- \* 学习目标
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC实现restful风格
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC响应数据和结果视图
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC文件上传
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC的拦截器
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC异常处理
- \*能够了解SpringMVC与Struts2区别

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- \*回顾
- \* ModleAttribute
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC实现restful风格

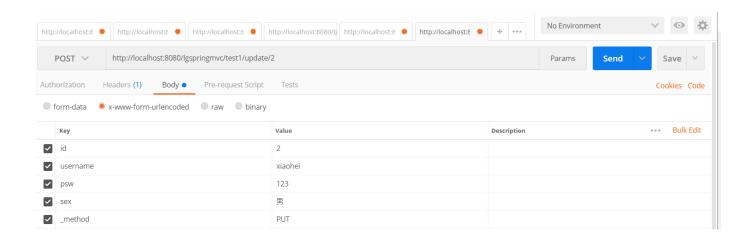


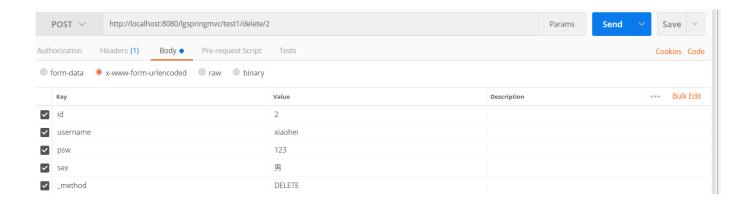
\* 案例

```
3 @RequestMapping("/test1")
 4 public class RestFulController {
 5
       @PostMapping("/insert")
 6
       public String testPost(User user){
 7
 8
           System.out.println(user);
 9
           return "success";
10
       }
       @GetMapping("/get/{id}")
11
       public String testGet(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
12
           System.out.println("Get:"+id);
13
           return "success";
14
15
       }
16
17
       @PutMapping("/update/{id}")
       public String testPut(@PathVariable("id") Integer id,User user){
18
           System.out.println(id+":"+user);
19
           return "success";
20
       }
21
       @DeleteMapping("/delete/{id}")
22
       public String testDelete(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
23
           System.out.println("Delete:"+id);
24
25
           return "success";
26
       }
27 }
28
29 * 单元测试
     @Test
30
       public void test13() throws Exception {
31
           String result = mockMvc.perform(post("/test1/insert")
32
33
                   .param("id","2")
                   .param("username", "xiaohei")
34
                   .param("psw","123")
35
                   .param("sex","男")).
36
                   andExpect(status().isOk()).
37
                   andDo(print()).andReturn().getResponse().getContentAsString();
38
           System.out.println(result);
39
40
       }
41
       @Test
42
```

