02_EasyExcel自定义ReadListener?

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注意:

● 如果解析的数据为null,请检查<mark>@Accessors(chain=false)</mark>,chain=true会使得easyExcel不能正常工作。

○ 3.1.3

一、示例

- 虽然可以使用模板模式操作细节进行封装(限制空白行数),但是封装后,在面对负载导入逻辑时,只会增加使用复杂性。
 - 直接创建单独的PageReadListener即可。

```
public class PageReadListener<T> implements ReadListener<T> {
     Defuault single handle the amount of data
   public static int BATCH_COUNT = 100;
     Temporary storage of data
    private List<T> cachedDataList = ListUtils.newArrayListWithExpectedSize(BATCH_COUNT);
     consumer
    private final Consumer<List<T>> consumer;
     Single handle the amount of data
   private final int batchCount;
   public PageReadListener(Consumer<List<T>> consumer) {
       this(consumer, BATCH_COUNT);
   public PageReadListener(Consumer<List<T>> consumer, int batchCount) {
       this.consumer = consumer;
       this.batchCount = batchCount;
   public void invoke(T data, AnalysisContext context) {
       cachedDataList.add(data);
       if (cachedDataList.size() >= batchCount) {
           consumer.accept(cachedDataList);
            cachedDataList = ListUtils.newArrayListWithExpectedSize(batchCount);
   @Override
   public void doAfterAllAnalysed(AnalysisContext context) {
       if (CollectionUtils.isNotEmpty(cachedDataList)) {
           consumer.accept(cachedDataList);
```

```
/**
   * 官方示例请参考: https://easyexcel.opensource.alibaba.com/docs/current/quickstart/read#excel%E7%A4%BA%
E4%BE%8B
   * - headRowNumber默认为1
   * @throws IOException
   */
  @Test
  public void demo03() throws IOException {
     InputStream inputStream = new ClassPathResource("files/用户清单.xlsx").getInputStream();
     EasyExcel.read(inputStream, UserExcelImportDTO.class, new UserExcelReadListener<UserExcelImportDTO>())
          .headRowNumber(1)
          .doRead();
  }
  /* UserExcel读取监听器 */
  class UserExcelReadListener<T> implements ReadListener<T> {
     private final int BATCH_COUNT = 100;
     private final List<T> cachedDataList = new ArrayList<>(BATCH_COUNT);
     private int emptyRowCounter = 0;
     * 如果excel下方有大量空行, invoke默认会一直解析空行
     * - 17:50:34.187 [main] DEBUG com.alibaba.excel.read.processor.DefaultAnalysisEventProcessor - Empty row!
     */
     @Override
     public void invoke(T data, AnalysisContext context) {
       // 取消自动空行检测后对非空行进行操作
       if (!RowTypeEnum.EMPTY.equals(context.readRowHolder().getRowType())) {
          cachedDataList.add(data);
          if (cachedDataList.size() >= BATCH_COUNT) {
             saveData();
             cachedDataList.clear();
       }
     }
     @Override
     public void doAfterAllAnalysed(AnalysisContext context) {
       saveData();
     private void saveData() {
       if (cachedDataList.isEmpty()) return;
       log.info("{}条数据,开始存储数据库!",cachedDataList.size());
       log.info("存储数据库成功!");
       System.out.println("\uD83D\uDC49\uD83D\uDC49\uD83D\uDC49" + cachedDataList);
     }
     @Override
     public void invokeHead(Map<Integer, ReadCellData<?>> headMap, AnalysisContext context) {
       // 取消自动空行检测
       context.readWorkbookHolder().setIgnoreEmptyRow(false);
       ReadListener.super.invokeHead(headMap, context);
```

```
@Override
  public boolean hasNext(AnalysisContext context) {
     if (RowTypeEnum.EMPTY.equals(context.readRowHolder().getRowType())) {
       emptyRowCounter++;
    } else {
       emptyRowCounter = 0;
    }
    final int MAX_ALLOW_EMPTY_ROW = 10;
     if (emptyRowCounter > MAX_ALLOW_EMPTY_ROW) {
       // 停止前触发数据保存
       saveData();
       log.info("空行数目超过最大允许数目: {},解析中止", MAX_ALLOW_EMPTY_ROW);
       return false;
    }
     return true;
  }
}
```

二、读取数据,存储时处理重复数据的两种策略(优先采取方案一,首先要实现,然后才是优化)

DB中需要唯一索引来标记字段的唯一性

- 每批写入的数据,要根据唯一索引进行去重
- ① 重复时,覆盖原有数据?
- 读取一条,写入一条,先更新,如果更新失败则插入

```
boolean save = false;
save = userService.saveOrUpdate(user1, Wrappers.<User>query().lambda().eq(User::getEmail, user1.getEmail()

JDBC Connection [com.mysql.ej.jdbc.ConnectionImpl@3dbb7bb] will not be managed by Spring
=> Preparing: UPDATE User SET email=? WHERE (email = ?)
=> Parameters: 1(String), 1(String)
<== Updates: 1
Clossing non transactional SqlSession [org.apache.ibatis.session.defaults.DefaultSqlSession@doocbad]
```

- 分批写入?
 - 方案一
 - 读取唯一索引标记的所有列;
 - 获取【待更新数据】+【待添加数据】;
 - 开启事务,插入/更新,事务提交。
 - 方案二(<u>必须确保数据库存在唯一索引</u>)
 - 手动编写Mapper ID要手动生成填充, ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE 后除了ID的字段都要显式赋值
 - INSERT INTO user VALUES("4", "A4", "A4-nick-test") <u>ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE</u> nick_name=VALUES(nick_name),user_name=VALUES(user_name);
- ② 重复时, 保留原有数据?
- 读取一条,写入一条,捕获重复异常(唯一索引重复),不抛出

```
boolean save = false;
try {
    save = userService.save(user1);
} catch (Exception e) {
    log.error(e.getMessage());
}
```

- 分批写入?
 - 方案一
 - 读取唯一索引标记的所有列;
 - 在【读取数据】中移除已存在记录;
 - 开启事务,写入数据,事务提交。
 - 方案二 (<u>必须确保数据库存在唯一索引</u>)
 - 手动编写Mapper <u>ID要手动生成并填充</u>
 - <u>INSERT IGNORE INTO</u> user(user_id,email) VALUES("111", "1"),("222","2"),("333"," 3"),("111", "111"),("222","222"),("333","333");