname+'\')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
          }else{
             //创建页码的 1i
             li = '<li
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+',\''+rname+'\')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
          //拼接字符串
          lis += li;
      }
      /* for (var i = 1; i <= pb.totalPage ; i++) {</pre>
          var li;
          //判断当前页码是否等于 i
          if(pb.currentPage == i){
             li = '
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
          }else{
             //创建页码的 1i
             li = '<li
onclick="javascipt:load('+cid+','+i+')"><a</pre>
href="javascript:void(0)">'+i+'</a>';
          //拼接字符串
```

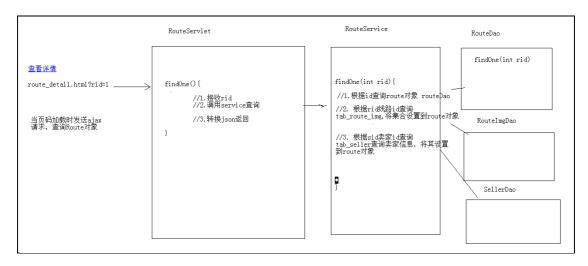
```
lis += li;
      }*/
      var lastPage = '<a</pre>
href="javascript:;">末页</a>';
      var nextPage = '<a</pre>
href="javascript:;">下一页</a>';
      lis += nextPage;
      lis += lastPage;
      //将 lis 内容设置到 ul
      $("#pageNum").html(lis);
      /*
         <1i>>
            <div class="img"><img
src="images/04-search_03.jpg" alt=""></div>
            <div class="text1">
                【减 100 元 含除夕/春节出发】广州增城三英温泉度
假酒店/自由行套票
               1-2 月出发,网付立享Y1099/2 人起!爆款位置有限,
抢完即止! 
            </div>
            <div class="price">
               <span>&yen;</span>
                  <span>299</span>
                  <span>起</span>
               <a href="route_detail.html">查看详情
</a>
            </div>
         */
      //2.列表数据展示
      var route lis = "";
      for (var i = 0; i < pb.list.length; i++) {</pre>
```

```
//获取{rid:1,rname:"xxx"}
          var route = pb.list[i];
          var li = '\n' +
                                   <div class="img"><img</pre>
src="'+route.rimage+'" style="width: 299px;"></div>\n' +
                                   <div class="text1">\n' +
'+route.rname+'\n' +
                                      <br/>\n' +
'+route.routeIntroduce+'\n' +
                                   </div>\n' +
                                   <div class="price">\n' +
                                      <p
class="price_num">\n' +
<span>&yen;</span>\n' +
<span>'+route.price+'</span>\n' +
                                          <span>起</span>\n'
                                      \n' +
                                      <a
href="route_detail.html">查看详情</a>\n' +
                                   </div>\n' +
                               ';
          route lis += li;
      $("#route").html(route lis);
      //定位到页面顶部
      window.scrollTo(0,0);
   });
```

13 旅游线路的详情展示

13.1 分析





13.2 代码实现

13.2.1后台代码

Servlet

```
* 根据 id 查询一个旅游线路的详细信息
* @param request
```

- 4 0
- * @param response
- * @throws ServletException
- * @throws IOException

```
*/
public void findOne(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {

    //1.接收id
    String rid = request.getParameter("rid");
    //2.调用 service 查询 route 对象
    Route route = routeService.findOne(rid);
    //3.转为 json 写回客户端
    writeValue(route,response);
}
```

Service

```
@Override
public Route findOne(String rid) {
    //1.根据id去route表中查询route对象
    Route route = routeDao.findOne(Integer.parseInt(rid));

    //2.根据 route的id 查询图片集合信息
    List<RouteImg> routeImgList =
    routeImgDao.findByRid(route.getRid());
    //2.2将集合设置到route对象
    route.setRouteImgList(routeImgList);
    //3.根据 route的sid(商家id)查询商家对象
    Seller seller = sellerDao.findById(route.getSid());
    route.setSeller(seller);

    return route;
}
```

SellerDao

```
public class SellerDaoImpl implements SellerDao {
    private JdbcTemplate template = new
    JdbcTemplate(JDBCUtils.getDataSource());

