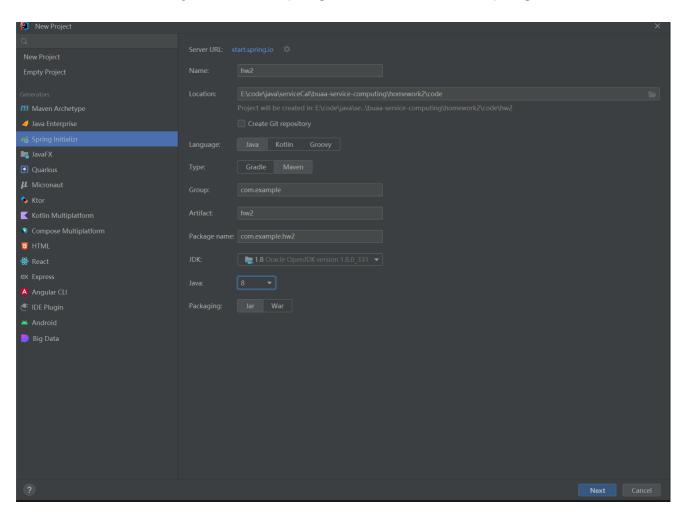
- 使用 Java Spring 提供 restful 服务
 - 1. 创建 Spring 环境
 - 2. 创建资源表示形式类
 - 3.创建资源控制器
 - 4. 完成 Restful 调用

使用 Java Spring 提供 restful 服务

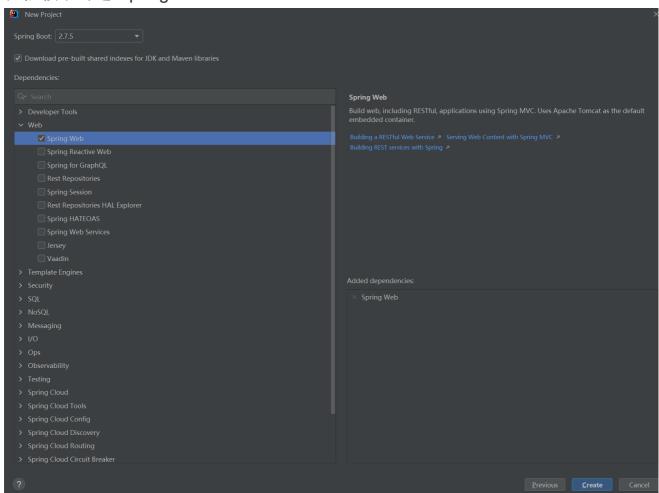
参考: https://blog.csdn.net/u012882730/article/details/98871374

1. 创建 Spring 环境

• 启动 IDEA, New Project, 使用 Spring Initializer, 初始化 Spring 环境:



• 在依赖中勾选 Spring Web



• 创建完成后,构建工程,并启动,控制台打印出 spring 的初始化过程,由于 Spring 中内嵌了 Apache Tomcat 服务器,因此可以不必单独部署 Tomcat

```
| Market | Column | Andrew | Column | C
```

 打开浏览器 http://127.0.0.1:8080 默认 Spring 显示一个路径错误页面,至此, Spring 搭建成功。

Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback
Thu Nov 10 15:11:04 CST 2022
There was an unexpected error (type=Not Found, status=404).

2. 创建资源表示形式类

创建如下 Person 类:

```
package com.example.hw2;
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;
    boolean gender;
    public Person(String name, int age, boolean gender) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.gender = gender;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String getName() {
       return name;
    }
    public void setAge(int age) {
       this.age = age;
    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
    public void setGender(boolean gender) {
        this.gender = gender;
    }
    public boolean getGender() {
```

```
return gender;
}

public String sayHello()
{
    return ("Hello world! " + this.name);
}
```

3.创建资源控制器

创建 PersonCtr类

```
package com.example.hw2;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
@RestController
public class PersonCtr {
    Person person;
    @GetMapping("/person")
    public Person personBasic(
            @RequestParam(value = "name", defaultValue = "wang jinghao")
            String name,
            @RequestParam(value = "age", defaultValue = "18")
            int age,
            @RequestParam(value = "gender", defaultValue = "1")
            boolean gender){
        person = new Person(name, age, gender);
        return person;
    }
    @GetMapping("/person/say hello")
    public String sayHello() {
        return "Hello, this is " + person.name + "\n";
    }
    @RequestMapping(value = "/person/age/set", method = RequestMethod.POST)
    public boolean setAge(
            @RequestParam(value = "age")
            String age) {
        person.setAge(Integer.parseInt(age));
        return true;
    }
    @RequestMapping(value = "/person/gender/set", method = RequestMethod.POST)
    public boolean setGender(
            @RequestParam(value = "gender")
            String gender) {
        person.setGender(Boolean.parseBoolean(gender));
        return true;
```

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/person/name/set", method = RequestMethod.POST)
public boolean setName(
          @RequestParam(value = "name")
          String name) {
          person.setName(name);
          return true;
     }
}
```

使用 @GetMapping 修饰器,为 personBasic方法注册路由。personBasic方法接受三个参数,

使用 @RequestParam, 从客户端的请求中读取参数,并设置默认参数值。

之后,使用客户端传入的参数,构造一个新的 Person 对象,并将该对象返回。

类似的,构建 sayHello 方法,以及修改属性的 setAge、setGender、setName 方法。

4. 完成 Restful 调用

在浏览器中,对 url: http://127.0.0.1:8080/person 进行调用,可以看到直接返回 默认的 Person 对象

```
![1668066715103](image/homework2/1668066715103.png)
```

传入 name、age、gender 参数,构建自定义的 Person 对象

在这里,我将用户名从 wang jinghao修改为 testChangeName

```
![1668067330863](image/homework2/1668067330863.png)
```

调用 http://127.0.0.1:8080/person/say_hello ,显示 sayHello 方法的返回值

```
![1668067373452](image/homework2/1668067373452.png)
```

如图所示, 最终成功修改了名称