

项目实战-前后端分离博客系统

1. 项目技术

- 主流技术栈
(SpringBoot, MybatisPlus, SpringSecurity, EasyExcel, Swagger2, Redis, Echarts, Vue, ElementUI....)
- 完善细致的需求分析
- 由易到难循序渐进

2. 创建工程（多模块创建）

我们有前台和后台两套系统。两套系统的前端工程都已经提供好了。所以我们只需要写两套系统的后端。

但是大家思考下，实际上两套后端系统的很多内容可能是可能重复的。这里如果我们只是单纯的创建两个后端工程。那么就会有大量的重复代码，并且需要修改的时候也需要修改两次。这就是代码复用性不高。

所以我们需要 **创建多模块项目**，**两套系统可能都会用到的代码可以写到一个公共模块中**，让前台系统和后台系统分别取依赖公共模块。

2.1、创建父模块SGBlog

对版本进行了锁定，并不是真正的依赖进来了

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"

xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance"

xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.
0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
```

```
<modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

<groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
<artifactId>SGBlog</artifactId>
<packaging>pom</packaging>
<version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
<modules>
    <module>sangeng-framework</module>
    <module>sangeng-admin</module>
    <module>sangeng-blog</module>
</modules>

<properties>

<maven.compiler.source>8</maven.compiler.source>

<maven.compiler.target>8</maven.compiler.target>
    <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-
8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
</properties>

<dependencyManagement>

<dependencies>
    <!-- SpringBoot的依赖配置 -->
    <dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-
dependencies</artifactId>
        <version>2.5.0</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
    <!-- fastjson依赖 -->
    <dependency>
```

```
        <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
        <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
        <version>1.2.33</version>
    </dependency>
    <!--jwt依赖-->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
        <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>
        <version>0.9.0</version>
    </dependency>
    <!--mybatisPlus依赖-->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>com.baomidou</groupId>
        <artifactId>mybatis-plus-boot-
starter</artifactId>
        <version>3.4.3</version>
    </dependency>

    <!--阿里云OSS-->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>com.aliyun.oss</groupId>
        <artifactId>aliyun-sdk-oss</artifactId>
        <version>3.10.2</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
        <artifactId>easyexcel</artifactId>
        <version>3.0.5</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>
        <artifactId>springfox-
swagger2</artifactId>
        <version>2.9.2</version>
```

```

        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>
            <artifactId>springfox-swagger-
ui</artifactId>
            <version>2.9.2</version>
        </dependency>
    </dependencies>

    </dependencyManagement>

    <build>
        <plugins>
            <plugin>

                <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
                <artifactId>maven-compiler-
plugin</artifactId>
                <version>3.1</version>
                <configuration>
                    <source>${java.version}</source>
                    <target>${java.version}</target>

                </configuration>
            </plugin>
        </plugins>
    </build>
</project>

```

2.2、创建公共子模块 sangeng-framework

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
  instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.
  0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <parent>
    <artifactId>SGBlog</artifactId>
    <groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  </parent>
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <artifactId>sangeng-framework</artifactId>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>

    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-
web</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <!--lombok-->
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
      <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
      <optional>true</optional>
    </dependency>
    <!--junit-->
    <dependency>

    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
```

```
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-  
test</artifactId>  
        <scope>test</scope>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--SpringSecurity启动器-->  
    <dependency>  
  
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-  
security</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--redis依赖-->  
    <dependency>  
  
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-  
redis</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--fastjson依赖-->  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>  
        <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--jwt依赖-->  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>  
        <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--mybatisPlus依赖-->  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>com.baomidou</groupId>  
        <artifactId>mybatis-plus-boot-  
starter</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <!--mysql数据库驱动-->  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>mysql</groupId>
```

```
        <artifactId>mysql-connector-  
java</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
  
    <!--阿里云OSS-->  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>com.aliyun.oss</groupId>  
        <artifactId>aliyun-sdk-oss</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
  
    <!--AOP-->  
    <dependency>  
  
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-  
aop</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>  
        <artifactId>easyexcel</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>  
        <artifactId>springfox-  
swagger2</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
    <dependency>  
        <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>  
        <artifactId>springfox-swagger-  
ui</artifactId>  
    </dependency>  
  
    </dependencies>  
</project>
```

2.3、创建博客后台模块sangeng-admin

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
  instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.
  0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <parent>
    <artifactId>SGBlog</artifactId>
    <groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  </parent>
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <artifactId>sangeng-admin</artifactId>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
      <artifactId>sangeng-
framework</artifactId>
      <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

2.4、创建博客前台模块sangeng-blog

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
```



```
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance"

xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.
0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <parent>
        <artifactId>SGBlog</artifactId>
        <groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    </parent>
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <artifactId>sangeng-blog</artifactId>

    <dependencies>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>com.sangeng</groupId>
            <artifactId>sangeng-
framework</artifactId>
            <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
        </dependency>
    </dependencies>

</project>
```

注意父工程依赖的引入。

3. 博客前台

3.0 准备工作

3.1 SpringBoot和MybatisPuls整合配置测试

sangeng-blog 创建启动类

```
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.sangeng.mapper")
public class SanGengBlogApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        SpringApplication.run(SanGengBlogApplication.class,
args);
    }
}
```

sangeng-blog 创建application.yml配置文件

```
server:
  port: 7777
spring:
  datasource:
    url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sg_blog?
characterEncoding=utf-8&serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai
    username: root
    password: root
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
  servlet:
    multipart:
      max-file-size: 2MB
      max-request-size: 5MB
  mybatis-plus:
    configuration:
      # 日志
      log-impl:
org.apache.ibatis.logging.stdout.StdoutImpl
    global-config:
```

```
db-config:
  logic-delete-field: delFlag
  logic-delete-value: 1
  logic-not-delete-value: 0
  id-type: auto
```

SQL语句

SQL脚本: SGBlog\资源\SQL\sg_article.sql

sangeng-framework 创建实体类, Mapper, Service

注意思考这些文件应该写在哪个模块下? **公共模块**

```
@TableName(value = "sg_article")
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
@Data
public class Article implements Serializable {

    @TableId(type = IdType.AUTO)
    private Long id;

    /**
     * 标题
     */
    private String title;

    /**
     * 文章内容
     */
    private String content;

    /**
     * 文章摘要
     */
}
```

```
private String summary;

/**
 * 所属分类id
 */
private Long categoryId;

/**
 * 缩略图
 */
private String thumbnail;

/**
 * 是否置顶 (0否, 1是)
 */
private String isTop;

/**
 * 状态 (0已发布, 1草稿)
 */
private String status;

/**
 * 访问量
 */
private Long viewCount;

/**
 * 是否允许评论 1是, 0否
 */
private String isComment;

private Long createBy;

private Date createTime;
```

```
private Long updateBy;

private Date updateTime;

/**
 * 删除标志 (0代表未删除, 1代表已删除)
 */
private Integer delFlag;
}
```

```
public interface ArticleMapper extends
BaseMapper<Article> {}
```

```
public interface ArticleService extends
IService<Article> {}
```

```
@Service
public class ArticleServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<ArticleMapper, Article>
implements ArticleService{

}
```

sangeng-blog 创建Controller测试接口

注意思考这些文件应该写在哪个模块下? **具体模块**

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/article")
public class ArticleController {

    @Autowired
    private ArticleService articleService;

    @GetMapping("/list")
    public List<Article> test(){
        return articleService.list();
    }
}
```

我们可以暂时先注释掉sangeng-framework中的SpringSecurity依赖方便测试

*3.1 热门文章列表（统一响应类和响应枚举、配置分页拦截器、解决跨域问题、bean拷贝）

3.1.0 文章表分析

通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。

3.1.1 需求

需要查询浏览量最高的前10篇文章的信息。要求展示文章标题和浏览量。把能让用户自己点击跳转到具体的文章详情进行浏览。

注意：不能把草稿展示出来，不能把删除了的文章查询出来。要按照浏览量进行降序排序。

3.1.2 接口设计

- 接口路径：/hotArticleList

①准备工作

```
@JsonInclude(JsonInclude.Include.NON_NULL) // 为null
的字段不序列化
public class ResponseResult<T> implements
Serializable {
    private Integer code;
    private String msg;
    private T data;

    public ResponseResult() {
        this.code =
AppHttpCodeEnum.SUCCESS.getCode();
        this.msg = AppHttpCodeEnum.SUCCESS.getMsg();
    }

    public ResponseResult(Integer code, T data) {
        this.code = code;
        this.data = data;
    }

    public ResponseResult(Integer code, String msg,
T data) {
        this.code = code;
        this.msg = msg;
        this.data = data;
    }

    public ResponseResult(Integer code, String msg)
{
        this.code = code;
        this.msg = msg;
    }

    public static ResponseResult errorResult(int
code, String msg) {
```

```

        ResponseResult result = new
ResponseResult();
        return result.error(code, msg);
    }
    public static ResponseResult okResult() {
        ResponseResult result = new
ResponseResult();
        return result;
    }
    public static ResponseResult okResult(int code,
String msg) {
        ResponseResult result = new
ResponseResult();
        return result.ok(code, null, msg);
    }

    public static ResponseResult okResult(Object
data) {
        ResponseResult result =
setAppHttpCodeEnum(AppHttpCodeEnum.SUCCESS,
AppHttpCodeEnum.SUCCESS.getMsg());
        if(data!=null) {
            result.setData(data);
        }
        return result;
    }

    public static ResponseResult
errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum enums){
        return
setAppHttpCodeEnum(enums,enums.getMsg());
    }

    public static ResponseResult
errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum enums, String msg){
        return setAppHttpCodeEnum(enums,msg);
    }

```



```

    }

    public static ResponseResult
    setAppHttpCodeEnum(AppHttpCodeEnum enums){
        return
        okResult(enums.getCode(),enums.getMsg());
    }

    private static ResponseResult
    setAppHttpCodeEnum(AppHttpCodeEnum enums, String
    msg){
        return okResult(enums.getCode(),msg);
    }

    public ResponseResult<?> error(Integer code,
    String msg) {
        this.code = code;
        this.msg = msg;
        return this;
    }

    public ResponseResult<?> ok(Integer code, T
    data) {
        this.code = code;
        this.data = data;
        return this;
    }

    public ResponseResult<?> ok(Integer code, T
    data, String msg) {
        this.code = code;
        this.data = data;
        this.msg = msg;
        return this;
    }

    public ResponseResult<?> ok(T data) {

```

```
        this.data = data;
        return this;
    }

    public Integer getCode() {
        return code;
    }

    public void setCode(Integer code) {
        this.code = code;
    }

    public String getMsg() {
        return msg;
    }

    public void setMsg(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }

    public T getData() {
        return data;
    }

    public void setData(T data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}
```

```
public enum AppHttpCodeEnum {
    // 成功
    SUCCESS(200, "操作成功"),
    // 登录
    NEED_LOGIN(401, "需要登录后操作"),
    NO_OPERATOR_AUTH(403, "无权限操作"),
    SYSTEM_ERROR(500, "出现错误"),
```

```

        USERNAME_EXIST(501, "用户名已存在"),
        PHONENUMBER_EXIST(502, "手机号已存在"),
EMAIL_EXIST(503, "邮箱已存在"),
        REQUIRE_USERNAME(504, "必需填写用户名"),
        LOGIN_ERROR(505, "用户名或密码错误");
    int code;
    String msg;

    AppHttpCodeEnum(int code, String errorMessage){
        this.code = code;
        this.msg = errorMessage;
    }

    public int getCode() {
        return code;
    }

    public String getMsg() {
        return msg;
    }
}

```

代码实现

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/article")
public class ArticleController {

    @Autowired
    private ArticleService articleService;

    @GetMapping("/hotArticleList")
    public ResponseResult hotArticleList(){

        ResponseResult result =
            articleService.hotArticleList();
    }
}

```

```
        return result;
    }
}
```

```
public interface ArticleService extends
IService<Article> {
    ResponseResult hotArticleList();
}
```

```
@Service
public class ArticleServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<ArticleMapper, Article> implements
ArticleService {

    @Override
    public ResponseResult hotArticleList() {
        LambdaQueryWrapper<Article> queryWrapper =
new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        // 封装查询条件1:正式文章
        queryWrapper.eq(Article::getStatus,0);
        // 封装查询条件2:根据viewCount排序

        queryWrapper.orderByDesc(Article::getViewCount);
        // 封装分页条件, 封装分页条件, 当前页为1, 大小为10
        Page<Article> page = new Page(1,10);
        page(page,queryWrapper);
        List<Article> articles = page.getRecords();
        // 返回数据
        return ResponseResult.okResult(articles);
    }
}
```

配置分页拦截器

```

@Configuration
public class PageConfig {

    /**
     * 3.4.0之后版本
     * @return
     */
    @Bean
    public MybatisPlusInterceptor
mybatisPlusInterceptor(){
        MybatisPlusInterceptor
mybatisPlusInterceptor = new
MybatisPlusInterceptor();

        mybatisPlusInterceptor.addInnerInterceptor(new
PaginationInnerInterceptor());
        return mybatisPlusInterceptor;
    }
}

```

解决跨域问题

```

@Configuration
public class WebConfig implements WebMvcConfigurer {

    @Override
    public void addCorsMappings(CorsRegistry
registry) {
        // 设置允许跨域的路径
        registry.addMapping("/**")
            // 设置允许跨域请求的域名
            .allowedOriginPatterns("*")
            // 是否允许cookie
            .allowCredentials(true)
            // 设置允许的请求方式

```

```

        .allowedMethods("GET", "POST",
            "DELETE", "PUT")
        // 设置允许的header属性
        .allowedHeaders("*")
        // 跨域允许时间
        .maxAge(3600);
    }
}

```

3.1.3 使用VO优化(bean拷贝)

目前我们的响应格式其实是不符合接口文档的标准的，多返回了很多字段。这是因为我们查询出来的结果是Article来封装的，Article中字段比较多。我们在项目中一般最后还要把VO来接受查询出来的结果。一个接口对应一个VO，这样即使接口响应字段要修改也只要改VO即可。

```

@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class HotArticleVo {

    private Long id;
    // 标题
    private String title;
    // 访问量
    private Long viewCount;
}

```

bean拷贝

```

@Override
public ResponseResult hotArticleList() {
    ...
    //bean拷贝
    List<HotArticleVo> articleVos = new
ArrayList<>();
    for (Article article : articles) {
        HotArticleVo vo = new HotArticleVo();
        BeanUtils.copyProperties(article, vo);
        articleVos.add(vo);
    }

    return ResponseResult.okResult(articleVos);
}

```

3.1.4 常量处理

实际项目中都不允许直接在代码中使用字面值。都需要**定义成常量**来使用。这种方式有利于提高代码的可维护性。

```

public class SystemConstants{
    /**
     * 文章是草稿
     */
    public static final int ARTICLE_STATUS_DRAFT =
1;
    /**
     * 文章是正常分布状态
     */
    public static final int ARTICLE_STATUS_NORMAL =
0;
}

```

```

@Override
public ResponseResult hotArticleList() {
    ...
    queryWrapper.eq(Article::getStatus,
SystemConstants.ARTICLE_STATUS_NORMAL);
    ...
}

```

3.1.5 Bean拷贝工具类封装

传入class类型，通过反射生成目标对象实例

```

public class BeanCopyUtils {

    public BeanCopyUtils() {}

    // copy单个对象
    public static <V> V copyBean(Object
source, Class<V> clazz) {
        // 创建目标对象
        V result = null;
        try {
            result = clazz.newInstance();
            // 实现属性copy
            BeanUtils.copyProperties(source,
result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        // 返回结果
        return result;
    }

    public static <O,V> List<V> copyBeanList(List<O>
list, Class<V> clazz){
        return list.stream()

```



```
        .map(o → copyBean(o, clazz))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
}
```

3.2 查询分类列表

3.2.0 分类表分析

通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。

建表SQL及初始化数据见：sg_category.sql

3.2.1 需求

页面上需要展示**分类列表**，用户可以点击具体的分类查看该分类下的文章列表。

注意： ①要求只展示**有发布正式文章**的分类 ②必须是正常状态的分类

3.2.2 接口设计

接口路径：/getCategoryList

3.2.3 代码实现

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/category")
public class CategoryController {

    @Autowired
    private CategoryService categoryService;

    @GetMapping("/getCategoryList")
    public ResponseResult getCategoryList(){
        return categoryService.getCategoryList();
    }
}

```

```

public interface CategoryService extends
IService<Category> {

    ResponseResult getCategoryList();

}

```

```

@Override
public ResponseResult getCategoryList() {
    // 查询为已发布的文章
    LambdaQueryWrapper<Article> articleWrapper = new
    LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    articleWrapper.eq(Article::getStatus,
    SystemConstants.ARTICLE_STATUS_NORMAL);
    List<Article> articles =
    articleMapper.selectList(articleWrapper);
    // 获取类别id, 并且去重
    Set<Long> categoryIds = articles.stream()
        .map(Article::getCategoryId)
        .collect(Collectors.toSet());
    // 查询分类表 以及状态正常的分类
    List<Category> categoryList =
    listByIds(categoryIds);
}

```

```

        categoryList =
categoryList.stream().filter(category →
category.getStatus()

.equals(SystemConstants.STATUS_NORMAL)).collect(Coll
ectors.toList());
        //封装vo
        List<CategoryVo> categoryVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(categoryList,
CategoryVo.class);
        return ResponseResult.okResult(categoryVos);
    }

```

3.3 分页查询文章列表

3.3.1 需求

- 首页：查询所有的文章
- 分类页面：查询对应分类下的文章

要求：①只能查询正式发布的文章 ②置顶的文章要显示在最前面

3.3.2 接口设计

接口路径：/articleList

3.3.3 代码实现

MP支持分页配置

```

/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
@Configuration
public class MbatisPlusConfig {

```

```

    /**
     * 3.4.0之后版本
     * @return
     */
    @Bean
    public MybatisPlusInterceptor
mybatisPlusInterceptor(){
        MybatisPlusInterceptor
mybatisPlusInterceptor = new
MybatisPlusInterceptor();

    mybatisPlusInterceptor.addInnerInterceptor(new
PaginationInnerInterceptor());
        return mybatisPlusInterceptor;
    }
}

```

在ArticleController中

```

@GetMapping("/articleList")
public ResponseResult articleList(Integer
pageNum,Integer pageSize,Long categoryId){
    return
articleService.articleList(pageNum,pageSize,category
Id);
}

```

在ArticleService中

```

ResponseResult articleList(Integer pageNum, Integer
pageSize, Long categoryId);