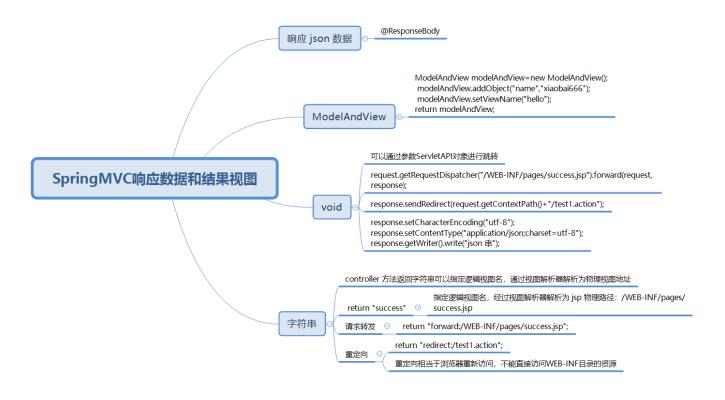
```
43
      public void test14() throws Exception {
          String result = mockMvc.perform(get("/test1/get/2")).
44
                  andExpect(status().isOk()).
45
                  andDo(print()).andReturn().getResponse().getContentAsString();
46
          System.out.println(result);
47
48
      }
49
50
      @Test
      public void test15() throws Exception {
51
          String result = mockMvc.perform(put("/test1/update/2")
52
                  .param("id","2")
53
                  .param("username", "xiaohei")
54
                  .param("psw","123")
55
                  .param("sex","男")).
56
57
                  andExpect(status().isOk()).
                  andDo(print()).andReturn().getResponse().getContentAsString();
58
          System.out.println(result);
59
60
      }
61
      @Test
62
      public void test16() throws Exception {
63
          String result = mockMvc.perform(delete("/test1/delete/8")).
64
65
                  andExpect(status().isOk()).
                  andDo(print()).andReturn().getResponse().getContentAsString();
66
          System.out.println(result);
67
      }
68
69 * 测试结果
    * 例如/test1/get/2, 需要获取2的参数值,需要加上注解@PathVariable,否则获取参数值为
70
71
72 * 再通过postman测试
    * 发现测试put的时候,值设置的不完全
73
    * 原因: form 表单只支持 GET 与 POST 请求,而 DELETE、PUT 等 method 并不支持,Spri
74
      加了一个过滤器,可以将浏览器请求改为指定的请求方式,发送给我们的控制器方法,使得支法
75
     与 DELETE 请求
76
    * PUT和DELETE没办法跳转视图但是返回json是可以的
77
78
79 * 添加过滤器
80
   <filter>
      <filter-name>hiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter-name>
81
      <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.HiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter</pre>
82
```

```
</filter>
</filter-mapping>
</filter-name>hiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter-name>
</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```





\*能够掌握SpringMVC响应数据和结果视图



```
@RequestMapping("/test10")
  public void test10(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
 3
           throws ServletException, IOException {
4
      request.getRequestDispatcher("/WEB-INF/jsps/hello.jsp").forward(request,resp
 5
  }
  @RequestMapping("/test11")
 7
   public String test11(){
      return "forward:/WEB-INF/jsps/hello.jsp";
8
9
  @RequestMapping("/test12")
11
   public void test12(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
12
           throws ServletException, IOException {
13
     response.sendRedirect(request.getContextPath()+"/test1.action");
14 }
15 @RequestMapping("/test13")
16 public String test13(){
      return "redirect:/test1.action";
17
18 }
19
20 * 浏览器进行测试
```

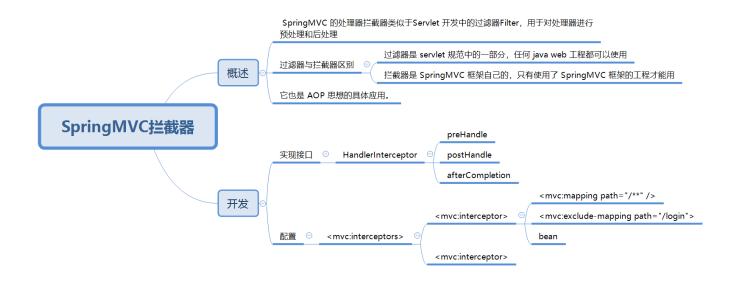
- \*能够掌握SpringMVC文件上传
- \* 复习文件上传: 10-文件上传

```
1 * 案例一: (传到应用服务器)
 2 * 添加依赖
    <dependency>
 3
     <groupId>commons-fileupload
4
     <artifactId>commons-fileupload</artifactId>
 5
     <version>1.3.3
 6
7
   </dependency>
8 * 页面
9 
page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" isELIgnored="fal
10 <html>
11 <head>
12
      <title>测试</title>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <form action="${pageContext.request.contextPath}/fileUpload"
      method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
16
       图片: <input type="file" name="uploadFile"/><br/>
17
      <input type="submit" value="上传"/>
18
19 </form>
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
23 
contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" isELIgnored="fal
24 <html>
25 <body>
26 <h2>文件${result}</h2>
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
30 * 代码
31 @Controller
32 public class UploadController {
      @RequestMapping("/fileUpload")
33
      public String fileUpload(MultipartFile uploadFile, Model model){
34
          try {
35
          //生成唯一的文件名(UUID)
36
          String filename = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
37
          System.out.println(filename);
38
          //获取原文件名: b.jpg
39
```