    @Override
    public Seller findById(int id) {
```

```
String sql = "select * from tab_seller where sid = ? ";
    return template.queryForObject(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Seller>(Seller.class),id);
    }
}
```

routeDao

```
@Override
public Route findOne(int rid) {
    String sql = "select * from tab_route where rid = ?";
    return template.queryForObject(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Route>(Route.class),rid);
}
```

RouteImgDao

```
public class RouteImgDaoImpl implements RouteImgDao {
    private JdbcTemplate template = new
JdbcTemplate(JDBCUtils.getDataSource());

@Override
    public List<RouteImg> findByRid(int rid) {
        String sql = "select * from tab_route_img where rid = ? ";
        return template.query(sql,new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<RouteImg>(RouteImg.class),rid);
    }
}
```

13.2.2前台代码

Route_detail.html 中加载后

- 1. 获取 rid
- 2. 发送 ajax 请求,获取 route 对象
- 3. 解析对象的数据

```
//1.获取 rid
var rid = getParameter("rid");

//2.发送请求请求 route/findOne
$.get("route/findOne",{rid:rid},function (route) {
    //3.解析数据填充 html
```

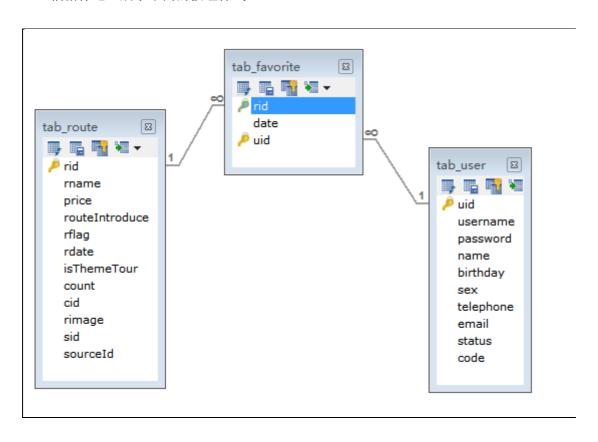
```
$("#rname").html(route.rname);
    $("#routeIntroduce").html(route.routeIntroduce);
    $("#price").html("\u00e4"+route.price);
    $("#sname").html(route.seller.sname);
    $("#consphone").html(route.seller.consphone);
    $("#address").html(route.seller.address);
    //图片展示
    var ddstr = '<a class="up_img up_img_disable"></a>';
    //遍历 routeImgList
    for (var i = 0; i < route.routeImgList.length; i++)</pre>
{
        var astr ;
        if(i >= 4){
            astr = '<a title="" class="little_img"</pre>
data-bigpic="'+route.routeImgList[i].bigPic+'"
style="display:none;">\n' +
src="'+route.routeImgList[i].smallPic+'">\n' +
                                    </a>';
        }else{
            astr = '<a title="" class="little_img"</pre>
data-bigpic="'+route.routeImgList[i].bigPic+'">\n' +
src="'+route.routeImgList[i].smallPic+'">\n' +
                                    </a>';
        }
        ddstr += astr;
    ddstr+='<a class="down_img down_img_disable"</pre>
style="margin-bottom: 0;"></a>';
    $("#dd").html(ddstr);
    //图片展示和切换代码调用
    goImg();
 });
```

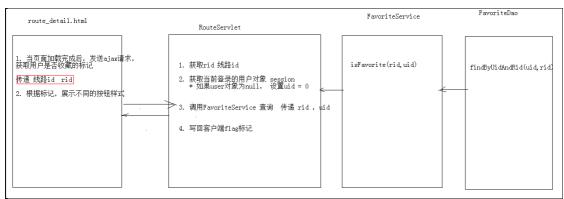
14 旅游线路收藏功能

14.1 分析

14.1.1 判断当前登录用户是否收藏过该线路

当页面加载完成后,发送 ajax 请求,获取用户是否收藏的标记根据标记,展示不同的按钮样式





14.2 编写代码

14.2.1 后台代码

RouteServlet:

```
public void isFavorite(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
   //1. 获取线路 id
   String rid = request.getParameter("rid");
   //2. 获取当前登录的用户 user
   User user = (User) request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
   int uid;//用户 id
   if(user == null){
      //用户尚未登录
      uid = 0;
   }else{
       //用户已经登录
      uid = user.getUid();
   }
   //3. 调用 FavoriteService 查询是否收藏
   boolean flag = favoriteService.isFavorite(rid, uid);
   //4. 写回客户端
   writeValue(flag,response);
```

FavoriteService