```

在ArticleServiceImpl中 eq(boolean condition, R
column, Object val)

```
@Override
public ResponseResult articleList(Integer pageNum,
Integer pageSize, Long categoryId) {
    // 查询条件
    LambdaQueryWrapper<Article> lambdaQueryWrapper =
new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    // 如果 有categoryId 就要 查询时要和传入的相同 三元查
    询

    lambdaQueryWrapper.eq(Objects.nonNull(categoryId)&&
        categoryId>0
,Article::getCategoryId,categoryId);
    // 状态是正式发布的

    lambdaQueryWrapper.eq(Article::getStatus,SystemCons
tants.ARTICLE_STATUS_NORMAL);
    // 对isTop进行降序

    lambdaQueryWrapper.orderByDesc(Article::getIsTop);

    //分页查询
    Page<Article> page = new Page<>
(pageNum,pageSize);
    page(page,lambdaQueryWrapper);

    List<Article> articles = page.getRecords();
    // 查询categoryName
    articles.stream()
        .map(article →
article.setCategoryName(categoryService.getById(
            article.getCategoryId()).getName()))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    //封装查询结果
    List<ArticleListVo> articleListVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(page.getRecords(),
ArticleListVo.class);
```

```
        PageVo pageVo = new
PageVo(articleListVos,page.getTotal());
        return ResponseEntity.okResult(pageVo);
    }
```

PageVo

```
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class PageVo {
    private List rows;
    private Long total;
}
```

ArticleListVo

```
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class ArticleListVo {

    private Long id;
    //标题
    private String title;
    //文章摘要
    private String summary;
    //所属分类名
    private String categoryName;
    //缩略图
    private String thumbnail;

    //访问量
    private Long viewCount;
}
```

```
private Date createTime;

}
```

在Article中增加一个字段

```
@TableField(exist = false)
private String categoryName;
```

这样就可以用链式访问，该注解设置为chain=true

```
@Accessors(chain = true)
```

3.3.4 FastJson配置日期时间格式

```
@Bean //使用@Bean注入fastJsonHttpMessageConvert
public HttpMessageConverter
fastJsonHttpMessageConverters() {
    //1.需要定义一个Convert转换消息的对象
    FastJsonHttpMessageConverter fastConverter = new
FastJsonHttpMessageConverter();
    FastJsonConfig fastJsonConfig = new
FastJsonConfig();

    fastJsonConfig.setSerializerFeatures(SerializerFeat
ure.PrettyFormat);
    fastJsonConfig.setDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

    SerializeConfig.globalInstance.put(Long.class,
ToStringSerializer.instance);
}
```

```
fastJsonConfig.setSerializeConfig(SerializeConfig.g
lobalInstance);
    fastConverter.setFastJsonConfig(fastJsonConfig);
    HttpMessageConverter<?> converter =
fastConverter;
    return converter;
}

@Override
public void
configureMessageConverters(List<HttpMessageConverter
<?>> converters) {
    converters.add(fastJsonHttpMessageConverters());
}
```

3.4 文章详情接口 done

3.4.1 需求

要求在文章列表点击阅读全文时能够跳转到文章详情页面，可以让用户阅读文章正文。

要求：①要在文章详情中展示其分类名

3.4.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径
Get	/article/{id}

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": {
```



```
    "categoryId": "1",
    "categoryName": "java",
    "content": "内容",
    "createTime": "2022-01-23 23:20:11",
    "id": "1",
    "isComment": "0",
    "title": "SpringSecurity从入门到精通",
    "viewCount": "114"
  },
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.4.3 代码实现

ArticleController

```
@GetMapping("/{id}")
public ResponseEntity
getArticleDetail(@PathVariable("id") Long id){
    return articleService.getArticleDetail(id);
}
```

Service

```
ResponseResult getArticleDetail(Long id);
```

ServiceImpl

```
@Override
public ResponseEntity getArticleDetail(Long id) {
    // 根据id查询文章
    Article article = getById(id);
    // 封装成vo
}
```

```
ArticleDetailVo articleDetailVo =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(article,
ArticleDetailVo.class);
// 查找类别名称
Category category =
categoryMapper.selectById(articleDetailVo.getCategory
yId());
if (category != null && category.getName() !=
null) {

articleDetailVo.setCategoryName(category.getName())
;
}
//封装响应返回
return ResponseResult.okResult(articleDetailVo);
}
```

3.5 友联查询

3.5.0 友链表分析

- 通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。
- 建表SQL及初始化数据见：sg_link.sql

3.5.1 需求

在友链页面要查询出所有的审核通过的友链。

3.5.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径
Get	/link/getAllLink

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": [
    {
      "address": "https://www.baidu.com",
      "description": "sda",
      "id": "1",
      "logo": "图片url1",
      "name": "sda"
    },
    {
      "address": "https://www.qq.com",
      "description": "dada",
      "id": "2",
      "logo": "图片url2",
      "name": "sda"
    }
  ],
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.5.3 代码实现

Controller

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/link")
public class LinkController {

    @Autowired
    private LinkService linkService;

    @GetMapping("/getAllLink")
    public ResponseResult getAllLink(){
        return linkService.getAllLink();
    }
}

```

Service

```

public interface LinkService extends IService<Link>
{

    ResponseResult getAllLink();
}

```

ServiceImpl

```

@Service("linkService")
public class LinkServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<LinkMapper, Link> implements LinkService
{

    @Override
    public ResponseResult getAllLink() {
        // 查询所有审核通过的
        LambdaQueryWrapper<Link> queryWrapper = new
        LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    }
}

```

```

        queryWrapper.eq(Link::getStatus,
SystemConstants.LINK_STATUS_NORMAL);
        List<Link> links = list(queryWrapper);
        //转换成vo
        List<LinkVo> linkVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(links, LinkVo.class);
        //封装返回
        return ResponseResult.okResult(linkVos);
    }
}

```

SystemConstants

```

/**
 * 友链状态为审核通过
 */
public static final String LINK_STATUS_NORMAL =
"1";

```

*3.6 登录功能实现(SpringSecurity)

使用我们前台和后台的认证授权统一都使用SpringSecurity安全框架来实现。

3.6.0 需求

有些功能必须登录后才能使用，未登录状态是不能使用的。

3.6.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径
POST	/login

请求体:

```
{
  "userName": "sg",
  "password": "1234"
}
```

响应格式:

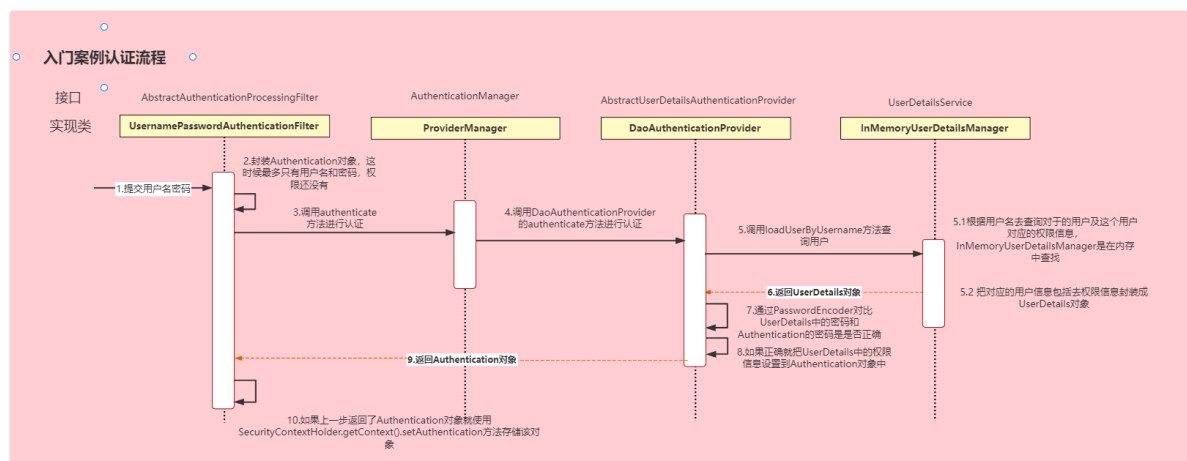
```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": {
    "token":
    "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqdGkiOiI0ODBmOThmYmJkNmI0NjM0OWUyZjY2NTM0NGNjZWY2NSIsInN1YiI6IjEiLCJpc3MiOiJzZyIsImIhdCI6MTY0Mzg3NDMxNiwiZXhwIjoxNjQzOTYwNzE2fQ.lLBUvNIxQCGemkCoMgT_0YsjsWndTg5tqfJb77pabk",
    "userInfo": {
      "avatar":
      "https://gimg2.baidu.com/image_search/src=http%3A%2F%2Fi0.hdslb.com%2Fbfs%2Farticle%2F3bf9c263bc0f2ac5c3a7feb9e218d07475573ec8.gi",
      "email": "23412332@qq.com",
      "id": 1,
      "nickName": "sg333",
      "sex": "1"
    }
  },
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.6.2 表分析

建表SQL及初始化数据见: sys_user.sql

顺便生成下User和UserMapper后面会用到

3.6.3 思路分析



登录

①自定义登录接口

- 调用ProviderManager的方法进行认证 如果认证通过生成jwt
- 把用户信息存入redis中

②自定义UserDetailsService

- 在这个实现类中去查询数据库
- 注意配置passwordEncoder为BCryptPasswordEncoder

校验

①定义Jwt认证过滤器

- 获取token
- 解析token获取其中的userid
- 从redis中获取用户信息
- 存入SecurityContextHolder

3.6.4 准备工作

①添加依赖

注意放开Security依赖的注释

←!—redis依赖—→

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-
redis</artifactId>
</dependency>
<!--fastjson依赖-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
    <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
    <version>1.2.33</version>
</dependency>
<!--jwt依赖-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
    <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>
    <version>0.9.0</version>
</dependency>

```

②工具类和相关配置类

见：SGBlog\资源\登录功能所需资源

redis配置类

```

@Configuration
public class RedisConfig {

    @Bean
    @SuppressWarnings(value = { "unchecked",
"rawtypes" })
    public RedisTemplate<Object, Object>
redisTemplate(RedisConnectionFactory
connectionFactory)
    {
        RedisTemplate<Object, Object> template = new
RedisTemplate<>();
    }
}

```



```
template.setConnectionFactory(connectionFactory);

    FastJsonRedisSerializer serializer = new
FastJsonRedisSerializer(Object.class);

    // 使用StringRedisSerializer来序列化和反序列化
redis的key值
    template.setKeySerializer(new
StringRedisSerializer());
    template.setValueSerializer(serializer);

    // Hash的key也采用StringRedisSerializer的序列化
方式
    template.setHashKeySerializer(new
StringRedisSerializer());
    template.setHashValueSerializer(serializer);

    template.afterPropertiesSet();
    return template;
}
}
```

```
public class FastJsonRedisSerializer<T> implements
RedisSerializer<T>
{

    public static final Charset DEFAULT_CHARSET =
Charset.forName("UTF-8");

    private Class<T> clazz;

    static
    {

        ParserConfig.getGlobalInstance().setAutoTypeSupport
(true);
```

```

    }

    public FastJsonRedisSerializer(Class<T> clazz)
    {
        super();
        this.clazz = clazz;
    }

    @Override
    public byte[] serialize(T t) throws
SerializationException
    {
        if (t == null)
        {
            return new byte[0];
        }
        return JSON.toJSONString(t,
SerializerFeature.WriteClassName).getBytes(DEFAULT_C
HARSET);
    }

    @Override
    public T deserialize(byte[] bytes) throws
SerializationException
    {
        if (bytes == null || bytes.length ≤ 0)
        {
            return null;
        }
        String str = new String(bytes,
DEFAULT_CHARSET);

        return JSON.parseObject(str, clazz);
    }

    protected JavaType getJavaType(Class<?> clazz)

```

```
{  
    return  
    TypeFactory.defaultInstance().constructType(clazz);  
}  
}
```

redis以及web工具类

```
@Component  
public class RedisCache  
{  
    @Autowired  
    public RedisTemplate redisTemplate;  
  
    /**  
     * 缓存基本的对象, Integer、String、实体类等  
     *  
     * @param key 缓存的键值  
     * @param value 缓存的值  
     */  
    public <T> void setCacheObject(final String key,  
final T value)  
    {  
        redisTemplate.opsForValue().set(key, value);  
    }  
  
    /**  
     * 缓存基本的对象, Integer、String、实体类等  
     *  
     * @param key 缓存的键值  
     * @param value 缓存的值  
     * @param timeout 时间  
     * @param timeUnit 时间颗粒度  
     */
```

```

    public <T> void setCacheObject(final String key,
final T value, final Integer timeout, final TimeUnit
timeUnit)
    {
        redisTemplate.opsForValue().set(key, value,
timeout, TimeUnit);
    }

    /**
     * 设置有效时间
     *
     * @param key Redis键
     * @param timeout 超时时间
     * @return true=设置成功; false=设置失败
     */
    public boolean expire(final String key, final
long timeout)
    {
        return expire(key, timeout,
TimeUnit.SECONDS);
    }

    /**
     * 设置有效时间
     *
     * @param key Redis键
     * @param timeout 超时时间
     * @param unit 时间单位
     * @return true=设置成功; false=设置失败
     */
    public boolean expire(final String key, final
long timeout, final TimeUnit unit)
    {
        return redisTemplate.expire(key, timeout,
unit);
    }

```

```
/**
 * 获得缓存的基本对象。
 *
 * @param key 缓存键值
 * @return 缓存键值对应的数据
 */
public <T> T getCacheObject(final String key)
{
    ValueOperations<String, T> operation =
redisTemplate.opsForValue();
    return operation.get(key);
}

/**
 * 删除单个对象
 *
 * @param key
 */
public boolean deleteObject(final String key)
{
    return redisTemplate.delete(key);
}

/**
 * 删除集合对象
 *
 * @param collection 多个对象
 * @return
 */
public long deleteObject(final Collection
collection)
{
    return redisTemplate.delete(collection);
}

/**
 * 缓存List数据
```

```

    *
    * @param key 缓存的键值
    * @param dataList 待缓存的List数据
    * @return 缓存的对象
    */
    public <T> long setCacheList(final String key,
final List<T> dataList)
    {
        Long count =
redisTemplate.opsForList().rightPushAll(key,
dataList);
        return count == null ? 0 : count;
    }

    /**
    * 获得缓存的list对象
    *
    * @param key 缓存的键值
    * @return 缓存键值对应的数据
    */
    public <T> List<T> getCacheList(final String
key)
    {
        return redisTemplate.opsForList().range(key,
0, -1);
    }

    /**
    * 缓存Set
    *
    * @param key 缓存键值
    * @param dataSet 缓存的数据
    * @return 缓存数据的对象
    */
    public <T> BoundSetOperations<String, T>
setCacheSet(final String key, final Set<T> dataSet)
    {

```

```

        BoundSetOperations<String, T> setOperation =
redisTemplate.boundSetOps(key);
        Iterator<T> it = dataSet.iterator();
        while (it.hasNext())
        {
            setOperation.add(it.next());
        }
        return setOperation;
    }

    /**
     * 获得缓存的set
     *
     * @param key
     * @return
     */
    public <T> Set<T> getCacheSet(final String key)
    {
        return
redisTemplate.opsForSet().members(key);
    }

    /**
     * 缓存Map
     *
     * @param key
     * @param dataMap
     */
    public <T> void setCacheMap(final String key,
final Map<String, T> dataMap)
    {
        if (dataMap != null) {
            redisTemplate.opsForHash().putAll(key,
dataMap);
        }
    }
}

```

```
/**
 * 获得缓存的Map
 *
 * @param key
 * @return
 */
public <T> Map<String, T> getCacheMap(final
String key)
{
    return
redisTemplate.opsForHash().entries(key);
}

/**
 * 往Hash中存入数据
 *
 * @param key Redis键
 * @param hKey Hash键
 * @param value 值
 */
public <T> void setCacheMapValue(final String
key, final String hKey, final T value)
{
    redisTemplate.opsForHash().put(key, hKey,
value);
}

/**
 * 获取Hash中的数据
 *
 * @param key Redis键
 * @param hKey Hash键
 * @return Hash中的对象
 */
public <T> T getCacheMapValue(final String key,
final String hKey)
{

```



```

        HashOperations<String, String, T> opsForHash
= redisTemplate.opsForHash();
        return opsForHash.get(key, hKey);
    }

    /**
     * 删除Hash中的数据
     *
     * @param key
     * @param hkey
     */
    public void delCacheMapValue(final String key,
final String hkey)
    {
        HashOperations hashOperations =
redisTemplate.opsForHash();
        hashOperations.delete(key, hkey);
    }

    /**
     * 获取多个Hash中的数据
     *
     * @param key Redis键
     * @param hKeys Hash键集合
     * @return Hash对象集合
     */
    public <T> List<T> getMultiCacheMapValue(final
String key, final Collection<Object> hKeys)
    {
        return
redisTemplate.opsForHash().multiGet(key, hKeys);
    }

    /**
     * 获得缓存的基本对象列表
     *
     * @param pattern 字符串前缀

```

```

        * @return 对象列表
        */
        public Collection<String> keys(final String
pattern)
        {
            return redisTemplate.keys(pattern);
        }
    }

    public class JwtUtil {

        //有效期为
        public static final Long JWT_TTL = 24*60 * 60
*1000L; // 60 * 60 *1000 一个小时
        //设置密钥明文
        public static final String JWT_KEY = "sangeng";

        public static String getUUID(){
            String token =
UUID.randomUUID().toString().replaceAll("-", "");
            return token;
        }

        /**
         * 生成jwt
         * @param subject token中要存放的数据 (json格式)
         * @return
         */
        public static String createJWT(String subject) {
            JwtBuilder builder = getJwtBuilder(subject,
null, getUUID()); // 设置过期时间
            return builder.compact();
        }

        /**
         * 生成jwt
         * @param subject token中要存放的数据 (json格式)

```

```

    * @param ttlMillis token超时时间
    * @return
    */
    public static String createJWT(String subject,
Long ttlMillis) {
        JwtBuilder builder = getJwtBuilder(subject,
ttlMillis, getUUID()); // 设置过期时间
        return builder.compact();
    }

    private static JwtBuilder getJwtBuilder(String
subject, Long ttlMillis, String uuid) {
        SignatureAlgorithm signatureAlgorithm =
SignatureAlgorithm.HS256;
        SecretKey secretKey = generalKey();
        long nowMillis = System.currentTimeMillis();
        Date now = new Date(nowMillis);
        if(ttlMillis==null){
            ttlMillis=JwtUtil.JWT_TTL;
        }
        long expMillis = nowMillis + ttlMillis;
        Date expDate = new Date(expMillis);
        return Jwts.builder()
            .setId(uuid)                // 唯一的ID
            .setSubject(subject)        // 主题 可以是
JSON数据
            .setIssuer("sg")            // 签发者
            .setIssuedAt(now)           // 签发时间
            .signWith(signatureAlgorithm,
secretKey) //使用HS256对称加密算法签名，第二个参数为秘钥
            .setExpiration(expDate);
    }

    /**
    * 创建token
    * @param id
    * @param subject

```

```

    * @param ttlMillis
    * @return
    */
    public static String createJWT(String id, String
subject, Long ttlMillis) {
        JwtBuilder builder = getJwtBuilder(subject,
ttlMillis, id); // 设置过期时间
        return builder.compact();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws
Exception {
        String token =
"eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqdGkiOiJjYWM2ZDVhZi1mNjVlLT
Q0MDAtYjcxMi0zYWUwOGIyOTIwYjQiLCJzdWIiOiJzZyIsImIzcy
I6InNnIiwiaWF0IjoxNjM4MTA2NzEyLCJleHAiOiJlMzgzMTAzMT
J9.JVsSbkP94wuczB4QryQbAke3ysBDIL5ou8fWsbT_ebg";
        Claims claims = parseJWT(token);
        System.out.println(claims);
    }