```
40
          String originalFilename = uploadFile.getOriginalFilename();
          System.out.println(originalFilename);
41
          //获取带.的文件后缀名
42
          String extName = originalFilename.substring(originalFilename.lastIndex(
43
          System.out.println(extName);
44
          //上传
45
          //指定上传的图片的路径
46
          File file= new File("D:\\wook666\\upload\\"+filename+extName);
47
          uploadFile.transferTo(file);
48
          model.addAttribute("result","上传成功");
49
          } catch (Exception e) {
50
              e.printStackTrace();
51
              model.addAttribute("result","上传失败");
52
53
          }
          return "uploadsuccess";
54
55
      }
56 }
57
58 * 配置
59 <bean id="multipartResolver" class="</pre>
      org.springframework.web.multipart.commons.CommonsMultipartResolver">
60
    <!-- 设置上传文件的最大尺寸为5MB -->
61
    cproperty name="maxUploadSize">
62
       <value>5242880</value>
63
    </property>
64
  </bean>
65
66
   * 案例二: (传到文件服务器)
67
  * 构建文件服务项目lgimage
68
     * 构建不同tomcat:端口为8082,其他的端口对应改一下
69
   * 在lgimage下webapp下面
70
     * 构建uploads文件夹
71
      * 温馨提醒: 里面新建个文件空白文件,不然有时候打包没有打包uploads目前过去
72
   * tomcat默认是只读,修改tomcat的web.xml文件
73
    * 添加
74
75
     <init-param>
         <param-name>readonly</param-name>
76
77
         <param-value>false</param-value>
     </init-param>
78
79
```

```
80 * 在应用服务中
    * 添加依赖
81
    <dependency>
82
        <groupId>com.sun.jersey
 83
       <artifactId>jersey-client</artifactId>
84
85
       <version>1.19.4
    </dependency>
 86
    * 代码
87
     public static final String FILE SERVER URL = "http://localhost:8082/lgimage/L
88
       @RequestMapping("/fileUpload")
89
       public String fileUpload2(MultipartFile uploadFile, Model model){
90
91
           try {
               //生成唯一的文件名(UUID)
92
93
               String filename = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
               System.out.println(filename);
94
               //获取原文件名
95
               String originalFilename = uploadFile.getOriginalFilename();
96
               System.out.println(originalFilename);
97
               //获取带.的文件后缀名
98
               String extName = originalFilename.substring(originalFilename.lastIr
99
               System.out.println(extName);
100
101
               //上传
102
              // 创建 sun 公司提供的 jersey 包中的 Client 对象
               Client client = Client.create();
103
               // 指定上传文件的地址, 该地址是 web 路径
104
               WebResource resource = client.resource(FILE_SERVER_URL+filename+ext
105
               // 实现上传
106
               resource.put(uploadFile.getBytes());
107
               model.addAttribute("result","上传成功");
108
           } catch (Exception e) {
109
               e.printStackTrace();
110
               model.addAttribute("result","上传失败");
111
           }
112
           return "uploadsuccess";
113
114
       }
    * 访问进行测试:
115
     * http://localhost:8080/lgspringmvc/upload.jsp
116
```

\* 复习过滤器: 07-Fitler&Listener



```
1 * 案例一:(一个拦截器)
  public class LgHandlerInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor {
      @Override
 3
      public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,
 4
          HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {
 5
          // 返回值:返回false,不执行handler,返回true执行handler
 6
 7
          System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle");
          return true;
 8
9
      }
      /**
10
       * 在业务处理器处理完请求后,但是 DispatcherServlet 向客户端返回响应前被调用
11
       */
12
13
      @Override
      public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request,
14
         HttpServletResponse response,
15
         Object handler, ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {
16
          System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor--postHandle");
17
      }
18
      /**
19
       * 在 DispatcherServlet 完全处理完请求后被调用
20
       * 可以在该方法中进行一些资源清理的操作。
21
       */
22
      @Override
23
24
      public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request,
```