```
@Override
public boolean isFavorite(String rid, int uid) {
    Favorite favorite =
    favoriteDao.findByRidAndUid(Integer.parseInt(rid), uid);
    return favorite!= null;//如果对象有值,则为 true,反之,则为 false
}
```

```
@Override
public Favorite findByRidAndUid(int rid, int uid) {
    Favorite favorite = null;
    try {
        String sql = " select * from tab_favorite where rid = ? and
uid = ?";
        favorite = template.queryForObject(sql, new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<Favorite>(Favorite.class), rid, uid);
    } catch (DataAccessException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return favorite;
}
```

14.2.2 前台代码

route_detail.html

```
$(function () {
    // 发送请求,判断用户是否收藏过该线路
    var rid = getParameter("rid");
    $.get("route/isFavorite",{rid:rid},function (flag) {
        if(flag){
            // 用户已经收藏过
            //<a class="btn already" disabled="disabled">
            //设置收藏按钮的样式
            $("#favorite").addClass("already");
            $("#favorite").prop("disabled",disabled);

        }else{
            // 用户没有收藏
        }
    });
```

14.3 收藏次数的动态展示

前台:

```
//设置收藏次数
$("#favoriteCount").html("已收藏"+route.count+"次");
```

后台:

RouteService

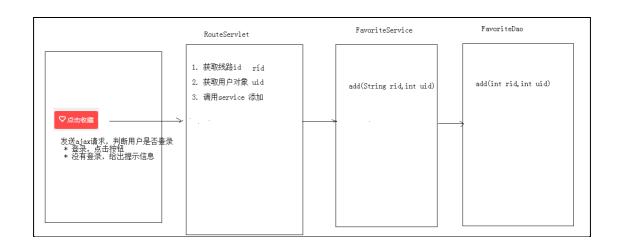
```
//4. 查询收藏次数
int count = favoriteDao.findCountByRid(route.getRid());
route.setCount(count);
```

FavoriteDao

```
@Override
public int findCountByRid(int rid) {
    String sql = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tab_favorite WHERE rid = ?";
    return template.queryForObject(sql,Integer.class,rid);
}
```

14.4 点击按钮收藏线路

14.4.1 分析:



14.4.2 编码

前台代码

```
$(function () {
  // 发送请求,判断用户是否收藏过该线路
   var rid = getParameter("rid");
   $.get("route/isFavorite",{rid:rid},function (flag) {
      if(flag){
         // 用户已经收藏过
         //<a class="btn already" disabled="disabled">
          //设置收藏按钮的样式
          $("#favorite").addClass("already");
         $("#favorite").attr("disabled","disabled");
          //删除按钮的点击事件
         $("#favorite").removeAttr("onclick");
      }else{
         // 用户没有收藏
      }
   });
});
//点击收藏按钮触发的方法
function addFavorite(){
   var rid = getParameter("rid");
   //1. 判断用户是否登录
   $.get("user/findOne",{},function (user) {
     if(user){
         //用户登录了
         //添加功能
          $.get("route/addFavorite",{rid:rid},function () {
             //代码刷新页面
             Location.reload();
          });
     }else{
         //用户没有登录
         alert("您尚未登录,请登录");
         location.href="http://localhost/travel/login.html";
     }
   })
```

RouteServlet

```
public void addFavorite(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException,
IOException {
   //1. 获取线路 rid
   String rid = request.getParameter("rid");
   //2. 获取当前登录的用户
   User user = (User) request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
   int uid;//用户 id
   if(user == null){
       //用户尚未登录
      return ;
   }else{
      //用户已经登录
      uid = user.getUid();
   }
   //3. 调用 service 添加
   favoriteService.add(rid,uid);
```

FavoriteService

```
@Override
public void add(String rid, int uid) {
   favoriteDao.add(Integer.parseInt(rid),uid);
}
```

FavoriteDao

```
@Override
public void add(int rid, int uid) {
    String sql = "insert into tab_favorite values(?,?,?)";
    template.update(sql,rid,new Date(),uid);
}
```