    /**
     * 生成加密后的密钥 secretKey
     * @return
     */
    public static SecretKey generalKey() {
        byte[] encodedKey =
Base64.getDecoder().decode(JwtUtil.JWT_KEY);
        SecretKey key = new
SecretKeySpec(encodedKey, 0, encodedKey.length,
"AES");
        return key;
    }

    /**
     * 解析
     *

```

```

        * @param jwt
        * @return
        * @throws Exception
        */
        public static Claims parseJWT(String jwt) throws
Exception {
            SecretKey secretKey = generalKey();
            return Jwts.parser()
                .setSigningKey(secretKey)
                .parseClaimsJws(jwt)
                .getBody();
        }
    }
}

```

```

public class WebUtils
{
    /**
     * 将字符串渲染到客户端
     *
     * @param response 渲染对象
     * @param string 待渲染的字符串
     * @return null
     */
    public static void
renderString(HttpServletResponse response, String
string) {
        try
        {
            response.setStatus(200);

            response.setContentType("application/json");
            response.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");
            response.getWriter().print(string);
        }
        catch (IOException e)

```

```

        {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void setDownLoadHeader(String
filename, ServletContext context,
HttpServletResponse response) throws
UnsupportedEncodingException {
        String mimeType =
context.getMimeType(filename); //获取文件的mime类型
        response.setHeader("content-type", mimeType);
        String fname=
URLEncoder.encode(filename, "UTF-8");
        response.setHeader("Content-
disposition", "attachment; filename="+fname);

        //
response.setContentType("application/vnd.openxmlform
ats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        // response.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");
    }
}

```

3.6.5 登录接口代码实现 spring security 集合 jwt

BlogLoginController

```

@RestController
public class BlogLoginController {
    @Autowired
    private BlogLoginService blogLoginService;

    @PostMapping("/login")
    public ResponseEntity login(@RequestBody SysUser
user){
        return blogLoginService.login(user);
    }
}

```

BlogLoginService

```

@Repository
public interface BlogLoginService {
    ResponseEntity login(SysUser user);
}

```

SecurityConfig定义在前台项目sangeng-blog下

```

@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig extends
WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Bean
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder(){
        return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
    }

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
throws Exception {
        http
            //关闭csrf
            .csrf().disable()
            //不通过Session获取SecurityContext

```

```

.sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
        .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
        // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问
        .anyRequest().permitAll();

        http.logout().disable();
        // 允许跨域
        http.cors();
    }
    @Override
    @Bean
    public AuthenticationManager
authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
        return super.authenticationManagerBean();
    }
}

```

BlogLoginServiceImpl

```

@Service
public class BlogLoginServiceImpl implements
BlogLoginService {

    @Autowired
    private AuthenticationManager
authenticationManager;

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;
}

```



```
@Override
public ResponseResult login(SysUser user) {
    // 这两行封装完, loadUserByUsername
    UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken
authenticationToken = new
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(user.getUserName
(),user.getPassword());
    Authentication authenticate =
authenticationManager.authenticate(authenticationTok
en);
    //判断是否认证通过, 认证失败不会到这里
    if(Objects.isNull(authenticate)){
        throw new RuntimeException("用户名或密码错
误");
    }
    //获取userid 生成token
    LoginUser loginUser = (LoginUser)
authenticate.getPrincipal();
    String userId =
loginUser.getUser().getId().toString();
    String jwt = JwtUtil.createJWT(userId);
    //把用户信息存入redis

    redisCache.setCacheObject("bloglogin:"+userId,login
User);

    //把token和userinfo封装 返回
    //把User转换成UserInfoVo
    UserInfoVo userInfoVo =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(loginUser.getUser(),
UserInfoVo.class);
    BlogUserLoginVo vo = new
BlogUserLoginVo(jwt, userInfoVo);
    return ResponseResult.okResult(vo);
}
}
```

UserDetailServiceImpl

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsServiceImpl implements
UserDetailsService {

    @Autowired
    private SysUserMapper userMapper;

    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String
username) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
        //根据用户名查询用户信息
        LambdaQueryWrapper<SysUser> queryWrapper =
new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();

        queryWrapper.eq(SysUser::getUserName, username);
        SysUser user =
userMapper.selectOne(queryWrapper);
        //判断是否查到用户  如果没查到抛出异常
        if(Objects.isNull(user)){
            throw new RuntimeException("用户不存在");
        }
        //返回用户信息
        // TODO 查询权限信息封装
        return new LoginUser(user);
    }
}
```

LoginUser

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class LoginUser implements UserDetails {

    private SysUser user;
```

```
    @Override
    public Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority>
getAuthorities() {
        return null;
    }

    @Override
    public String getPassword() {
        return user.getPassword();
    }

    @Override
    public String getUsername() {
        return user.getUserName();
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isAccountNonExpired() {
        return true;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isAccountNonLocked() {
        return true;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isCredentialsNonExpired() {
        return true;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isEnabled() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

```
}
```

BlogUserLoginVo

```
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class BlogUserLoginVo {

    private String token;
    private UserInfoVo userInfo;
}
```

UserInfoVo

```
@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
@Accessors(chain = true)
public class UserInfoVo {

    /**
     * 主键
     */
    private Long id;

    /**
     * 昵称
     */
    private String nickName;

    /**
     * 头像
     */
    private String avatar;

    private String sex;
}
```

```
private String email;

}
```

3.6.6 登录校验过滤器代码 存入 SecurityContextHolder,方便后续的校验

思路

①定义Jwt认证过滤器

- 获取token
- 解析token获取其中的userid
- 从redis中获取用户信息
- 存入SecurityContextHolder

JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter

```
@Component
public class JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter extends
OncePerRequestFilter {

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;

    @Override
    protected void
doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletRequest response, FilterChain
filterChain) throws ServletException, IOException {
        // 获取请求头中的token
        String token = request.getHeader("token");
        if(!StringUtils.hasText(token)){
            //说明该接口不需要登录 直接放行
        }
    }
}
```

```
        filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
        return;
    }
    //解析获取userid
    Claims claims = null;
    try {
        claims = JwtUtil.parseJWT(token);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        //token超时 token非法
        //响应告诉前端需要重新登录
        ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGIN);

        WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
        return;
    }
    String userId = claims.getSubject();
    //从redis中获取用户信息
    LoginUser loginUser =
redisCache.getCacheObject("bloglogin:" + userId);
    //如果获取不到
    if(Objects.isNull(loginUser)){
        //说明登录过期 提示重新登录
        ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGIN);

        WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
        return;
    }
    //存入SecurityContextHolder
    UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken
authenticationToken = new
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(loginUser,null,null);
```

```

        SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(
            authenticationToken);

        filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
    }

}

```

SecurityConfig

```

@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig extends
    WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Override
    @Bean
    public AuthenticationManager
authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
        return super.authenticationManagerBean();
    }

    @Autowired
    private JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter
jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter;

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
throws Exception {
        http
            // 关闭csrf
            .csrf().disable()
            // 不通过Session获取SecurityContext

```

```

.sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
        .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
        // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问
        .anyRequest().permitAll();

    http.logout().disable();
    //把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到
SpringSecurity的过滤器链中

    http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
    // 允许跨域
    http.cors();
}

@Bean
public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder(){
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
}
}

```

*3.7 认证授权失败处理 (AuthenticationEntryPoint、 AccessDeniedHandler)

目前我们的项目在**认证出错或者权限不足的时候**响应回来的Json是**Security的异常处理结果**。但是这个响应的格式肯定是不符合我们项目的接口规范的。所以需要**自定义异常处理**。

AuthenticationEntryPoint 认证失败处理器

AccessDeniedHandler 授权失败处理器

```
@Component
public class AuthenticationEntryPointImpl implements
AuthenticationEntryPoint {

    @Override
    public void commence(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response,
        AuthenticationException
authException) throws IOException, ServletException
    {
        authException.printStackTrace();
        //InsufficientAuthenticationException
        //BadCredentialsException
        ResponseResult result = null;
        if(authException instanceof
BadCredentialsException){
            result = ResponseResult.errorResult(

AppHttpCodeEnum.LOGIN_ERROR.getCode(),authException
.getMessage());
        }else if(authException instanceof
InsufficientAuthenticationException){
            result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGI
N);
        }else{
            result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.SYSTEM_ER
ROR.getCode(),"认证或授权失败");
        }
        // 响应给前端
        WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

```
@Component  
public class AccessDeniedHandlerImpl implements  
AccessDeniedHandler {  
    @Override  
    public void handle(HttpServletRequest request,  
        HttpServletResponse response, AccessDeniedException  
        accessDeniedException) throws IOException,  
        ServletException {  
        accessDeniedException.printStackTrace();  
        ResponseResult result =  
        ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NO_OPERAT  
        OR_AUTH);  
        // 响应给前端  
        WebUtils.renderString(response,  
        JSON.toJSONString(result));  
    }  
}
```

配置Security异常处理器

```
@Configuration  
public class SecurityConfig extends  
WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {  
  
    @Override  
    @Bean  
    public AuthenticationManager  
authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {  
        return super.authenticationManagerBean();  
    }  
  
    @Autowired  
    private JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter  
jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter;
```

```

    @Autowired
    AuthenticationEntryPoint
authenticationEntryPoint;

    @Autowired
    AccessDeniedHandler accessDeniedHandler;

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
throws Exception {
        http
            //关闭csrf
            .csrf().disable()
            //不通过Session获取SecurityContext

.sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
            .and()
            .authorizeRequests()
            // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
            .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
            // jwt过滤器测试用, 如果测试没有问题吧这里
删除了

            .antMatchers("/link/getAllLink").authenticated()
            // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问
            .anyRequest().permitAll();

            // 配置异常处理器
            http.exceptionHandling()

.authenticationEntryPoint(authenticationEntryPoint)

.accessDeniedHandler(accessDeniedHandler);

        http.logout().disable();

```

```
//把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到
SpringSecurity的过滤器链中

http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
// 允许跨域
http.cors();
}

@Bean
public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder(){
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
}
}
```

*3.8 统一异常处理

(@RestControllerAdvice、 @ExceptionHandler)

实际我们在开发过程中可能需要做很多的判断校验，如果出现了非法情况我们是期望响应对应的提示的。但是如果我们每次都自己手动去处理就会非常麻烦。我们可以选择直接抛出异常的方式，然后**对异常进行统一处理**。把异常中的信息封装成ResponseResult响应给前端。

抛出异常

```

@PostMapping("/login")
public ResponseEntity login(@RequestBody SysUser
user) {
    if (!StringUtils.hasText(user.getUserName())) {
        // 提示, 必须要传用户名
        throw new
SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.REQUIRE_USERNAME);
    }
    return blogLoginService.login(user);
}

```

SystemException

```

/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
 * https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
public class SystemException extends
RuntimeException{

    private int code;

    private String msg;

    public int getCode() {
        return code;
    }

    public String getMsg() {
        return msg;
    }

    public SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum
httpCodeEnum) {
        super(httpCodeEnum.getMsg());
        this.code = httpCodeEnum.getCode();
    }
}

```

```

        this.msg = httpCodeEnum.getMsg();
    }

}

```

GlobalExceptionHandler

```

@RestControllerAdvice
@Slf4j
public class GlobalExceptionHandler {

    @ExceptionHandler(SystemException.class)
    public ResponseResult
systemExceptionHandler(SystemException e){
        // 打印异常信息
        log.error("出现了异常:{}", e.getMessage(), e);
        // 从异常对象中获取提示信息封装返回
        return
ResponseResult.errorResult(e.getCode(),e.getMsg());
    }

    @ExceptionHandler(Exception.class)
    public ResponseResult exceptionHandler(Exception
e){
        // 打印异常信息
        log.error("出现了异常:{}", e.getMessage(), e);
        // 从异常对象中获取提示信息封装返回
        return
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.SYSTEM_ER
ROR.getCode(),e.getMessage());
    }
}

```

3.9 退出登录接口

3.9.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/logout	需要token请求头

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.9.2 代码实现

删除redis中的用户信息

BlogLoginController

```
@PostMapping("/logout")
public ResponseResult logout(){
    return blogLoginService.logout();
}
```

BlogLoginService

```
ResponseResult logout();
```

BlogLoginServiceImpl

```

@Override
public ResponseResult logout() {
    //获取token 解析获取userid
    Authentication authentication =
SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication
();
    LoginUser loginUser = (LoginUser)
authentication.getPrincipal();
    //获取userid
    Long userId = loginUser.getUser().getId();
    //删除redis中的用户信息
    redisCache.deleteObject("bloglogin:"+userId);
    return ResponseResult.okResult();
}

```

SecurityConfig

要关闭默认的退出登录功能。并且要配置我们的退出登录接口需要认证才能访问

```

@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws
Exception {
    http
        //关闭csrf
        .csrf().disable()
        //不通过Session获取SecurityContext

        .sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
        .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
        //注销接口需要认证才能访问
        .antMatchers("/logout").authenticated()
        // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问

```



```
        .anyRequest().permitAll();

        // 配置异常处理器
        http.exceptionHandling()

        .authenticationEntryPoint(authenticationEntryPoint)
            .accessDeniedHandler(accessDeniedHandler);
        // 关闭默认的注销功能
        http.logout().disable();
        // 把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到
        SpringSecurity的过滤器链中

        http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,
            UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
        // 允许跨域
        http.cors();
    }
}
```

3.10 查询评论列表接口

3.10.1 需求

文章详情页面要展示这篇文章下的评论列表。

3.10.2 评论表分析

通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。

建表SQL及初始化数据见：`sg_comment.sql`

3.10.3 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/comment/commentList	不需要token请求头

Query格式请求参数:

- `articleId`: 文章id
- `pageNum`: 页码
- `pageSize`: 每页条数
- `rows`根评论以及其子评论

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": {
    "rows": [
      {
        "articleId": "1",
        "children": [
          {
            "articleId": "1",
            "content": "你说啥? ",
            "createBy": "1",
            "createTime": "2022-01-30
10:06:21",
            "id": "20",
            "rootId": "1",
            "toCommentId": "1",
            "toCommentUserId": "1",
            "toCommentUserName":
"sg333",
            "username": "sg333"
          }
        ],
        "content": "asS",
        "createBy": "1",
        "createTime": "2022-01-29 07:59:22",
        "id": "1",
        "rootId": "-1",
        "toCommentId": "-1",
```

```
        "toCommentUserId": "-1",
        "username": "sg333"
    }
],
    "total": "15"
},
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.10.4 代码实现

3.10.4.1 不考虑子评论

CommentController

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/comment")
public class CommentController {

    @Autowired
    private CommentService commentService;

    @GetMapping("/commentList")
    public ResponseResult commentList(Long
articleId,Integer pageNum,Integer pageSize){
        return
commentService.commentList(articleId,pageNum,pageSiz
e);
    }
}
```

CommentService

```
public interface CommentService extends
IService<Comment> {

    ResponseResult commentList(Long articleId,
Integer pageNum, Integer pageSize);
}
```

CommentServiceImpl

```
@Service("commentService")
public class CommentServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<CommentMapper, Comment> implements
CommentService {

    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @Override
    public ResponseResult commentList(Long
articleId, Integer pageNum, Integer pageSize) {
        // 查询对应文章的根评论
        LambdaQueryWrapper<Comment> queryWrapper =
new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        // 对articleId进行判断

        queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getArticleId, articleId);
        // 根评论 rootId为-1
        queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getRootId, -1);

        // 分页查询
        Page<Comment> page = new
Page(pageNum, pageSize);
        page(page, queryWrapper);

        List<CommentVo> commentVoList =
toCommentVoList(page.getRecords());
    }
}
```

```

        return ResponseResult.okResult(new
PageVo(commentVoList,page.getTotal()));
    }

    private List<CommentVo>
toCommentVoList(List<Comment> list){
        List<CommentVo> commentVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(list, CommentVo.class);
        //遍历vo集合
        for (CommentVo commentVo : commentVos) {
            //通过creatyBy查询用户的昵称并赋值
            String nickName =
userService.getById(commentVo.getCreateBy()).getNick
Name();

            commentVo.setUsername(nickName);
            //通过toCommentUserId查询用户的昵称并赋值
            //如果toCommentUserId不为-1才进行查询
            if(commentVo.getToCommentUserId()!=-1){
                String toCommentUserName =

userService.getById(commentVo.getToCommentUserId())
.getNickName();

commentVo.setToCommentUserName(toCommentUserName);
            }
        }
        return commentVos;
    }
}

```

CommentVo

@Data

```

@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class CommentVo {
    private Long id;
    //文章id
    private Long articleId;
    //根评论id
    private Long rootId;
    //评论内容
    private String content;
    //所回复的目标评论的userid
    private Long toCommentUserId;
    private String toCommentUserName;
    //回复目标评论id
    private Long toCommentId;

    private Long createBy;

    private Date createTime;

    private String username;
}

```

3.10.4.2 查询子评论

CommentVo在之前的基础上增加了 `private List children;`

```

@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class CommentVo {
    private Long id;
    //文章id
    private Long articleId;
    //根评论id
    private Long rootId;
    //评论内容

```

```

    private String content;
    //所回复的目标评论的userid
    private Long toCommentUserId;
    private String toCommentUserName;
    //回复目标评论id
    private Long toCommentId;

    private Long createBy;

    private Date createTime;

    private String username;

    private List<CommentVo> children;
}

```

CommentServiceImpl

```

/**
 * @author manig
 * @description 针对表【sg_comment(评论表)】的数据库操作
 * Service实现
 * @createDate 2024-04-12 15:29:44
 */
@Service
public class CommentServiceImpl extends
    ServiceImpl<CommentMapper, Comment>
    implements CommentService{

    private final CommentMapper commentMapper;
    private final SysUserMapper userMapper;

    public CommentServiceImpl(CommentMapper
commentMapper, SysUserMapper userMapper) {
        this.commentMapper = commentMapper;
        this.userMapper = userMapper;
    }
}

```

```

    }

    @Override
    public ResponseResult commentList(Long
articleId, Integer pageNum, Integer pageSize) {
        // 查询对应文章的根评论
        LambdaQueryWrapper<Comment> queryWrapper =
new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        //对articleId进行判断

        queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getArticleId,articleId);
        //根评论 rootId为-1
        queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getRootId,-1);

        //分页查询
        Page<Comment> page = new
Page(pageNum,pageSize);
        page(page,queryWrapper);
        List<Comment> commentList =
page.getRecords();
        List<CommentVo> commentVoList =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(commentList,
CommentVo.class);

        // 遍历vo集合,设置子评论
        List<CommentVo> commentVos =
getChildren(commentVoList);
        return ResponseResult.okResult(new
PageVo(commentVos,page.getTotal()));
    }

    private List<CommentVo>
getChildren(List<CommentVo> commentVoList){
        if (commentVoList == null) {
            return null;
        }
        toCommentVoList(commentVoList);
    }