```
25
            HttpServletResponse response,
           Object handler, Exception ex) throws Exception {
26
          System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor--afterCompletion");
27
      }
28
29 }
30 * 配置
  <mvc:interceptors>
31
     <mvc:interceptor>
32
       <mvc:mapping path="/**"/>
33
       <bean id="lgHandlerInterceptor" class="com.lg.interceptor.LgHandlerInterceptor"</pre>
34
     </mvc:interceptor>
35
36 </mvc:interceptors>
37 * 单元测试
38
   @Test
  public void test1() throws Exception {
39
     mockMvc.perform(post("/user/testsa"));
40
41 }
42 * 结果
    * preHandle 返回值为true的执行结果
43
44 LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle
45 handler执行...
46 LgHandlerInterceptor--postHandle
47 LgHandlerInterceptor--afterCompletion
    * preHandle返回值为false的执行结果(不会执行handler)
48
49 LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle
50
51 * 案例二: 两个拦截器
    * 在上面基础上再编写拦截器并配置
52
  public class LgHandlerInterceptor2 implements HandlerInterceptor {
53
54
      @Override
       public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,
55
      HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {
56
          // 返回值:返回false,不执行handler,返回true执行handler
57
          System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor2--preHandle");
58
          return true;
59
       }
60
       /**
61
       * 在业务处理器处理完请求后,但是 DispatcherServlet 向客户端返回响应前被调用
62
       */
63
      @Override
64
```

```
65
        public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response, Object handler,
 66
        ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {
67
            System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor2--postHandle");
68
        }
69
70
        /**
71
         * 在 DispatcherServlet 完全处理完请求后被调用
72
        * 可以在该方法中进行一些资源清理的操作。
73
        */
74
75
        @Override
        public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest
76
        request, HttpServletResponse response,
77
78
        Object handler, Exception ex) throws Exception {
79
            System.out.println("LgHandlerInterceptor2--afterCompletion");
        }
80
81 }
82 * 配置
     <mvc:interceptors>
83
       <mvc:interceptor>
84
         <mvc:mapping path="/**"/>
 85
86
         <bean id="lgHandlerInterceptor" class="com.lg.interceptor.LgHandlerInterce"</pre>
       </mvc:interceptor>
87
       <mvc:interceptor>
88
         <mvc:mapping path="/**"/>
89
         <bean id="lgHandlerInterceptor2" class="com.lg.interceptor.LgHandlerInterc</pre>
90
       </mvc:interceptor>
91
92 </mvc:interceptors>
93 * 单元测试
94 * 测试结果
     * 当拦截器1和2的preHandle返回值为true
95
       * 拦截器1preHandle-->拦截器2preHandle-->handler
96
         -->拦截器2postHandle-->拦截器1postHandle
97
         -->拦截器2afterCompletion-->拦截器1afterCompletion
98
99 LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle
100 LgHandlerInterceptor2--preHandle
101 handler执行...
102 LgHandlerInterceptor2--postHandle
103 LgHandlerInterceptor--postHandle
104 LgHandlerInterceptor2--afterCompletion
```

```
105 LgHandlerInterceptor--afterCompletion
    * 当拦截器1的preHandle返回值为false
106
    LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle
107
    * 拦截器1的preHandle返回值为true和拦截器2的preHandle返回值为false
108
     * 拦截器1preHandle-->拦截器2preHandle-->handler
109
      -->拦截器1afterCompletion
110
    LgHandlerInterceptor--preHandle
111
    LgHandlerInterceptor2--preHandle
112
    LgHandlerInterceptor--afterCompletion
113
114
115 * 案例三:
     * 如何用户的登录过就放行访问,如果不没有登录过,跳转到的登录页面。
116
     * 开发思路:
117
      * 登录的页面(url:login)不需要拦截
118
119
      * 其他的任何的url都应该由拦截器拦截。
        * 拦截器中的逻辑: (preHandle) 方法中做验证
120
         * 获取URL判断下: 如果 是login就放行。
121
         * 如果不是登录的URL,
122
         * 判断: session是否有用户信息,
123
           * 如果有,已经登录,验证通过。
124
           * 如果没有,重定向到登录的页面
125
126
    * 前期准备
     * copy之前登录小米页面
127
      * 改成jsp放在/WEB-INF/jsps目录
128
      * 注意修改路径
129
     * 假如访问看不到css样式,图片,js之类
130
     !-- location 表示路径, mapping 表示文件, **表示该目录下的文件以及子目录的文件 -->
131
       <mvc:resources location="/css/" mapping="/css/**"/>
132
       <mvc:resources location="/image/" mapping="/image/**"/>
133
       <mvc:resources location="/js/" mapping="/js/**"/>
134
     * 测试http://localhost:8080/lgspringmvc/user/login
135
136 * 代码
137 @RequestMapping("/login")
138 public String login(){
      return "login";
139
140
    }
141 @RequestMapping(value = "/loginsubmit", method = RequestMethod.POST)
142 public String loginSubmit(HttpSession session, String username, String password) {
          session.setAttribute("loginStatus", "success");
143
          System.out.println(username+":"+password);
144
```

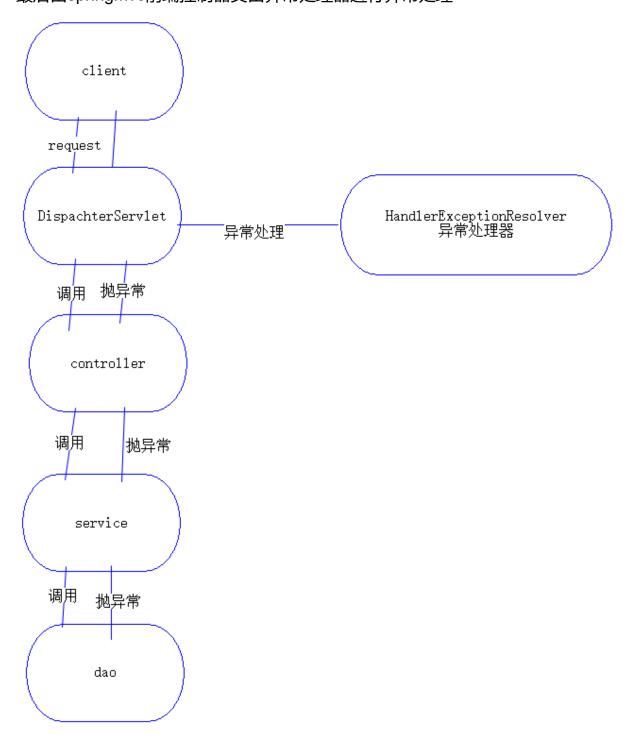
```
145
            System.out.println("登录成功...");
146
            return "redirect:/index.jsp";
147 }
148 public class LoginHandlerInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor {
149
        @Override
150
        public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,
151
                HttpServletResponse response,
152
                Object handler) throws Exception {
153
            System.out.println("启动登录拦截器...");
            Object loginStatus=request.getSession().getAttribute("loginStatus");
154
            //如果不是登录的URL,
155
            //判断: session是否有用户信息,
156
            //如果有,已经登录,验证通过。
157
158
            //如果没有重定向到登录的页面
159
            if(loginStatus!=null){
                return true;
160
            }else {
161
162
                response.sendRedirect(request.getContextPath()+"/user/login");
163
                return false;
            }
164
        }
165
166 }
167 * 配置
      <mvc:interceptor>
168
          <mvc:mapping path="/**"/>
169
          <mvc:exclude-mapping path="/user/login"/>
170
          <mvc:exclude-mapping path="/user/loginsubmit"/>
171
          <mvc:exclude-mapping path="/css/**"/>
172
          <mvc:exclude-mapping path="/image/**"/>
173
          <mvc:exclude-mapping path="/js/**"/>
174
175
          <bean id="loginHandlerInterceptor" class="com.lg.interceptor.LoginHandler</pre>
      </mvc:interceptor>
176
177
178 * 测试(测试Controller)
```

## \*能够掌握SpringMVC异常处理

\* 复习异常: 02-异常处理&Log4j

\* 异常处理思路

\* 系统的dao、service、controller出现都通过throws Exception向上抛出,最后由springmvc前端控制器交由异常处理器进行异常处理