```



```

        for (CommentVo commentVo: commentVoList) {
            // 父评论id
            Long toCommentId = commentVo.getId();
            // 查询子评论
            LambdaQueryWrapper<Comment> queryWrapper
= new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
            queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getRootId,
toCommentId);

            queryWrapper.orderByDesc(Comment::getCreateTime);
            List<Comment> toCommentList =
commentMapper.selectList(queryWrapper);
            // 设置子评论
            List<CommentVo> commentVoChildrenList =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(
                toCommentList, CommentVo.class);

            commentVo.setChildren(commentVoChildrenList);
            // 递归执行
            getChildren(commentVoChildrenList);
        }
        return commentVoList;
    }

```

```

// 设置评论用户和被评论用户名称
private List<CommentVo>
toCommentVoList(List<CommentVo> commentVoList){

    // 遍历vo集合
    for (CommentVo commentVo : commentVoList) {
        //通过creatBy查询用户的昵称并赋值
        String nickName =
userMapper.selectById(commentVo.getCreateBy()).getNi
ckName();

        commentVo.setUsername(nickName);
        //通过toCommentUserId查询用户的昵称并赋值
        //如果toCommentUserId不为-1才进行查询
    }
}

```

```

        if(commentVo.getToCommentUserId()≠-1){
            String toCommentUserName =

            userMapper.selectById(commentVo.getToCommentUserId(
            )).getNickName();

            commentVo.setToCommentUserName(toCommentUserName);
        }
    }
    return commentVoList;
}
}

```

*3.11 发表评论接口（SecurityUtils获取用户的信息、MP字段自动填充）

3.11.1 需求

- 用户登录后可以对文章发表评论，也可以对评论进行回复。
- 用户登录后也可以在友链页面进行评论。

3.11.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/comment	需要token头

请求体

回复了文章：

```

{"articleId":1,"type":0,"rootId":-1,"toCommentId":-1
,"toCommentUserId":-1,"content":"评论了文章"}

```

回复了某条评论

```
{"articleId":1,"type":0,"rootId":"3","toCommentId":"3","toCommentUserId":"1","content":"回复了某条评论"}
```

如果是友链评论，type应该为1

响应格式

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

3.11.3 代码实现

CommentController

```
@PostMapping
public ResponseEntity addComment(@RequestBody
Comment comment){
    return commentService.addComment(comment);
}
```

CommentService

```
ResponseResult addComment(Comment comment);
```

CommentServiceImpl

```

@Override
public ResponseResult addComment(Comment comment) {
    //评论内容不能为空
    if(!StringUtils.hasText(comment.getContent())){
        throw new
    }
    SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.CONTENT_NOT_NULL);
    save(comment);
    return ResponseResult.okResult();
}

```

3.11.4、SecurityUtils获取用户的信息

```

/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
 * https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
public class SecurityUtils{

    /**
     * 获取用户
     */
    public static LoginUser getLoginUser() {
        return (LoginUser)
        getAuthentication().getPrincipal();
    }

    /**
     * 获取Authentication
     */
    public static Authentication getAuthentication()
    {
        return
        SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication
        ();
    }
}

```

```

    public static Boolean isAdmin(){
        Long id = getLoginUser().getUser().getId();
        return id != null && 1L == id;
    }

    public static Long getUserId() {
        return getLoginUser().getUser().getId();
    }
}

```

3.11.4、MP字段自动填充

```

@Component
public class MyMetaObjectHandler implements
MetaObjectHandler {
    @Override
    public void insertFill(MetaObject metaObject) {
        Long userId = null;
        try {
            userId = SecurityUtils.getUserId();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            userId = -1L; //表示是自己创建
        }
        this.setFieldValByName("createTime", new
Date(), metaObject);
        this.setFieldValByName("createBy",userId ,
metaObject);
        this.setFieldValByName("updateTime", new
Date(), metaObject);
        this.setFieldValByName("updateBy", userId,
metaObject);
    }

    @Override

```

```

        public void updateFill(MetaObject metaObject) {
            this.setFieldValByName("updateTime", new
Date(), metaObject);
            this.setFieldValByName("updateBy",
SecurityUtils.getUserId(), metaObject);
        }
    }
}

```

用注解标识哪些字段在什么情况下需要 **自动填充**

```

/**
 * 创建人的用户id
 */
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT)
private Long createBy;
/**
 * 创建时间
 */
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT)
private Date createTime;
/**
 * 更新人
 */
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT_UPDATE)
private Long updateBy;
/**
 * 更新时间
 */
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT_UPDATE)
private Date updateTime;

```

3.11.5、限制评论接口的登录

```

//评论接口需登录
.antMatchers("/comment").authenticated()

```

*3.12 友联评论列表

3.12.1 需求

友链页面也需要查询对应的评论列表。

3.12.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/comment/linkCommentList	不需要token请求头

Query格式请求参数：

pageNum：页码

pageSize：每页条数

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": {
    "rows": [
      {
        "articleId": "1",
        "children": [
          {
            "articleId": "1",
            "content": "回复友链评论3",
            "createBy": "1",
            "createTime": "2022-01-30
10:08:50",
            "id": "23",
            "rootId": "22",
            "toCommentId": "22",
```

```

        "toCommentUserId": "1",
        "toCommentUserName":
"sg333",
        "username": "sg333"
    }
],
    "content": "友链评论2",
    "createBy": "1",
    "createTime": "2022-01-30 10:08:28",
    "id": "22",
    "rootId": "-1",
    "toCommentId": "-1",
    "toCommentUserId": "-1",
    "username": "sg333"
}
],
    "total": "1"
},
    "msg": "操作成功"
}

```

3.12.3 代码实现(复用方法)

CommentController 修改了之前的文章评论列表接口，并且增加了新的友联评论接口


```

@GetMapping("/commentList")
public ResponseEntity commentList(Long
articleId,Integer pageNum,Integer pageSize){
    return
commentService.commentList(SystemConstants.ARTICLE_C
OMMENT,articleId,pageNum,pageSize);
}
@GetMapping("/linkCommentList")
public ResponseEntity linkCommentList(Integer
pageNum,Integer pageSize){
    return
commentService.commentList(SystemConstants.LINK_COMM
ENT,null,pageNum,pageSize);
}

```

SystemConstants增加了两个常量

```

/**
 * 评论类型为：文章评论
 */
public static final String ARTICLE_COMMENT = "0";
/**
 * 评论类型为：友联评论
 */
public static final String LINK_COMMENT = "1";

```

CommentService修改了commentList方法，增加了一个参数
commentType

```

ResponseEntity commentList(String commentType, Long
articleId, Integer pageNum, Integer pageSize);

```

CommentServiceImpl修改commentList方法的代码，**必须**
commentType为0的时候才增加articleId的判断，并且增加了一个评论
类型的添加。

```
@Override
public ResponseResult commentList(String
commentType, Long articleId, Integer pageNum,
Integer pageSize) {
    // 查询对应文章的根评论
    LambdaQueryWrapper<Comment> queryWrapper = new
    LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    // 对articleId进行判断

    queryWrapper.eq(SystemConstants.ARTICLE_COMMENT.equals(commentType), Comment::getArticleId, articleId);
    // 根评论 rootId为-1
    queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getRootId, -1);

    // 评论类型
    queryWrapper.eq(Comment::getType, commentType);

    // 分页查询
    Page<Comment> page = new Page(pageNum, pageSize);
    page(page, queryWrapper);

    List<CommentVo> commentVoList =
    toCommentVoList(page.getRecords());

    // 查询所有根评论对应的子评论集合，并且赋值给对应的属性
    for (CommentVo commentVo : commentVoList) {
        // 查询对应的子评论
        List<CommentVo> children =
        getChildren(commentVo.getId());
        // 赋值
        commentVo.setChildren(children);
    }

    return ResponseResult.okResult(new
    PageVo(commentVoList, page.getTotal()));
}
```

3.13 个人信息查询接口

3.13.1 需求

进入个人中心的时候需要能够查看当前用户信息

3.13.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/user/userInfo	需要token请求头

不需要参数

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{

    "avatar":"https://gimg2.baidu.com/image_search/src=http%3A%2F%2Fi0.hdslb.com%2Fbfs%2Farticle%2F3bf9c263bc0f2ac5c3a7feb9e218d07475573ec8.gi",
    "email":"23412332@qq.com",
    "id":"1",
    "nickName":"sg333",
    "sex":"1"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

3.13.3 代码实现

UserController

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/user")
public class UserController {

    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @GetMapping("/userInfo")
    public ResponseResult userInfo(){
        return userService.userInfo();
    }
}
```

UserService增加方法定义

```
public interface UserService extends IService<User>
{

    ResponseResult userInfo();

}
```

UserServiceImpl实现userInfo方法

```

@Override
public ResponseResult userInfo() {
    Long userId = SecurityUtils.getUserId();
    if (userId != null){
        SysUser sysUser = getById(userId);
        //封装成UserInfoVo
        UserInfoVo userInfoVo =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(sysUser, UserInfoVo.class);
        return ResponseResult.okResult(userInfoVo);
    }
    return
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGIN);
}

```

SecurityConfig配置该接口必须认证后才能访问

```

@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws
Exception {
    http
        //关闭csrf
        .csrf().disable()
        //不通过Session获取SecurityContext

.sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
        .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
        //注销接口需要认证才能访问
        .antMatchers("/logout").authenticated()
        //个人信息接口必须登录后才能访问

.antMatchers("/user/userInfo").authenticated()

```

```
// 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问
.anyRequest().permitAll();

//配置异常处理器
http.exceptionHandling()

.authenticationEntryPoint(authenticationEntryPoint)
    .accessDeniedHandler(accessDeniedHandler);
// 关闭默认的注销功能
http.logout().disable();
//把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到
SpringSecurity的过滤器链中

http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
// 允许跨域
http.cors();
}
```

*3.14 头像上传接口

3.14.1 需求

在个人中心点击编辑的时候可以上传头像图片。上传完头像后，可以用于更新个人信息接口。

*3.14.2 OSS 配置文件读取测试 (@ConfigurationProperties + 属性的setter方法)

3.14.2.1 为什么要使用OSS

因为如果把图片视频等文件上传到自己的应用的Web服务器，在读取图片的时候会占用比较多的资源。影响应用服务器的性能。

所以我们一般使用OSS(Object Storage Service对象存储服务)存储图片或视频。

3.14.2.2 七牛云测试代码编写

①添加依赖

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.qiniu</groupId>
  <artifactId>qiniu-java-sdk</artifactId>
  <version>[7.7.0, 7.7.99]</version>
</dependency>
```

②复制修改案例代码

application.yml

```
oss:
  accessKey: xxxx
  secretKey: xxxx
  bucket: sg-blog

oss:
  accessKey: W06dR074XQiy1UeLY-
L2R_U_ra37NBHd1BBpa_V7
  secretKey: cUNmwn-oR8LjF5vFks-5HKXknZeZPwh-
Nch4KCvg
  bucket: manigoat
```

OSSTest.java

```
@SpringBootTest
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "oss")
public class OSSTest {

    private String accessKey;
    private String secretKey;
    private String bucket;

    public void setAccessKey(String accessKey) {
        this.accessKey = accessKey;
    }
}
```

```

    }

    public void setSecretKey(String secretKey) {
        this.secretKey = secretKey;
    }

    public void setBucket(String bucket) {
        this.bucket = bucket;
    }

    @Test
    public void testOss(){
        //构造一个带指定 Region 对象的配置类
        Configuration cfg = new
Configuration(Region.autoRegion());
        // ... 其他参数参考类注释

        UploadManager uploadManager = new
UploadManager(cfg);
        // ... 生成上传凭证, 然后准备上传
//        String accessKey = "your access key";
//        String secretKey = "your secret key";
//        String bucket = "sg-blog";

        //默认不指定key的情况下, 以文件内容的hash值作为文件
名
        String key = "2022/sg.png";

        try {
//            byte[] uploadBytes = "hello qiniu
cloud".getBytes("utf-8");
//            ByteArrayInputStream
byteInputStream=new
ByteArrayInputStream(uploadBytes);

```



```
        InputStream inputStream = new
FileInputStream("C:\\Users\\root\\Desktop\\Snipaste_
2022-02-28_22-48-37.png");
        Auth auth = Auth.create(accessKey,
secretKey);
        String upToken =
auth.uploadToken(bucket);

        try {
            Response response =
uploadManager.put(inputStream, key, upToken, null,
null);
            // 解析上传成功的结果
            DefaultPutRet putRet = new
Gson().fromJson(response.bodyString(),
DefaultPutRet.class);
            System.out.println(putRet.key);
            System.out.println(putRet.hash);
        } catch (QiniuException ex) {
            Response r = ex.response;
            System.err.println(r.toString());
            try {
                System.err.println(r.bodyString());
            } catch (QiniuException ex2) {
                //ignore
            }
        }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            //ignore
        }
    }
}
```

3.14.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/upload	需要token

参数: img,值为要上传的文件

请求头: Content-Type : multipart/form-data;

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": "文件访问链接",
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.14.3 代码实现

```
@RestController
public class UploadController {
    @Autowired
    private UploadService uploadService;

    @PostMapping("/upload")
    public ResponseResult uploadImg(MultipartFile
img){
        return uploadService.uploadImg(img);
    }
}
```

```
public interface UploadService {
    ResponseResult uploadImg(MultipartFile img);
}
```

```
@Service
@Data
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "oss")
public class OssUploadService implements
UploadService {
    @Override
    public ResponseResult uploadImg(MultipartFile
img) {
        //判断文件类型
        //获取原始文件名
        String originalFilename =
img.getOriginalFilename();
        //对原始文件名进行判断
        if(!originalFilename.endsWith(".png")){
            throw new
SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.FILE_TYPE_ERROR);
        }

        //如果判断通过上传文件到OSS
        String filePath =
PathUtils.generateFilePath(originalFilename);
        String url = uploadOss(img,filePath);//
2099/2/3/wqegeqe.png
        return ResponseResult.okResult(url);
    }

    private String accessKey;
    private String secretKey;
    private String bucket;

    private String uploadOss(MultipartFile imgFile,
String filePath){
        //构造一个带指定 Region 对象的配置类
        Configuration cfg = new
Configuration(Region.autoRegion());
        // ... 其他参数参考类注释
    }
}
```

```
UploadManager uploadManager = new
UploadManager(cfg);
    //默认不指定key的情况下, 以文件内容的hash值作为文件
    名
    String key = filePath;
    try {
        InputStream inputStream =
imgFile.getInputStream();
        Auth auth = Auth.create(accessKey,
secretKey);
        String upToken =
auth.uploadToken(bucket);
        try {
            Response response =
uploadManager.put(inputStream, key, upToken, null,
null);
            //解析上传成功的结果
            DefaultPutRet putRet = new
Gson().fromJson(response.bodyString(),
DefaultPutRet.class);
            System.out.println(putRet.key);
            System.out.println(putRet.hash);
            return
"http://r7yxkqloa.bkt.clouddn.com/"+key;
        } catch (QiniuException ex) {
            Response r = ex.response;
            System.err.println(r.toString());
            try {
                System.err.println(r.bodyString());
            } catch (QiniuException ex2) {
                //ignore
            }
        }
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        //ignore
    }
}
```

```
        return "www";  
    }  
}
```

PathUtils

```
/**  
 * @Author 三更 B站:  
 https://space.bilibili.com/663528522  
 */  
public class PathUtils {  
  
    public static String generateFilePath(String  
fileName){  
        //根据日期生成路径 2022/1/15/  
        SimpleDateFormat sdf = new  
SimpleDateFormat("yyyy/MM/dd/");  
        String datePath = sdf.format(new Date());  
        //uuid作为文件名  
        String uuid =  
UUID.randomUUID().toString().replaceAll("-", "");  
        //后缀和文件后缀一致  
        int index = fileName.lastIndexOf(".");  
        // test.jpg → .jpg  
        String fileType = fileName.substring(index);  
        return new  
StringBuilder().append(datePath).append(uuid).append  
(fileType).toString();  
    }  
}
```

3.15 更新个人信息接口

3.15.1 需求

在编辑完个人资料后点击保存会对个人资料进行更新。

3.15.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
PUT	/user/userInfo	需要token请求头

参数

请求体中json格式数据:

```
{
  "avatar": "https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/01/31/948597e164614902ab1662ba8452e106.png",
  "email": "23412332@qq.com",
  "id": "1",
  "nickName": "sg333",
  "sex": "1"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

3.15.3 代码实现

UserController

```
@PostMapping("/userInfo")
public ResponseEntity updateUserInfo(@RequestBody
User user){
    return userService.updateUserInfo(user);
}
```

UserService

```
ResponseEntity updateUserInfo(User user);
```

ServiceImpl

```
@Override
public ResponseEntity updateUserInfo(User user) {
    updateById(user);
    return ResponseEntity.okResult();
}
```

```
.antMatchers(HttpMethod.PUT,
"/user/userInfo").authenticated()
```

*3.16 用户注册(代码重构)

3.16.1 需求

- 要求用户能够在注册界面完成用户的注册。
- 要求**用户名，昵称，邮箱不能和数据库中原有的数据重复**。如果某项重复了注册失败并且要有对应的提示。
- 要求**用户名，密码，昵称，邮箱都不能为空**。

注意:密码必须密文存储到数据库中。

3.16.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/user/register	不需要token请求头

参数

请求体中json格式数据:

```
{
  "email": "string",
  "nickName": "string",
  "password": "string",
  "userName": "string"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

3.16.3 代码实现

UserController

```
@PostMapping("/register")
public ResponseResult register(@RequestBody User
user){
    return userService.register(user);
}
```


UserService

```
ResponseResult register(User user);
```

UserServiceImpl

```
@Override
public ResponseResult register(SysUser user) {
    // 对数据进行非空判断
    if (user == null) {
        return
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.USER_NOT_
EXIST);
    }
    // 验证必填字段
    validateField(user.getUserName(),
AppHttpCodeEnum.USERNAME_NOT_NULL);
    validateField(user.getPassword(),
AppHttpCodeEnum.PASSWORD_NOT_NULL);
    validateField(user.getEmail(),
AppHttpCodeEnum.EMAIL_NOT_NULL);
    validateField(user.getNickName(),
AppHttpCodeEnum.NICKNAME_NOT_NULL);

    // 对数据进行是否存在的判断
    if(userNameExist(user.getUserName())){
        throw new
SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.USERNAME_EXIST);
    }

    // 对密码进行加密
    String encodePassword =
passwordEncoder.encode(user.getPassword());
    user.setPassword(encodePassword);
    // 存入数据库
    save(user);
}
```

```

        return ResponseResult.okResult();
    }

    private boolean userNameExist(String userName) {
        LambdaQueryWrapper<SysUser> lambdaQuery = new
        LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        lambdaQuery.eq(SysUser::getUserName, userName);
        // 查询数据库
        SysUser sysUser = getOne(lambdaQuery);
        return sysUser != null;
    }

    private void validateField(String field,
        AppHttpCodeEnum errorCode) {
        if (!StringUtils.hasText(field)) {
            throw new SystemException(errorCode);
        }
    }
}

```

```

public enum AppHttpCodeEnum {
    // 成功
    SUCCESS(200, "操作成功"),
    // 登录
    NEED_LOGIN(401, "需要登录后操作"),
    NO_OPERATOR_AUTH(403, "无权限操作"),
    SYSTEM_ERROR(500, "出现错误"),
    USERNAME_EXIST(501, "用户名已存在"),
    PHONENUMBER_EXIST(502, "手机号已存在"),
    EMAIL_EXIST(503, "邮箱已存在"),
    REQUIRE_USERNAME(504, "必需填写用户名"),
    CONTENT_NOT_NULL(506, "评论内容不能为空"),
    FILE_TYPE_ERROR(507, "文件类型错误, 请上传png文件"),
    USERNAME_NOT_NULL(508, "用户名不能为空"),
    NICKNAME_NOT_NULL(509, "昵称不能为空"),
    PASSWORD_NOT_NULL(510, "密码不能为空"),
    EMAIL_NOT_NULL(511, "邮箱不能为空"),
    NICKNAME_EXIST(512, "昵称已存在"),
}

```

```
LOGIN_ERROR(505, "用户名或密码错误");  
int code;  
String msg;  
  
AppHttpCodeEnum(int code, String errorMessage){  
    this.code = code;  
    this.msg = errorMessage;  
}  
  
public int getCode() {  
    return code;  
}  
  
public String getMsg() {  
    return msg;  
}  
}
```

*3.17 AOP实现日志记录

3.17.1 需求

需要通过日志记录接口调用信息。便于后期调试排查。并且可能有很多接口都需要进行日志的记录。

接口被调用时日志打印格式如下：

3.17.2 思路分析

相当于是对原有的功能进行增强。并且是批量的增强，这个时候就非常适合用AOP来进行实现。

3.17.3 代码实现

日志打印格式

```
log.info("====Start====");
// 打印请求 URL
log.info("URL          : {}",);
// 打印描述信息
log.info("BusinessName  : {}", );
// 打印 Http method
log.info("HTTP Method   : {}", );
// 打印调用 controller 的全路径以及执行方法
log.info("Class Method   : {}.{}", );
// 打印请求的 IP
log.info("IP            : {}",);
// 打印请求入参
log.info("Request Args   : {}",);
// 打印出参
log.info("Response        : {}", );
// 结束后换行
log.info("====End====" +
System.lineSeparator());
```

具体流程

```
@Aspect
@Component
@Slf4j
public class LogAspect {

    /**
     * 确定切点
     */

    @Pointcut("@annotation(com.sangeng.annotation.SystemLog)")
    public void pt(){}
}
```

```

    @Around("pt()")
    public Object printSystemLog(ProceedingJoinPoint
joinPoint) throws Throwable {
        // 目标方法调用前
        Object ret;
        try {
            handlerBefore(joinPoint);
            ret = joinPoint.proceed();
            handlerAfter(ret);
        } finally {
            log.info("====End====" +
System.lineSeparator());
        }
        return ret;
    }

    private void handlerAfter(Object ret) {
        // 打印出参
        log.info("Response      : {}",
JSON.toJSONString(ret));
    }

    private void handlerBefore(ProceedingJoinPoint
joinPoint) {
        // 获取request
        ServletRequestAttributes requestAttributes =
(ServletRequestAttributes)

RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
        assert requestAttributes != null;
        HttpServletRequest request =
requestAttributes.getRequest();
        // 获取注解对象
        SystemLog systemLog =
getSystemLog(joinPoint);
        log.info("====Start====");
    }

```

```

        // 打印请求 URL
        log.info("URL          : {}",
request.getRequestURL());
        // 打印描述信息
        log.info("BusinessName   : {}",
systemLog.businessName());
        // 打印 Http method
        log.info("HTTP Method    : {}",
request.getMethod());
        // 打印调用 controller 的全路径以及执行方法
        log.info("Class Method   : {}.{}",
joinPoint.getSignature().
            getDeclaringTypeName(),
joinPoint.getSignature().getName());
        // 打印请求的 IP
        log.info("IP          : {}",
request.getRemoteHost());
        // 打印请求入参
        log.info("Request Args   : {}",
JSON.toJSONString(joinPoint.getArgs()));
    }

    private SystemLog
getSystemLog(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint) {
        MethodSignature signature =
(MethodSignature) joinPoint.getSignature();
        SystemLog systemLog =
signature.getMethod().getAnnotation(SystemLog.class)
;
        return systemLog;
    }
}

```

```
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface SystemLog {

    String businessName();
}

@SystemLog(businessName = "查看评论列表")
@GetMapping("/commentList")
public ResponseEntity commentList(Long
articleId,Integer pageNum,Integer pageSize){
    return
commentService.commentList(SystemConstants.ARTICLE_C
OMMENT,articleId,pageNum,pageSize);
}
```

*3.18 更新浏览次数(redis+定时任务处理并发问题)

3.18.1 需求

在用户浏览博文时要实现对应博客浏览量的增加。

3.18.2 思路分析

- 我们只需要在每次用户浏览博客时更新对应的浏览数即可。
- 但是如果直接操作博客表的浏览量的话，在并发量大的情况下会出现什么问题呢？
- 如何去优化呢？

简单思路

- ①在应用启动时把博客的浏览量存储到redis中
- ②更新浏览量时去更新redis中的数据

③每隔10分钟把Redis中的浏览量更新到数据库中

④读取文章浏览量时从redis读取

*3.18.3 铺垫知识(项目启动时预处理)

3.18.3.1 CommandLineRunner实现项目启动时预处理

如果希望在SpringBoot应用启动时进行一些初始化操作可以选择使用CommandLineRunner来进行处理。

我们只需要实现CommandLineRunner接口，并且把对应的bean注入容器。把相关初始化的代码重新到需要重新的方法中。

这样就会在应用启动的时候执行对应的代码。

```
@Component
public class TestRunner implements CommandLineRunner
{
    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception
    {
        System.out.println("程序初始化");
    }
}
```

*3.18.3.2 定时任务(@EnableScheduling)

定时任务的实现方式有很多，比如XXL-Job等。但是其实核心功能和概念都是类似的，很多情况下只是调用的API不同而已。

这里就先用SpringBoot为我们提供的定时任务的API来实现一个简单的定时任务，让大家先对定时任务里面的一些核心概念有个大致的了解。

实现步骤

① 使用@EnableScheduling注解开启定时任务功能

我们可以在配置类上加上@EnableScheduling


```

@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.sangeng.mapper")
@EnableScheduling
public class SanGengBlogApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        SpringApplication.run(SanGengBlogApplication.class,
args);
    }
}

```

② 确定定时任务执行代码，并配置任务执行时间

使用@Scheduled注解标识需要定时执行的代码。注解的cron属性相当于是任务的执行时间。目前可以使用 0/5 * * * * ? 进行测试，代表从0秒开始，每隔5秒执行一次。

注意：对应的bean要注入容器，否则不会生效。

```

@Component
public class TestJob {

    @Scheduled(cron = "0/5 * * * * ?")
    public void testJob(){
        //要执行的代码
        System.out.println("定时任务执行了");
    }
}

```

cron 表达式语法

cron表达式是用来设置定时任务执行时间的表达式。我们可以用：[在线Cron表达式生成器](#) 来帮助我们理解cron表达式和书写cron表达式。

如上我们用到的 0/5 || * || * || * || * || ? ，这6部分从左往右依次是：

秒 (0~59) , 分钟 (0~59) , 小时 (0~23) , 日期 (1-月最后一天) , 月份 (1-12) , 星期几 (1-7,1表示星期日)

通用特殊字符: , - * / (可以在任意部分使用)

*

星号表示任意值, 例如:

* * * * *

表示 “ 每年每月每天每时每分每秒 ” 。

,

可以用来定义列表, 例如 :

1,2,3 * * * *

表示 “ 每年每月每天每时每分的每个第1秒, 第2秒, 第3秒 ” 。

-

定义范围, 例如:

1-3 * * * *

表示 “ 每年每月每天每时每分的第1秒至第3秒 ” 。

/

每隔多少, 例如

5/10 * * * *

表示 “ 每年每月每天每时每分, 从第5秒开始, 每10秒一次 ” 。即 “ / ” 的左侧是开始值, 右侧是间隔。如果是从 “ 0 ” 开始的话, 也可以简写成 “ /10 ”

特殊字符？ L W ？ L

日期部分还可允许特殊字符： ？ L W

星期部分还可允许的特殊字符： ？ L #

？

只可用在日期和星期部分。表示没有具体的值，使用？要注意冲突。日期和星期两个部分如果其中一个部分设置了值，则另一个必须设置为 “ ？ ”。

例如：

```
0\* * * 2 * ?  
和  
0\* * * ? * 2
```

同时使用？和同时不使用？都是不对的

例如下面写法就是错的

```
* * * 2 * 2  
和  
* * * ? * ?
```

W

只能用在日期中，表示当月中最接近某天的工作日

```
0 0 0 31W * ?
```

表示最接近31号的工作日，如果31号是星期六，则表示30号，即星期五，如果31号是星期天，则表示29号，即星期五。如果31号是星期三，则表示31号本身，即星期三。

L

- **表示最后（Last）**，只能用在日期和星期中

- 在日期中表示每月最后一天，在一月份中表示31号，在六月份中表示30号
- 也可以表示每月倒是第N天。例如： L-2表示每个月的倒数第2天

```
0 0 0 LW * ?
```

LW可以连起来用，表示每月最后一个工作日，即每月最后一个星期五

```
0 0 0 ? * L
```

表示每个星期六

```
0 0 0 ? * 6L
```

若前面有其他值的话，则表示最后一个星期几，即每月的最后一个星期五

```
#
```

只能用在星期中，表示第几个星期几

```
0 0 0 ? * 6#3
```

表示每个月的第三个星期五。

3.18.4 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
PUT	/article/updateViewCount/{id}	不需要token请求头

参数:请求路径中携带文章id

响应格式:

```
{
    "code":200,
    "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

3.18.5 代码实现

①在应用启动时把博客的浏览量存储到redis中

实现CommandLineRunner接口，在应用启动时初始化缓存。

```
@Component
public class ViewCountRunner implements
CommandLineRunner {

    @Autowired
    private ArticleMapper articleMapper;

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;

    @Override
    public void run(String... args) throws Exception
    {
        // 查询博客信息 id viewCount
        List<Article> articles =
        articleMapper.selectList(null);
        Map<String, Integer> viewCountMap =
        articles.stream()
            .collect(Collectors.toMap(article →
        article.getId().toString(), article → {
                return
        article.getViewCount().intValue(); //
            }));
    }
}
```

```
// 存储到redis中
```

```
redisCache.setCacheMap("article:viewCount",viewCountMap);  
    }  
}
```

②更新浏览量时去更新redis中的数据

RedisCache增加方法

```
public void incrementCacheMapValue(String key,String hKey,long v){  
    redisTemplate.boundHashOps(key).increment(hKey,v);  
}
```

ArticleController中增加方法更新阅读数

```
@PutMapping("/updateViewCount/{id}")  
public ResponseResult  
updateViewCount(@PathVariable("id") Long id){  
    return articleService.updateViewCount(id);  
}
```

ArticleService中增加方法

```
ResponseResult updateViewCount(Long id);
```

ArticleServiceImpl中实现方法

```

@Override
public ResponseResult updateViewCount(Long id) {
    //更新redis中对应 id的浏览量

    redisCache.incrementCacheMapValue("article:viewCount",id.toString(),1);
    return ResponseResult.okResult();
}

```

③定时任务每隔10分钟把Redis中的浏览量更新到数据库中

Article中增加构造方法

```

public Article(Long id, long viewCount) {
    this.id = id;
    this.viewCount = viewCount;
}

```

```

@Component
public class UpdateViewCountJob {

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;

    @Autowired
    private ArticleService articleService;

    @Scheduled(cron = "0/5 * * * * ?") // 这是每五秒
    public void updateViewCount(){
        //获取redis中的浏览量
        Map<String, Integer> viewCountMap =
redisCache.getCacheMap("article:viewCount");

        List<Article> articles =
viewCountMap.entrySet()
                .stream()

```

```

        .map(entry → new
Article(Long.valueOf(entry.getKey()),
entry.getValue().longValue()))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
        // 更新到数据库中
        articleService.updateBatchById(articles);

    }
}

```

④读取文章浏览量时从redis读取

```

@Override
public ResponseResult getArticleDetail(Long id) {
    // 根据id查询文章
    Article article = getById(id);
    // 从redis中获取viewCount
    Integer viewCount =
redisCache.getCacheMapValue("article:viewCount",
id.toString());
    article.setViewCount(viewCount.longValue());
    // 转换成VO
    ArticleDetailVo articleDetailVo =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(article,
ArticleDetailVo.class);
    // 根据分类id查询分类名
    Long categoryId =
articleDetailVo.getCategoryId();
    Category category =
categoryMapper.selectById(categoryId);
    if(category≠null){

        articleDetailVo.setCategoryName(category.getName())
;
    }
}

```



```
// 封装响应返回
return ResponseResult.okResult(articleDetailVo);
}
```

4. *Swagger

4.1 简介

Swagger 是一套基于 OpenAPI 规范构建的开源工具，可以帮助我们设计、构建、记录以及使用 Rest API。

4.2 为什么使用Swagger

当下很多公司都采取前后端分离的开发模式，前端和后端的工作由不同的工程师完成。在这种开发模式下，维持一份及时更新且完整的 Rest API 文档将会极大的提高我们的工作效率。传统意义上的文档都是后端开发人员手动编写的，相信大家也都知道这种方式很难保证文档的及时性，这种文档久而久之也就会失去其参考意义，反而还会加大我们的沟通成本。而 Swagger 给我们提供了一个全新的维护 API 文档的方式，下面我们就来了解一下它的优点：

1. 代码变，文档变。只需要少量的注解，Swagger 就可以根据代码自动生成 API 文档，很好的保证了文档的时效性。
2. 跨语言性，支持 40 多种语言。
3. Swagger UI 呈现出来的是一份可交互式的 API 文档，我们可以直接在文档页面尝试 API 的调用，省去了准备复杂的调用参数的过程。

4.3 快速入门

4.3.1 引入依赖

```

        <dependency>
            <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>
            <artifactId>springfox-
swagger2</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>
            <artifactId>springfox-swagger-
ui</artifactId>
        </dependency>

```

4.3.2 启用Swagger2

在启动类上或者配置类加 @EnableSwagger2 注解

```

@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.sangeng.mapper")
@EnableScheduling
@EnableSwagger2
public class SanGengBlogApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        SpringApplication.run(SanGengBlogApplication.class,
args);
    }
}

```

4.3.3 测试

访问: <http://localhost:7777/swagger-ui.html> 注意其中localhost和7777要调整成实际项目的域名和端口号。

4.4 具体配置

4.4.1 Controller配置

4.4.1 @Api 注解

属性介绍：

==tags 设置标签==

==description 设置描述信息==

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/comment")
@Api(tags = "评论",description = "评论相关接口")
public class CommentController {
}
```

4.4.2 接口配置

4.4.2.1 接口描述配置@ApiOperation

```

    @GetMapping("/linkCommentList")
    @ApiOperation(value = "友链评论列表", notes = "获取
    一页友链评论")
    public ResponseResult linkCommentList(Integer
    pageNum,Integer pageSize){
        return
    commentService.commentList(SystemConstants.LINK_COMM
    ENT,null,pageNum,pageSize);
    }

```

4.4.2.2 接口参数描述

==@ApiImplicitParam 用于描述接口的参数，但是一个接口可能有多个参数，所以一般与 @ApiImplicitParams 组合使用。==

```

    @GetMapping("/linkCommentList")
    @ApiOperation(value = "友链评论列表",notes = "获取
    一页友链评论")
    @ApiImplicitParams({
        @ApiImplicitParam(name = "pageNum",value
    = "页号"),
        @ApiImplicitParam(name = "pageSize",value
    = "每页大小")
    })
    public ResponseResult linkCommentList(Integer
    pageNum,Integer pageSize){
        return
    commentService.commentList(SystemConstants.LINK_COMM
    ENT,null,pageNum,pageSize);
    }

```

4.4.3 实体类配置

4.4.3.1 实体的描述配置@ApiModel

@ApiModel用于描述实体类。

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
@ApiModel(description = "添加评论dto")
public class AddCommentDto{
    // ..
}
```

4.4.3.2 实体的属性的描述配置@ApiModelProperty

@ApiModelProperty用于描述实体的属性

```
@ApiModelProperty(notes = "评论类型 (0代表文章评论,
1代表友链评论) ")
private String type;
```

4.4.4 文档信息配置

```
@Configuration
public class SwaggerConfig {
    @Bean
    public Docket customDocket() {
        return new
Docket(DocumentationType.SWAGGER_2)
```

```
        .apiInfo(apiInfo())
        .select()

    .apis(RequestHandlerSelectors.basePackage("com.sange
ng.controller"))
        .build();
    }

    private ApiInfo apiInfo() {
        Contact contact = new Contact("团队名",
"http://www.my.com", "my@my.com");
        return new ApiInfoBuilder()
            .title("文档标题")
            .description("文档描述")
            .contact(contact)    // 联系方式
            .version("1.1.0")    // 版本
            .build();
    }
}
```

5. 博客后台

5.0 准备工作

前端工程启动

```
npm install
```

```
npm run dev
```

①创建启动类

```

/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
 https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.sangeng.mapper")
public class BlogAdminApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        SpringApplication.run(BlogAdminApplication.class,
args);
    }
}

```

②创建application.yml配置文件

```

server:
  port: 8989
spring:
  datasource:
    url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sg_blog?
characterEncoding=utf-8&serverTimezone=UTC
    username: root
    password: root
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
  servlet:
    multipart:
      max-file-size: 2MB
      max-request-size: 5MB

mybatis-plus:
  configuration:
    # 日志
    log-impl:
org.apache.ibatis.logging.stdout.StdoutImpl
  global-config:

```

```
db-config:
  logic-delete-field: delFlag
  logic-delete-value: 1
  logic-not-delete-value: 0
  id-type: auto
```

③ SQL语句

SQL脚本: SGBlog\资源\SQL\sg_tag.sql

④ 创建实体类, Mapper, Service

注意思考这些文件应该写在哪个模块下?