```
1 * 案例一: (XML配置)
2 * 自定义异常代码
3 public class CustomException extends Exception {
4    private String message;
5    public CustomException(String message) {
6        this.message = message;
7    }
```

```
8
      public String getMessage() {
9
          return message;
      }
10
11 }
  public class CustomHandlerExceptionResolver implements HandlerExceptionResolver
12
13
      @Override
      public ModelAndView resolveException(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServle
14
                                           Object handler, Exception ex) {
15
          ex.printStackTrace();
16
          CustomException customException = null;
17
          //如果抛出的是系统自定义异常则直接转换
18
          if (ex instanceof CustomException) {
19
              customException = (CustomException) ex;
20
21
          } else {
              //如果抛出的不是系统自定义异常则重新构造一个系统错误异常。
22
              customException = new CustomException("系统错误,请与系统管理 员联系!
23
24
          }
          ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
25
          modelAndView.addObject("message", customException.getMessage());
26
          modelAndView.setViewName("error");
27
          return modelAndView;
28
29
      }
30 }
31 * 测试代码
32 @RequestMapping("testError1")
33 public void testError1(){
      int i=100/0;
34
35 }
36 @RequestMapping("testError2")
  public void testError2() throws CustomException {
37
      throw new CustomException("用户不存在");
38
39 }
40 * 配置
41 <bean id="customHandlerExceptionResolver" class="com.lg.exception.CustomHandler
42 * 界面
43 * 在/WEB-INF/jsps/ 新建error.jsp
44 <@ page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" isELIgnored="fal
45 <html>
46 <head>
      <title>错误提示页面</title>
47
```

```
48 </head>
49 <body>
      <h1>${message}</h1>
50
      <img width="85%" height="85%" src="${pageContext.request.contextPath}/image</pre>
51
52 </body>
53 </html>
54 * 在wepapp 下新建testError.jsp
55 <mu page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java" isELIgnored="fal
56 <html>
57 <head>
      <title>测试</title>
58
59 </head>
60 <body>
61 <a href="${pageContext.request.contextPath}/user/testError1">错误1</a>
62 <hr/>
63 <a href="${pageContext.request.contextPath}/user/testError2">错误2</a>
64 <hr/>
65 </body>
66 </html>
67 * 测试
   * http://localhost:8080/lgspringmvc/testError.jsp
68
69
70 * 案例二: (注解形式)
71 @ControllerAdvice
  public class CustomHandlerExceptionResolver2 {
73
74
      @ExceptionHandler
      public ModelAndView resolveException(Exception ex) {
75
          ex.printStackTrace();
76
          CustomException customException = null;
77
          //如果抛出的是系统自定义异常则直接转换
78
          if (ex instanceof CustomException) {
79
              customException = (CustomException) ex;
80
          } else {
81
              //如果抛出的不是系统自定义异常则重新构造一个系统错误异常。
82
              customException = new CustomException("系统错误,请与系统管理 员联系!
83
84
           }
          ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
85
          modelAndView.addObject("message", customException.getMessage());
86
          modelAndView.setViewName("error");
87
```

```
return modelAndView;

return modelAndView;

}

// Property of the content of
```

\*能够了解SpringMVC与Struts2区别

springmvc的入口是一个servlet即前端控制器,而struts2入口是一个filter过虑器

springmvc是基于方法开发(一个url对应一个方法),请求参数传递到方法的形参,可以设计为单例或多例(建议单例),struts2是基于类开发,传递参数是通过类的属性,只能设计为多例。

SpringMVC与Struts2对比

Struts采用值栈存储请求和响应的数据,通过OGNL存取数据,springmvc通过参数解析器是将request请求内容解析,并给方法形参赋值,将数据和视图封装成ModelAndView对象,最后又将ModelAndView中的模型数据通过request域传输到页面。Jsp视图解析器默认使用jstl。

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