Tag

```
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
@TableName("sg_tag")
public class Tag {
    @TableId
    private Long id;

    private Long createBy;

    private Date createTime;

    private Long updateBy;

    private Date updateTime;
    // 删除标志 (0代表未删除, 1代表已删除)
```



```
    private Integer delFlag;  
    //备注  
    private String remark;  
    //标签名  
    private String name;  
  
}
```

TagMapper

```
/**  
 * 标签(Tag)表数据库访问层  
 *  
 * @author makejava  
 * @since 2022-07-19 22:33:35  
 */  
public interface TagMapper extends BaseMapper<Tag> {  
  
}
```

TagService

```

/**
 * 标签(Tag)表服务接口
 *
 * @author makejava
 * @since 2022-07-19 22:33:38
 */
public interface TagService extends IService<Tag> {

}

```

TagServiceImpl

```

/**
 * 标签(Tag)表服务实现类
 *
 * @author makejava
 * @since 2022-07-19 22:33:38
 */
@Service("tagService")
public class TagServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<TagMapper, Tag> implements TagService {

}

```

⑤ 创建Controller测试接口

注意思考这些文件应该写在哪个模块下？

TagController /content/tag

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/content/tag")
public class TagController {
    @Autowired
    private TagService tagService;

    @GetMapping("/list")
    public ResponseResult list(){
        return
ResponseResult.okResult(tagService.list());
    }
}

```

⑥添加security相关类

```

@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig extends
WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Override
    @Bean
    public AuthenticationManager
authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
        return super.authenticationManagerBean();
    }

    @Autowired
    private JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter
jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter;
    @Autowired
    AuthenticationEntryPoint
authenticationEntryPoint;
    @Autowired

```

```
AccessDeniedHandler accessDeniedHandler;

@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
throws Exception {
    http
        //关闭csrf
        .csrf().disable()
        //不通过Session获取SecurityContext

    .sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问
//        .antMatchers("/login").anonymous()
//        //注销接口需要认证才能访问
//
    .antMatchers("/logout").authenticated()
//
    .antMatchers("/user/userInfo").authenticated()
//
    .antMatchers("/upload").authenticated()
        // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问
        .anyRequest().permitAll();

    //配置异常处理器
    http.exceptionHandling()

    .authenticationEntryPoint(authenticationEntryPoint)

    .accessDeniedHandler(accessDeniedHandler);
    // 关闭默认的注销功能
    http.logout().disable();
    //把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到
    SpringSecurity的过滤器链中
```

```

    http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
        // 允许跨域
        http.cors();
    }

    @Bean
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder(){
        return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
    }
}

```

```

@Component
public class JwtAuthenticationTokenFilter extends
OncePerRequestFilter {

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;

    @Override
    protected void
doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletRequest response, FilterChain
filterChain) throws ServletException, IOException {
        // 获取请求头中的token
        String token = request.getHeader("token");
        if(!StringUtils.hasText(token)){
            //说明该接口不需要登录 直接放行
            filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
            return;
        }
        // 解析获取userid
        Claims claims = null;

```

```
try {
    claims = JwtUtil.parseJWT(token);
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    //token超时 token非法
    //响应告诉前端需要重新登录
    ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGIN);

    WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
    return;
}
String userId = claims.getSubject();
//从redis中获取用户信息
LoginUser loginUser =
redisCache.getCacheObject("login:" + userId);
//如果获取不到
if(Objects.isNull(loginUser)){
    //说明登录过期 提示重新登录
    ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.NEED_LOGIN);

    WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
    return;
}
//存入SecurityContextHolder
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken
authenticationToken = new
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(loginUser,null,null);

SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authenticationToken);

filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
```

```
}  
  
}
```

5.1 后台登录

后台的认证授权也使用SpringSecurity安全框架来实现。

5.1.0 需求

需要实现登录功能
后台所有功能都必须登录才能使用。

5.1.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径
POST	/user/login

请求体：

```
{  
  "userName": "sg",  
  "password": "1234"  
}
```

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": {
    "token":
    "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqdGkiOiI0ODBmOThmYmJkNmI0NjM0OWUyZjY2NTM0NGNjZWY2NSIsInN1YiI6IjEiLCJpc3MiOiJzZyIsImIhdCI6MTY0Mzg3NDMxNiwiZXhwIjoxNjQzOTYwNzE2fQ.ldLBuVNIxQCGemkCoMgT_0YsjsWndTg5tqfJb77pabk"
  },
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.1.2 思路分析

登录

①自定义登录接口

调用ProviderManager的方法进行认证 如果认证通过生成jwt

把用户信息存入redis中

②自定义UserDetailsService

在这个实现类中去查询数据库

注意配置passwordEncoder为BCryptPasswordEncoder

校验:

①定义Jwt认证过滤器

获取token

解析token获取其中的userid

从redis中获取用户信息

存入SecurityContextHolder

5.1.3 准备工作

①添加依赖

前面已经添加过相关依赖，不需要做什么处理

```
    <!--redis依赖-->
    <dependency>

    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-
redis</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <!--fastjson依赖-->
    <dependency>
    <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
    <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
    <version>1.2.33</version>
    </dependency>
    <!--jwt依赖-->
    <dependency>
    <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
    <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>
    <version>0.9.0</version>
    </dependency>
```

5.1.4 登录接口代码实现

LoginController

复制一份BlogLoginController，命名为LoginController，其中注入 LoginService

请求地址修改为/user/login即可

```
@RestController
public class LoginController {
    @Autowired
    private LoginService loginService;

    @PostMapping("/user/login")
    public ResponseResult login(@RequestBody User
user){
        if(!StringUtils.hasText(user.getUserName()))
        {
            //提示 必须要传用户名
            throw new
SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.REQUIRE_USERNAME);
        }
        return loginService.login(user);
    }
}
```

LoginService

复制一份BlogLoginService命名为LoginService即可

```
public interface LoginService {
    ResponseResult login(User user);
}
```

SecurityConfig

之前已经复制过了

SystemLoginServiceImpl

复制一份, LoginServiceImpl, 命名为SystemLoginServiceImpl
实现 LoginService

login方法中存redis的key的前缀修改为login

返回的数据中只要返回token

```
@Service
public class SystemLoginServiceImpl implements
LoginService {

    @Autowired
    private AuthenticationManager
authenticationManager;

    @Autowired
    private RedisCache redisCache;

    @Override
    public ResponseResult login(User user) {
        UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken
authenticationToken = new
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(user.getUserName
(),user.getPassword());
        Authentication authenticate =
authenticationManager.authenticate(authenticationTok
en);
        //判断是否认证通过
```

```

        if(Objects.isNull(authenticate)){
            throw new RuntimeException("用户名或密码错误");
        }
        //获取userid 生成token
        LoginUser loginUser = (LoginUser)
authenticate.getPrincipal();
        String userId =
loginUser.getUser().getId().toString();
        String jwt = JwtUtil.createJWT(userId);
        //把用户信息存入redis
        redisCache.setCacheObject("login:"+userId,
loginUser);

        //把token封装 返回
        Map<String,String> map = new HashMap<>();
        map.put("token", jwt);
        return ResponseResult.okResult(map);
    }
}

```

UserDetailServiceImpl

复用原来的即可

LoginUser

复用原来的即可

5.2 后台权限控制及动态路由

需求

＝后台系统需要能实现不同的用户权限可以看到不同的功能。用户只能使用他的权限所允许使用的功能。＝

功能设计 (RBAC)

之前在我的SpringSecurity的课程中就介绍过＝RBAC权限模型＝。没有学习过的可以去看下 [RBAC权限模型](#) 。这里我们就是在RBAC权限模型的基础上去实现这个功能。

RBAC权限模型 (Role-Based Access Control) 即：基于角色的权限控制。这是目前最常被开发者使用也是相对易用、通用权限模型。

通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。建表SQL及初始化数据见：SGBlog\资源\SQL\sg_menu.sql

RBAC权限模型 (Role-Based Access Control) 即：基于角色的权限控制。这是目前最常被开发者使用也是相对易用、通用权限模型。

image-20211222110249727

接口设计

getInfo接口

是

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/getInfo	需要token请求头

请求参数:

无

响应格式:

如果用户id为1代表管理员, roles 中只需要有admin, permissions 中需要有所有菜单类型为C或者F的, 状态为正常的, 未被删除的权限

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "permissions":[
      "system:user:list",
      "system:role:list",
      "system:menu:list",
      "system:user:query",
      "system:user:add"
      // 此次省略1000字
    ],
    "roles":[
      "admin"
    ],
    "user":{
      "avatar":"http://r7yxkqloa.bkt.clouddn.com/2022/03/05/75fd15587811443a9a9a771f24da458d.png",
      "email":"23412332@qq.com",
      "id":1,
      "nickName":"sg3334",
      "sex":"1"
    }
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

getRouters接口

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/getRouters	需要token请求头

请求参数：

无

响应格式：

前端为了实现动态路由的效果，需要后端有接口能返回用户所能访问的菜单数据。

注意：—返回的菜单数据需要体现父子菜单的层级关系—

如果用户id为1代表管理员，menus中需要有所有菜单类型为C或者M的，状态为正常的，未被删除的权限

数据格式如下：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "menus":[
      {
        "children":[],
        "component":"content/article/write/index",
        "createTime":"2022-01-08 11:39:58",
        "icon":"build",
        "id":2023,
        "menuName":"写博文",
        "menuType":"C",
        "orderNum":"0",
        "parentId":0,
        "path":"write",
```

```
        "perms": "content:article:writer",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "children": [
            {
                "children": [],

"component": "system/user/index",
                "createTime": "2021-11-12
18:46:19",

                "icon": "user",
                "id": 100,
                "menuName": "用户管理",
                "menuType": "C",
                "orderNum": "1",
                "parentId": 1,
                "path": "user",
                "perms": "system:user:list",
                "status": "0",
                "visible": "0"
            },
            {
                "children": [],

"component": "system/role/index",
                "createTime": "2021-11-12
18:46:19",

                "icon": "peoples",
                "id": 101,
                "menuName": "角色管理",
                "menuType": "C",
                "orderNum": "2",
                "parentId": 1,
                "path": "role",
                "perms": "system:role:list",
```



```
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "children": [],

"component": "system/menu/index",
        "createTime": "2021-11-12
18:46:19",

        "icon": "tree-table",
        "id": 102,
        "menuName": "菜单管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": "3",
        "parentId": 1,
        "path": "menu",
        "perms": "system:menu:list",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    }
],
    "createTime": "2021-11-12 18:46:19",
    "icon": "system",
    "id": 1,
    "menuName": "系统管理",
    "menuType": "M",
    "orderNum": "1",
    "parentId": 0,
    "path": "system",
    "perms": "",
    "status": "0",
    "visible": "0"
}

]
},
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

代码实现

准备工作

生成menu和role表对应的类

getInfo接口

```
@Data
@Accessors(chain = true)
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class AdminUserInfoVo {

    private List<String> permissions;

    private List<String> roles;

    private UserInfoVo user;
}
```

```
@RestController
public class LoginController {

    @Autowired
    private LoginService loginService;

    @Autowired
    private MenuService menuService;

    @Autowired
    private RoleService roleService;
```

```
@PostMapping("/user/login")
public ResponseResult login(@RequestBody User
user){
    if(!StringUtils.hasText(user.getUserName()))
    {
        //提示 必须要传用户名
        throw new
    SystemException(AppHttpCodeEnum.REQUIRE_USERNAME);
    }
    return loginService.login(user);
}

@GetMapping("getInfo")
public ResponseResult<AdminUserInfoVo> getInfo()
{
    //获取当前登录的用户
    LoginUser loginUser =
SecurityUtils.getLoginUser();
    //根据用户id查询权限信息
    List<String> perms =
menuService.selectPermsByUserId(loginUser.getUser().
getId());
    //根据用户id查询角色信息
    List<String> roleKeyList =
roleService.selectRoleKeyByUserId(loginUser.getUser(
).getId());

    //获取用户信息
    User user = loginUser.getUser();
    UserInfoVo userInfoVo =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(user, UserInfoVo.class);
    //封装数据返回

    AdminUserInfoVo adminUserInfoVo = new
AdminUserInfoVo(perms,roleKeyList,userInfoVo);
```

```

        return
    }
    ResponseResult.okResult(adminUserInfoVo);
}
}

```

RoleServiceImpl selectRoleKeyByUserId方法

```

@Service("menuService")
public class MenuServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<MenuMapper, Menu> implements MenuService
{

    @Override
    public List<String> selectPermsByUserId(Long id)
    {
        //如果是管理员，返回所有的权限
        if(id == 1L){
            LambdaQueryWrapper<Menu> wrapper = new
            LambdaQueryWrapper<>();

            wrapper.in(Menu::getMenuType, SystemConstants.MENU, S
            ystemConstants.BUTTON);

            wrapper.eq(Menu::getStatus, SystemConstants.STATUS_N
            ORMAL);

            List<Menu> menus = list(wrapper);
            List<String> perms = menus.stream()
                .map(Menu::getPerms)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());
            return perms;
        }
        // 否则返回所具有的权限
    }
}

```

```

        return
getBaseMapper().selectPermsByUserId(id);
    }
}

```

MenuMapper

```

/**
 * 菜单权限表(Menu)表数据库访问层
 *
 * @author makejava
 * @since 2022-08-09 22:32:07
 */
public interface MenuMapper extends BaseMapper<Menu>
{

    List<String> selectPermsByUserId(Long userId);
}

```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE mapper PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Mapper
3.0//EN" "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-
mapper.dtd" >
<mapper namespace="com.sangeng.mapper.MenuMapper">

    <select id="selectPermsByUserId"
resultType="java.lang.String">
        SELECT
            DISTINCT m.perms
        FROM
            `sys_user_role` ur
            LEFT JOIN `sys_role_menu` rm ON
ur.`role_id` = rm.`role_id`
            LEFT JOIN `sys_menu` m ON m.`id` =
rm.`menu_id`
        WHERE

```

```
        ur.`user_id` = #{userId} AND  
        m.`menu_type` IN ('C','F') AND  
        m.`status` = 0 AND  
        m.`del_flag` = 0  
    </select>  
</mapper>
```

MenuServiceImpl selectPermsByUserId方法

```
@Service("roleService")  
public class RoleServiceImpl extends  
ServiceImpl<RoleMapper, Role> implements RoleService  
{  
  
    @Override  
    public List<String> selectRoleKeyByUserId(Long  
id) {  
        //判断是否是管理员 如果是返回集合中只需要有admin  
        if(id == 1L){  
            List<String> roleKeys = new ArrayList<  
();  
            roleKeys.add("admin");  
            return roleKeys;  
        }  
        // 否则查询用户所具有的角色信息  
        return  
getBaseMapper().selectRoleKeyByUserId(id);  
    }  
}
```

```
public interface RoleMapper extends BaseMapper<Role>
{
    List<String> selectRoleKeyByUserId(Long userId);
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE mapper PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Mapper
3.0//EN" "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-
mapper.dtd" >
<mapper namespace="com.sangeng.mapper.RoleMapper">
    <select id="selectRoleKeyByUserId"
resultType="java.lang.String">
        SELECT
            r.`role_key`
        FROM
            `sys_user_role` ur
            LEFT JOIN `sys_role` r ON ur.`role_id` =
r.`id`
        WHERE
            ur.`user_id` = #{userId} AND
            r.`status` = 0 AND
            r.`del_flag` = 0
    </select>
</mapper>
```

getRouters接口

RoutersVo

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class RoutersVo {

    private List<Menu> menus;
}
```

LoginController

```
@GetMapping("getRouters")
public ResponseResult<RoutersVo> getRouters(){
    Long userId = SecurityUtils.getUserId();
    // 查询menu 结果是tree的形式
    List<Menu> menus =
menuService.selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId(userId);
    // 封装数据返回
    return ResponseResult.okResult(new
RoutersVo(menus));
}
```

MenuService

```
public interface MenuService extends IService<Menu>
{

    List<String> selectPermsByUserId(Long id);

    List<Menu> selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId(Long
userId);
}
```



```
@Override
    public List<Menu>
selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId(Long userId) {
    MenuMapper menuMapper = getBaseMapper();
    List<Menu> menus = null;
    //判断是否是管理员
    if(SecurityUtils.isAdmin()){
        //如果是 获取所有符合要求的Menu
        menus =
menuMapper.selectAllRouterMenu();
    }else{
        //否则 获取当前用户所具有的Menu
        menus =
menuMapper.selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId(userId);
    }

    //构建tree
    //先找出第一层的菜单 然后去找他们的子菜单设置到
children属性中
    List<Menu> menuTree =
builderMenuTree(menus,0L);
    return menuTree;
}

    private List<Menu> builderMenuTree(List<Menu>
menus, Long parentId) {
        List<Menu> menuTree = menus.stream()
            .filter(menu →
menu.getParentId().equals(parentId))
            .map(menu →
menu.setChildren(getChildren(menu, menus)))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
        return menuTree;
    }
```

```

/**
 * 获取存入参数的 子Menu集合
 * @param menu
 * @param menus
 * @return
 */
private List<Menu> getChildren(Menu menu,
List<Menu> menus) {
    List<Menu> childrenList = menus.stream()
        .filter(m →
m.getParentId().equals(menu.getId()))
        .map(m-
>m.setChildren(getChildren(m,menus)))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
    return childrenList;
}

```

MenuMapper.java

```

List<Menu> selectAllRouterMenu();

List<Menu> selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId(Long
userId);

```

MenuMapper.xml

```

<select id="selectAllRouterMenu"
resultType="com.sangeng.domain.entity.Menu">
    SELECT
        DISTINCT m.id, m.parent_id, m.menu_name,
m.path, m.component, m.visible, m.status,
IFNULL(m.perms,'') AS perms, m.is_frame,
m.menu_type, m.icon, m.order_num, m.create_time
    FROM
        `sys_menu` m

```

```

WHERE
    m.`menu_type` IN ('C','M') AND
    m.`status` = 0 AND
    m.`del_flag` = 0
ORDER BY
    m.parent_id,m.order_num
</select>
<select id="selectRouterMenuTreeByUserId"
resultType="com.sangeng.domain.entity.Menu">
    SELECT
        DISTINCT m.id, m.parent_id, m.menu_name,
m.path, m.component, m.visible, m.status,
IFNULL(m.perms,'') AS perms, m.is_frame,
m.menu_type, m.icon, m.order_num, m.create_time
    FROM
        `sys_user_role` ur
        LEFT JOIN `sys_role_menu` rm ON
ur.`role_id` = rm.`role_id`
        LEFT JOIN `sys_menu` m ON m.`id` =
rm.`menu_id`
    WHERE
        ur.`user_id` = #{userId} AND
        m.`menu_type` IN ('C','M') AND
        m.`status` = 0 AND
        m.`del_flag` = 0
    ORDER BY
        m.parent_id,m.order_num
</select>

```

查询的列:

```

SELECT DISTINCT m.id, m.parent_id, m.menu_name,
m.path, m.component, m.visible, m.status,
IFNULL(m.perms,'') AS perms, m.is_frame, m.menu_type,
m.icon, m.order_num, m.create_time

```

注意需要按照parent_id和order_num排序

5.3 退出登录接口

5.3.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/user/logout	需要token请求头

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.3.2 代码实现

要实现的操作：

删除redis中的用户信息

LoginController

```
@PostMapping("/user/logout")
public ResponseResult logout(){
    return loginServcie.logout();
}
```

LoginService

```
ResponseResult logout();
```

SystemLoginServiceImpl

```
@Override
public ResponseResult logout() {
    // 获取当前登录的用户id
    Long userId = SecurityUtils.getUserId();
    // 删除redis中对应的值
    redisCache.deleteObject("login:"+userId);
    return ResponseResult.okResult();
}
```

SecurityConfig

要关闭默认的退出登录功能。并且要配置我们的退出登录接口需要认证才能访问

```
@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
throws Exception {
    http
        // 关闭csrf
        .csrf().disable()
        // 不通过Session获取SecurityContext

        .sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCr
        eationPolicy.STATELESS)
        .and()
        .authorizeRequests()
        // 对于登录接口 允许匿名访问

        .antMatchers("/user/login").anonymous()
        //          // 注销接口需要认证才能访问
        //
        .antMatchers("/logout").authenticated()
}
```

```
//  
.antMatchers("/user/userInfo").authenticated()  
//  
.antMatchers("/upload").authenticated()  
        // 除上面外的所有请求全部不需要认证即可访问  
        .anyRequest().authenticated();  
  
        // 配置异常处理器  
        http.exceptionHandling()  
  
        .authenticationEntryPoint(authenticationEntryPoint)  
  
        .accessDeniedHandler(accessDeniedHandler);  
        // 关闭默认的注销功能  
        http.logout().disable();  
        // 把jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter添加到  
SpringSecurity的过滤器链中  
  
        http.addFilterBefore(jwtAuthenticationTokenFilter,  
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);  
        // 允许跨域  
        http.cors();  
    }
```

5.4 查询标签列表

5.4.0 需求

为了方便后期对文章进行管理，需要提供标签的功能，一个文章可以有多个标签。

在后台需要分页查询标签功能，要求能根据标签名进行分页查询。
后期可能会增加备注查询等需求。

注意：不能把删除了的标签查询出来。

5.4.1 标签表分析

通过需求去分析需要有哪些字段。

5.4.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径
Get	content/tag/list

Query格式请求参数：

pageNum：页码

pageSize：每页条数

name：标签名

remark：备注

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "id":4,
        "name":"Java",
```

```
        "remark": "sdad"
    },
    ],
    "total": 1
},
"msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.4.3 代码实现

Controller

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/content/tag")
public class TagController {
    @Autowired
    private TagService tagService;

    @GetMapping("/list")
    public ResponseResult<PageVo> list(Integer
pageNum, Integer pageSize, TagListDto tagListDto){
        return
tagService.pageTagList(pageNum, pageSize, tagListDto);
    }
}
```

Service


```
public interface TagService extends IService<Tag> {

    ResponseResult<PageVo> pageTagList(Integer
pageNum, Integer pageSize, TagListDto tagListDto);
}
```

```
@Service("tagService")
public class TagServiceImpl extends
ServiceImpl<TagMapper, Tag> implements TagService {

    @Override
    public ResponseResult<PageVo>
pageTagList(Integer pageNum, Integer pageSize,
TagListDto tagListDto) {
        //分页查询
        LambdaQueryWrapper<Tag> queryWrapper = new
LambdaQueryWrapper<>();

        queryWrapper.eq(StringUtils.hasText(tagListDto.getName()), Tag::getName, tagListDto.getName());

        queryWrapper.eq(StringUtils.hasText(tagListDto.getRemark()), Tag::getRemark, tagListDto.getRemark());

        Page<Tag> page = new Page<>();
        page.setCurrent(pageNum);
        page.setSize(pageSize);
        page(page, queryWrapper);
        //封装数据返回
        PageVo pageVo = new
PageVo(page.getRecords(), page.getTotal());
        return ResponseResult.okResult(pageVo);
    }
}
```

5.5 新增标签

5.5.0 需求

点击标签管理的新增按钮可以实现新增标签的功能。

5.5.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/content/tag	需要token请求头

请求体格式：

```
{"name": "c#", "remark": "c+++"}
```

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.5.2 测试

测试时注意，添加到数据库中的记录有没有 创建时间，更新时间，创建人，更新人字段。

5.6 删除标签

5.6.1 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
DELETE	/content/tag/{id}	需要token请求头

请求参数在path中

例如：content/tag/6 代表删除id为6的标签数据

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.6.2 测试

注意测试删除后在列表中是否查看不到该条数据

数据库中该条数据还是存在的，只是修改了逻辑删除字段的值

5.7 修改标签

5.7.1 接口设计

5.7.1.1 获取标签信息

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/content/tag/{id}	需要token请求头

请求参数在path中

例如：content/tag/6 代表获取id为6的标签数据

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "id":4,
    "name":"Java",
    "remark":"sdad"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.7.1.2 修改标签接口

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
PUT	/content/tag	需要token请求头

请求体格式：

```
{"id":7,"name":"c#","remark":"c++++"}
```

响应格式:

```
{  
  "code":200,  
  "msg":"操作成功"  
}
```

5.8 写博文

5.8.1 需求

需要提供写博文的功能，写博文时需要关联分类和标签。

可以上传缩略图，也可以在正文中添加图片。

文章可以直接发布，也可以保存到草稿箱。

5.8.2 表分析

标签和文章需要关联所以需要一张关联表。

SQL脚本: SGBlog\资源\SQL\sg_article_tag.sql

5.8.2 接口设计

思考下需要哪些接口才能实现这个功能?

5.8.2.1 查询所有分类接口

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/content/category/listAllCategory	需要token 请求头

请求参数:

无

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":[
    {
      "description":"wsd",
      "id":1,
      "name":"java"
    },
    {
      "description":"wsd",
      "id":2,
      "name":"PHP"
    }
  ],
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.8.2.2 查询所有标签接口

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/content/tag/listAllTag	需要token请求头

请求参数：

无

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":[
    {
      "id":1,
      "name":"Mybatis"
    },
    {
      "id":4,
      "name":"Java"
    }
  ],
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.8.2.3 上传图片

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/upload	需要token请求头

参数：

img, 值为要上传的文件

请求头：

Content-Type : multipart/form-data;

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": "文件访问链接",
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.8.2.4 新增博文

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
POST	/content/article	需要token请求头

请求体格式：

```
{
  "title": "测试新增博文",
  "thumbnail": "https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/08/21/4ceebc07e7484beba732f12b0d2c43a9.png",
  "isTop": "0",
}
```



```
    "isComment": "0",
    "content": "# 一级标题\n## 二级标题\n!\n[Snipaste_20220228_224837.png](https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/08/21/c3af554d4a0f4935b4073533a4c26ee8.png)\n正文",
    "tags": [
        1,
        4
    ],
    "categoryId": 1,
    "summary": "哈哈",
    "status": "1"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
    "code": 200,
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.8.3 代码实现

5.8.3.1 查询所有分类接口

CategoryController

```
/**
```

```

* @Author 三更 B站:
https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
*/
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/content/category")
public class CategoryController {
    @Autowired
    private CategoryService categoryService;

    @GetMapping("/listAllCategory")
    public ResponseResult listAllCategory(){
        List<CategoryVo> list =
categoryService.listAllCategory();
        return ResponseResult.okResult(list);
    }

}

```

CategoryVo修改,增加description属性

```

@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class CategoryVo {

    private Long id;
    private String name;
    //描述
    private String description;
}

```

CategoryService增加listAllCategory方法

```
public interface CategoryService extends
IService<Category> {

    ResponseResult getCategoryList();

    List<CategoryVo> listAllCategory();
}
```

SystemConstants中增加常量

```
/** 正常状态 */
public static final String NORMAL = "0";
```

CategoryServiceImpl增加方法

```
@Override
public List<CategoryVo> listAllCategory() {
    LambdaQueryWrapper<Category> wrapper = new
LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    wrapper.eq(Category::getStatus,
SystemConstants.NORMAL);
    List<Category> list = list(wrapper);
    List<CategoryVo> categoryVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(list, CategoryVo.class);
    return categoryVos;
}
```

5.8.3.2 查询所有标签接口

TagVo

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class TagVo {
    private Long id;

    // 标签名
    private String name;

}
```

TagController

```
@GetMapping("/listAllTag")
public ResponseEntity listAllTag(){
    List<TagVo> list = tagService.listAllTag();
    return ResponseEntity.okResult(list);
}
```

TagService 增加listAllTag方法

```
List<TagVo> listAllTag();
```

TagServiceImpl

```

@Override
public List<TagVo> listAllTag() {
    LambdaQueryWrapper<Tag> wrapper = new
LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
    wrapper.select(Tag::getId, Tag::getName);
    List<Tag> list = list(wrapper);
    List<TagVo> tagVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(list, TagVo.class);
    return tagVos;
}

```

5.8.3.3 上传图片接口

在sangeng-admin中增加UploadController

```

/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
 * https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
@RestController
public class UploadController {

    @Autowired
    private UploadService uploadService;

    @PostMapping("/upload")
    public ResponseResult
uploadImg(@RequestParam("img") MultipartFile
multipartFile) {
        try {
            return
uploadService.uploadImg(multipartFile);
        } catch (IOException e) {

```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
        throw new RuntimeException("文件上传上传失败");
    }
}
```

5.8.3.4 新增博文接口

ArticleController

```
/**
 * @Author 三更 B站:
 * https://space.bilibili.com/663528522
 */
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/content/article")
public class ArticleController {

    @Autowired
    private ArticleService articleService;

    @PostMapping
    public ResponseResult add(@RequestBody
    AddArticleDto article){
        return articleService.add(article);
    }

}
```

AddArticleDto

注意增加tags属性用于接收文章关联标签的id

```
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class AddArticleDto {

    private Long id;
    //标题
    private String title;
    //文章内容
    private String content;
    //文章摘要
    private String summary;
    //所属分类id
    private Long categoryId;

    //缩略图
    private String thumbnail;
    //是否置顶 (0否, 1是)
    private String isTop;
    //状态 (0已发布, 1草稿)
    private String status;
    //访问量
    private Long viewCount;
    //是否允许评论 1是, 0否
    private String isComment;
    private List<Long> tags;

}
```

Article 修改这样创建时间创建人修改时间修改人可以自动填充

```
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT)
private Long createBy;
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT)
private Date createTime;
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT_UPDATE)
private Long updateBy;
@TableField(fill = FieldFill.INSERT_UPDATE)
private Date updateTime;
```

ArticleService增加方法

```
ResponseResult add(AddArticleDto article);
```

创建ArticleTag表相关的实体类, mapper, service, serviceimpl 等

```
@TableName(value="sg_article_tag")
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@NoArgsConstructor
public class ArticleTag implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID =
625337492348897098L;

    /**
     * 文章id
     */
}
```



```
private Long articleId;
/**
 * 标签id
 */
private Long tagId;

}
```

ArticleServiceImpl增加如下代码

```
@Autowired
private ArticleTagService articleTagService;

@Override
@Transactional
public ResponseResult add(AddArticleDto
articleDto) {
    //添加 博客
    Article article =
    BeanCopyUtils.copyBean(articleDto, Article.class);
    save(article);

    List<ArticleTag> articleTags =
    articleDto.getTags().stream()
        .map(tagId → new
    ArticleTag(article.getId(), tagId))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    //添加 博客和标签的关联
    articleTagService.saveBatch(articleTags);
    return ResponseResult.okResult();
}
```

```
}
```

5.9 *导出所有分类到Excel

5.9.1 需求

在分类管理中点击导出按钮可以把所有的分类导出到Excel文件中。

5.9.2 技术方案

使用EasyExcel实现Excel的导出操作。

<https://github.com/alibaba/easyexcel>

<https://easyexcel.opensource.alibaba.com/docs/current/quickstart/write%E7%A4%BA%E4%BE%8B%E4%BB%A3%E7%A0%81-1>

5.9.3 接口设计

请求方式	请求地址	请求头
GET	/content/category/export	需要token请求头

请求参数：

无

响应格式:

成功的话可以直接导出一个Excel文件

失败的话响应格式如下:

```
{
  "code":500,
  "msg":"出现错误"
}
```

5.9.4 代码实现

工具类方法修改

WebUtils

```
public static void setDownloadHeader(String
filename, HttpServletResponse response) throws
UnsupportedEncodingException {

    response.setContentType("application/vnd.openxmlfor
mats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
    response.setCharacterEncoding("utf-8");
    String fname= URLEncoder.encode(filename,"UTF-
8").replaceAll("\\\\+", "%20");
    response.setHeader("Content-
disposition","attachment; filename="+fname);
}
```

CategoryController

```
@GetMapping("/export")
public void export(HttpServletResponse response){
    try {
        // 设置下载文件的请求头
        WebUtils.setDownloadHeader("分
类.xlsx", response);
        // 获取需要导出的数据
        List<Category> categoryVos =
categoryService.list();

        List<ExcelCategoryVo> excelCategoryVos =
BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(categoryVos,
ExcelCategoryVo.class);
        // 把数据写入到Excel中
        EasyExcel.write(response.getOutputStream(),
ExcelCategoryVo.class).autoCloseStream(Boolean.FALSE
).sheet("分类导出")
        .doWrite(excelCategoryVos);

    } catch (Exception e) {
        // 如果出现异常也要响应json
        ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.SYSTEM_ER
ROR);
        WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
    }
}
```

ExcelCategoryVo

```
@Data
```

```

@NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class ExcelCategoryVo {
    @ExcelProperty("分类名")
    private String name;
    //描述
    @ExcelProperty("描述")
    private String description;

    //状态0:正常,1禁用
    @ExcelProperty("状态0:正常,1禁用")
    private String status;
}

```

*5.10 权限控制

5.10.1 需求

需要对导出分类的接口做权限控制。

sg

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqdGkiOiJkZGJkNjM5MWJiZTA0NmMzOTc4NDg1ZTcxNWQ3YjQ0MSIsInN1YiI6IjEiLCJpc3MiOiJzZyIsImVudCI6MTY2MjI0NDU4NywiZXhwIjoxNjYyMzMwNTg3fQ.z4JGwFN3lW
yVb0CbhikCe-04D6SvCQFEE5eQY3jDJkw

sangeng

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqdGkiOiI0Y2I1ZjhmMTc0Mjk0NzMTY2MjI0NDU4NywiZXhwIjoxNjYyMzMwNTg3fQ.yEkbyGYXBp
5ndnyq-3acdgpvqx2mnI8B9fK9f3Y6Jco

5.10.2 代码实现

SecurityConfig

```
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(prePostEnabled = true)
```

UserDetailsServiceImpl

==封装权限、配置给后台用户==

```
@Service
public class UserDetailsServiceImpl implements
UserDetailsService {

    @Autowired
    private UserMapper userMapper;

    @Autowired
    private MenuMapper menuMapper;

    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String
username) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
        //根据用户名查询用户信息
        LambdaQueryWrapper<User> queryWrapper = new
LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        queryWrapper.eq(User::getUserName, username);
        User user =
userMapper.selectOne(queryWrapper);
        //判断是否查到用户  如果没查到抛出异常
        if(Objects.isNull(user)){
            throw new RuntimeException("用户不存在");
        }
    }
}
```

```

        //返回用户信息
        // TODO 查询权限信息封装

        if(user.getType().equals(SystemConstants.ADMAIN)){
            List<String> list =
menuMapper.selectPermsByUserId(user.getId());
            return new LoginUser(user,list);
        }
        return new LoginUser(user,null);
    }
}

```

LoginUser

增加属性

```

private List<String> permissions;

```

==自定义权限控制==

PermissionService

hasPermisson

```

@Service("ps")
public class PermissionService {

    /**
     * 判断当前用户是否具有permission
     * @param permission 要判断的权限
     * @return
     */
    public boolean hasPermission(String permission){

```

```

        //如果是超级管理员 直接返回true
        if(SecurityUtils.isAdmin()){
            return true;
        }
        //否则 获取当前登录用户所具有的权限列表 如何判断是
        否存在permission
        List<String> permissions =
        SecurityUtils.getLoginUser().getPermissions();
        return permissions.contains(permission);
    }
}

```

CategoryController

```

    @PreAuthorize("@ps.hasPermission('content:category:
    export'"))
    @GetMapping("/export")
    public void export(HttpServletResponse response)
    {
        try {
            //设置下载文件的请求头
            WebUtils.setDownLoadHeader("分
            类.xlsx",response);
            //获取需要导出的数据
            List<Category> categoryVos =
            categoryService.list();

            List<ExcelCategoryVo> excelCategoryVos =
            BeanCopyUtils.copyBeanList(categoryVos,
            ExcelCategoryVo.class);
            //把数据写入到Excel中

```



```
EasyExcel.write(response.getOutputStream(),
ExcelCategoryVo.class).autoCloseStream(Boolean.FALSE)
).sheet("分类导出")
        .doWrite(excelCategoryVos);

    } catch (Exception e) {
        //如果出现异常也要响应json
        ResponseResult result =
ResponseResult.errorResult(AppHttpCodeEnum.SYSTEM_ER
ROR);
        WebUtils.renderString(response,
JSON.toJSONString(result));
    }
}
```

5.11 文章列表

5.10.1 需求

为了对文章进行管理，需要提供文章列表，
在后台需要分页查询文章功能，要求能根据标题和摘要模糊查询。
注意：不能把删除了的文章查询出来

5.10.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	/content/article/list	是

Query格式请求参数:

pageNum: 页码

pageSize: 每页条数

title: 文章标题

summary: 文章摘要

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "categoryId":"1",
        "content":"嘻嘻嘻嘻嘻嘻",
        "createTime":"2022-01-24 07:20:11",
        "id":"1",
        "isComment":"0",
        "isTop":"1",
        "status":"0",
        "summary":"SpringSecurity框架教程-
Spring Security+JWT实现项目级前端分离认证授权",
        "thumbnail":"https://sg-blog-
oss.oss-cn-
beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/01/31/948597e164614902ab16
62ba8452e106.png",
        "title":"SpringSecurity从入门到精通",
        "viewCount":"161"
      }
    ],
    "total":"1"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.12 修改文章

5.12.1 需求

点击文章列表中的修改按钮可以跳转到写博文页面。回显该文章的具体信息。

用户可以在该页面修改文章信息。点击更新按钮后修改文章。

5.12.2 分析

这个功能的实现首先需要能够根据文章id查询文章的详细信息这样才能实现文章的回显。

如何需要提供更新文章的接口。

5.12.3 接口设计

5.12.3.1 查询文章详情接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	content/article/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数：

id: 文章id

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "categoryId":"1",
    "content":"xxxxxxx",
    "createBy":"1",
    "createTime":"2022-08-28 15:15:46",
    "delFlag":0,
    "id":"10",
    "isComment":"0",
    "isTop":"1",
    "status":"0",
    "summary":"啊实打实",
    "tags":[
      "1",
      "4",
      "5"
    ],
    "thumbnail":"https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/08/28/7659aac2b74247fe8ebd9e054b916dbf.png",
    "title":"委屈饿驱蚊器",
    "updateBy":"1",
    "updateTime":"2022-08-28 15:15:46",
    "viewCount":"0"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.12.3.2 更新文章接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	content/article	是

请求体参数格式:

```
{
  "categoryId": "1",
  "content": "![Snipaste_20220228_224837.png]
(https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/08/28/f3938a0368c540ee909ba7f7079a829a.png)\n\n# 十大\n### 时代的",
  "createBy": "1",
  "createTime": "2022-08-28 15:15:46",
  "delFlag": 0,
  "id": "10",
  "isComment": "0",
  "isTop": "1",
  "status": "0",
  "summary": "啊实打实2",
  "tags": [
    "1",
    "4",
    "5"
  ],
  "thumbnail": "https://sg-blog-oss.oss-cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/2022/08/28/7659aac2b74247fe8ebd9e054b916dbf.png",
  "title": "委屈饿驱蚊器",
  "updateBy": "1",
  "updateTime": "2022-08-28 15:15:46",
  "viewCount": "0"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.13 删除文章

5.13.1 需求

点击文章后面的删除按钮可以删除该文章

注意: 是逻辑删除不是物理删除

5.13.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	content/article/{id}	是

Path请求参数:

id: 要删除的文章id

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.14 菜单列表

5.14.1 需求

需要展示菜单列表，不需要分页。

可以针对菜单名进行模糊查询

也可以针对菜单的状态进行查询。

菜单要按照父菜单id和orderNum进行排序

5.14.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	system/menu/list	是

Query请求参数：

status ： 状态

menuName： 菜单名

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":[
    {
      "component":"content/article/write/index",
```

```
        "icon": "build",
        "id": "2023",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "写博文",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 0,
        "parentId": "0",
        "path": "write",
        "perms": "content:article:writer",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "icon": "system",
        "id": "1",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "系统管理",
        "menuType": "M",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "0",
        "path": "system",
        "perms": "",
        "remark": "系统管理目录",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "icon": "table",
        "id": "2017",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "内容管理",
        "menuType": "M",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "0",
        "path": "content",
        "remark": "",
```



```
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "system/user/index",
        "icon": "user",
        "id": "100",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "用户管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "1",
        "path": "user",
        "perms": "system:user:list",
        "remark": "用户管理菜单",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "system/role/index",
        "icon": "peoples",
        "id": "101",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 2,
        "parentId": "1",
        "path": "role",
        "perms": "system:role:list",
        "remark": "角色管理菜单",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "system/menu/index",
        "icon": "tree-table",
        "id": "102",
```

```
        "isFrame":1,
        "menuName":"菜单管理",
        "menuType":"C",
        "orderNum":3,
        "parentId":"1",
        "path":"menu",
        "perms":"system:menu:list",
        "remark":"菜单管理菜单",
        "status":"0",
        "visible":"0"
    },
    {
        "component":"",
        "icon":"#",
        "id":"1001",
        "isFrame":1,
        "menuName":"用户查询",
        "menuType":"F",
        "orderNum":1,
        "parentId":"100",
        "path":"",
        "perms":"system:user:query",
        "remark":"",
        "status":"0",
        "visible":"0"
    },
    {
        "component":"",
        "icon":"#",
        "id":"1002",
        "isFrame":1,
        "menuName":"用户新增",
        "menuType":"F",
        "orderNum":2,
        "parentId":"100",
        "path":"",
        "perms":"system:user:add",
```

```
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1003",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "用户修改",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 3,
        "parentId": "100",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:user:edit",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1004",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "用户删除",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "100",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:user:remove",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
```

```
        "id": "1005",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "用户导出",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 5,
        "parentId": "100",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:user:export",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1006",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "用户导入",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 6,
        "parentId": "100",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:user:import",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1007",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "重置密码",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 7,
        "parentId": "100",
        "path": "",
```

```
        "perms": "system:user:resetPwd",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1008",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色查询",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "101",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:role:query",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1009",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色新增",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 2,
        "parentId": "101",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:role:add",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
```

```
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1010",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色修改",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 3,
        "parentId": "101",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:role:edit",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1011",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色删除",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "101",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:role:remove",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1012",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "角色导出",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 5,
        "parentId": "101",
```

```
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:role:export",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1013",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单查询",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:query",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1014",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单新增",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 2,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:add",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1015",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单删除",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 3,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:delete",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1016",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单修改",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:update",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1017",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单重置",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 5,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:reset",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1018",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单导出",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 6,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:export",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1019",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单导入",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 7,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:import",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1020",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单备份",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 8,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:backup",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1021",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单恢复",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 9,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:restore",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1022",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单同步",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 10,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:sync",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1023",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单清理",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 11,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:cleanup",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1024",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单维护",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 12,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:maintain",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1025",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单监控",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 13,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:monitor",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1026",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单审计",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 14,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:audit",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1027",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单日志",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 15,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:log",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1028",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单配置",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 16,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:config",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1029",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单测试",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 17,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:test",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1030",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单帮助",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 18,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:help",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    }
]
```

```
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1015",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单修改",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 3,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:edit",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "",
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "1016",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "菜单删除",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "102",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "system:menu:remove",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "content/article/index",
        "icon": "build",
        "id": "2019",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "文章管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 0,
```



```
        "parentId": "2017",
        "path": "article",
        "perms": "content:article:list",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "content/category/index",
        "icon": "example",
        "id": "2018",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "分类管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "2017",
        "path": "category",
        "perms": "content:category:list",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "component": "content/link/index",
        "icon": "404",
        "id": "2022",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "友链管理",
        "menuType": "C",
        "orderNum": 4,
        "parentId": "2017",
        "path": "link",
        "perms": "content:link:list",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
```

```
{
    "component": "content/tag/index",
    "icon": "button",
    "id": "2021",
    "isFrame": 1,
    "menuName": "标签管理",
    "menuType": "C",
    "orderNum": 6,
    "parentId": "2017",
    "path": "tag",
    "perms": "content:tag:index",
    "remark": "",
    "status": "0",
    "visible": "0"
},
{
    "icon": "#",
    "id": "2028",
    "isFrame": 1,
    "menuName": "导出分类",
    "menuType": "F",
    "orderNum": 1,
    "parentId": "2018",
    "path": "",
    "perms": "content:category:export",
    "remark": "",
    "status": "0",
    "visible": "0"
},
{
    "icon": "#",
    "id": "2024",
    "isFrame": 1,
    "menuName": "友链新增",
    "menuType": "F",
    "orderNum": 0,
    "parentId": "2022",
```

```
        "path": "",
        "perms": "content:link:add",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "2025",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "友链修改",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "2022",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "content:link:edit",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "2026",
        "isFrame": 1,
        "menuName": "友链删除",
        "menuType": "F",
        "orderNum": 1,
        "parentId": "2022",
        "path": "",
        "perms": "content:link:remove",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    {
        "icon": "#",
        "id": "2027",
```

```
        "isFrame":1,
        "menuName":"友链查询",
        "menuType":"F",
        "orderNum":2,
        "parentId":"2022",
        "path":"",
        "perms":"content:link:query",
        "remark":"",
        "status":"0",
        "visible":"0"
    }
],
    "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.15 新增菜单

5.15.1 需求

可以新增菜单

5.15.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
POST	content/article	是

请求体参数：

Menu类对应的json格式

响应格式：

```
{  
  "code":200,  
  "msg":"操作成功"  
}
```

5.16 修改菜单

5.16.1 需求

能够修改菜单，但是修改的时候不能把父菜单设置为当前菜单，如果设置了需要给出相应的提示。并且修改失败。

5.16.2 接口设计

5.16.2.1 根据id查询菜单数据

请求方式	请求路径	是否需要token头
Get	system/menu/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数：

id： 菜单id

响应格式：

```
{  
  "code":200,  
  "data":{  
    "icon":"table",  
    "id":"2017",  
    "menuName":"内容管理",  
    "menuType":"M",  
  }  
}
```

```
        "orderNum": "4",
        "parentId": "0",
        "path": "content",
        "remark": "",
        "status": "0",
        "visible": "0"
    },
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.16.2.2 更新菜单

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	system/menu	是

请求体参数:

Menu类对应的json格式

响应格式:

```
{
    "code": 200,
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

如果把父菜单设置为当前菜单:

```
{
    "code": 500,
    "msg": "修改菜单'写博文'失败, 上级菜单不能选择自己"
}
```

5.17 删除菜单

5.17.1 需求

能够删除菜单，但是如果删除的菜单有子菜单则提示：存在子菜单不允许删除 并且删除失败。

5.17.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	content/article/{menuId}	是

Path参数：

menuId：要删除菜单的id

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

如果要删除的菜单有子菜单则

```
{
  "code":500,
  "msg":"存在子菜单不允许删除"
}
```

5.18 角色列表

5.18.1 需求

需要有角色列表分页查询的功能。

要求能够针对角色名称进行模糊查询。

要求能够针对状态进行查询。

要求按照role_sort进行升序排列。

5.18.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	system/role/list	是

Query格式请求参数：

pageNum：页码

pageSize：每页条数

roleName：角色名称

status：状态

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "id":"12",
        "roleKey":"link",
        "roleName":"友链审核员",
        "roleSort":"1",
```



```
        "status": "0"
      },
    ],
    "total": "1"
  },
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.19 改变角色状态

5.19.1 需求

要求能够修改角色的停启用状态

5.19.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	system/role/changeStatus	是

请求体：

```
{"roleId": "11", "status": "1"}
```

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.20 新增角色！！

5.20.1 需求

需要提供新增角色的功能。新增角色时能够直接设置角色所关联的菜单权限。

5.20.2 接口设计

5.20.2.1 获取菜单树接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	/system/menu/treeselect	是

无需请求参数

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":[
    {
      "children":[],
      "id":"2023",
      "label":"写博文",
      "parentId":"0"
    },
  ],
}
```

```
{
  "children":[
    {
      "children":[
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1001",
          "label":"用户查询",
          "parentId":"100"
        },
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1002",
          "label":"用户新增",
          "parentId":"100"
        },
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1003",
          "label":"用户修改",
          "parentId":"100"
        },
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1004",
          "label":"用户删除",
          "parentId":"100"
        },
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1005",
          "label":"用户导出",
          "parentId":"100"
        },
        {
          "children":[],
          "id":"1006",
```

```
        "label": "用户导入",
        "parentId": "100"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1007",
        "label": "重置密码",
        "parentId": "100"
    }
],
"id": "100",
"label": "用户管理",
"parentId": "1"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1008",
            "label": "角色查询",
            "parentId": "101"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1009",
            "label": "角色新增",
            "parentId": "101"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1010",
            "label": "角色修改",
            "parentId": "101"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1011",
```

```
        "label": "角色删除",
        "parentId": "101"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1012",
        "label": "角色导出",
        "parentId": "101"
    }
],
"id": "101",
"label": "角色管理",
"parentId": "1"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1013",
            "label": "菜单查询",
            "parentId": "102"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1014",
            "label": "菜单新增",
            "parentId": "102"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1015",
            "label": "菜单修改",
            "parentId": "102"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1016",
```

```
        "label": "菜单删除",
        "parentId": "102"
    }
],
    "id": "102",
    "label": "菜单管理",
    "parentId": "1"
}
],
    "id": "1",
    "label": "系统管理",
    "parentId": "0"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "2019",
            "label": "文章管理",
            "parentId": "2017"
        },
        {
            "children": [
                {
                    "children": [],
                    "id": "2028",
                    "label": "导出分类",
                    "parentId": "2018"
                }
            ],
            "id": "2018",
            "label": "分类管理",
            "parentId": "2017"
        },
        {
            "children": [
                {
```

```
        "children":[],
        "id":"2024",
        "label":"友链新增",
        "parentId":"2022"
    },
    {
        "children":[],
        "id":"2025",
        "label":"友链修改",
        "parentId":"2022"
    },
    {
        "children":[],
        "id":"2026",
        "label":"友链删除",
        "parentId":"2022"
    },
    {
        "children":[],
        "id":"2027",
        "label":"友链查询",
        "parentId":"2022"
    }
],
    "id":"2022",
    "label":"友链管理",
    "parentId":"2017"
},
{
    "children":[],
    "id":"2021",
    "label":"标签管理",
    "parentId":"2017"
}
],
    "id":"2017",
    "label":"内容管理",
```

```
        "parentId": "0"
      },
    ],
    "msg": "操作成功"
  }
```

5.20.2.2 新增角色接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
POST	system/role	是

请求体：

```
{
  "roleName": "测试新增角色",
  "roleKey": "wds",
  "roleSort": 0,
  "status": "0",
  "menuIds": [
    "1",
    "100"
  ],
  "remark": "我是角色备注"
}
```

响应格式：


```
{  
  "code":200,  
  "msg":"操作成功"  
}
```

5.21 修改角色

5.21.1 需求

需要提供修改角色的功能。修改角色时可以修改角色所关联的菜单权限

5.21.2 接口设计

5.21.2.1 角色信息回显接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	system/role/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数：

id：角色id

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "id":"11",
    "remark":"嘎嘎嘎",
    "roleKey":"aggag",
    "roleName":"嘎嘎嘎",
    "roleSort":"5",
    "status":"0"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.21.2.2 加载对应角色菜单列表树接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需要token头
Get	/system/menu/roleMenuTreeselect/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数：

id：角色id

响应格式：

字段介绍

menus：菜单树。

checkedKeys：角色所关联的菜单权限id列表。

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
```

```
"menus":[
  {
    "children":[],
    "id":"2023",
    "label":"写博文",
    "parentId":"0"
  },
  {
    "children":[
      {
        "children":[]
      },
      {
        "children":[]
      },
      {
        "children":[
          {
            "children":[],
            "id":"1001",
            "label":"用户查询",
            "parentId":"100"
          },
          {
            "children":[],
            "id":"1002",
            "label":"用户新增",
            "parentId":"100"
          },
          {
            "children":[],
            "id":"1003",
            "label":"用户修改",
            "parentId":"100"
          },
          {
            "children":[],
            "id":"1004",
            "label":"用户删除",
            "parentId":"100"
          }
        ],
        "id":"100",
        "label":"用户管理",
        "parentId":"0"
      }
    ],
    "id":"100",
    "label":"用户管理",
    "parentId":"0"
  }
],
"parentIds":[]
}
```

```
        "id": "1005",
        "label": "用户导出",
        "parentId": "100"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1006",
        "label": "用户导入",
        "parentId": "100"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1007",
        "label": "重置密码",
        "parentId": "100"
    }
],
{id: "100",
label: "用户管理",
parentId: "1"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1008",
            "label": "角色查询",
            "parentId": "101"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1009",
            "label": "角色新增",
            "parentId": "101"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
```

```
        "id": "1010",
        "label": "角色修改",
        "parentId": "101"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1011",
        "label": "角色删除",
        "parentId": "101"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1012",
        "label": "角色导出",
        "parentId": "101"
    }
],
"id": "101",
"label": "角色管理",
"parentId": "1"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1013",
            "label": "菜单查询",
            "parentId": "102"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "1014",
            "label": "菜单新增",
            "parentId": "102"
        },
        {
            "children": [],
```

```
        "id": "1015",
        "label": "菜单修改",
        "parentId": "102"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
        "id": "1016",
        "label": "菜单删除",
        "parentId": "102"
    }
],
{id": "102",
label": "菜单管理",
parentId": "1"
}
],
{id": "1",
label": "系统管理",
parentId": "0"
},
{
    "children": [
        {
            "children": [],
            "id": "2019",
            "label": "文章管理",
            "parentId": "2017"
        },
        {
            "children": [
                {
                    "children": [],
                    "id": "2028",
                    "label": "导出分类",
                    "parentId": "2018"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
},
```

```
        "id": "2018",
        "label": "分类管理",
        "parentId": "2017"
    },
    {
        "children": [
            {
                "children": [],
                "id": "2024",
                "label": "友链新增",
                "parentId": "2022"
            },
            {
                "children": [],
                "id": "2025",
                "label": "友链修改",
                "parentId": "2022"
            },
            {
                "children": [],
                "id": "2026",
                "label": "友链删除",
                "parentId": "2022"
            },
            {
                "children": [],
                "id": "2027",
                "label": "友链查询",
                "parentId": "2022"
            }
        ],
        "id": "2022",
        "label": "友链管理",
        "parentId": "2017"
    },
    {
        "children": [],
```

```
        "id": "2021",
        "label": "标签管理",
        "parentId": "2017"
      },
    ],
    "id": "2017",
    "label": "内容管理",
    "parentId": "0"
  },
],
"checkedKeys": [
  "1001"
],
},
"msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.21.2.3 更新角色信息接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	system/role	是

请求体:


```
{
  "id": "13",
  "remark": "我是角色备注",
  "roleKey": "wds",
  "roleName": "测试新增角色",
  "roleSort": 0,
  "status": "0",
  "menuIds": [
    "1",
    "100",
    "1001"
  ]
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.22 删除角色

5.22.1 需求

删除固定的某个角色（逻辑删除）

5.22.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	system/role/{id}	是

Path请求参数：

id: 要删除的角色id

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.23 用户列表

5.23.1 需求

需要用户分页列表接口。

可以根据用户名模糊搜索。

可以进行手机号的搜索。

可以进行状态的查询。

5.23.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	system/user/list	是

Query格式请求参数:

pageNum: 页码

pageSize: 每页条数

userName: 用户名

phonenummer: 手机号

status:状态

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "avatar":"http://r7yxkqloa.bkt.clouddn.com/2022/03/05/75fd15587811443a9a9a771f24da458d.png",
        "createTime":"2022-01-05 17:01:56",
        "email":"23412332@qq.com",
        "id":"1",
        "nickName":"sg3334",
        "phonenummer":"18888888888",
        "sex":"1",
        "status":"0",
        "updateBy":"1",
        "updateTime":"2022-03-13 21:36:22",
        "userName":"sg"
      }
    ],
    "total":"1"
  },
}
```

```
"msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.24 新增用户!!!

5.24.1 需求

需要新增用户功能。新增用户时可以直接关联角色。

注意：新增用户时注意密码加密存储。

用户名不能为空，否则提示：必需填写用户名

用户名必须之前未存在，否则提示：用户名已存在

手机号必须之前未存在，否则提示：手机号已存在

邮箱必须之前未存在，否则提示：邮箱已存在

5.24.2 接口设计

5.24.2.1 查询角色列表接口

注意：查询的是所有状态正常的角色

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	/system/role/listAllRole	是

响应格式：

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": [
```

```
{
  "createBy": "0",
  "createTime": "2021-11-12 18:46:19",
  "delFlag": "0",
  "id": "1",
  "remark": "超级管理员",
  "roleKey": "admin",
  "roleName": "超级管理员",
  "roleSort": "1",
  "status": "0",
  "updateBy": "0"
},
{
  "createBy": "0",
  "createTime": "2021-11-12 18:46:19",
  "delFlag": "0",
  "id": "2",
  "remark": "普通角色",
  "roleKey": "common",
  "roleName": "普通角色",
  "roleSort": "2",
  "status": "0",
  "updateBy": "0",
  "updateTime": "2022-01-02 06:32:58"
},
{
  "createTime": "2022-01-06 22:07:40",
  "delFlag": "0",
  "id": "11",
  "remark": "嘎嘎嘎",
  "roleKey": "aggag",
  "roleName": "嘎嘎嘎",
  "roleSort": "5",
  "status": "0",
  "updateBy": "1",
  "updateTime": "2022-09-12 10:00:25"
},
```

```
{
  "createTime": "2022-01-16 14:49:30",
  "delFlag": "0",
  "id": "12",
  "roleKey": "link",
  "roleName": "友链审核员",
  "roleSort": "1",
  "status": "0",
  "updateTime": "2022-01-16 16:05:09"
},
{
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.24.2.2 新增用户

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
POST	system/user	是

请求体：

```
{
  "userName": "wqeree",
  "nickName": "测试新增用户",
  "password": "1234343",
  "phoneNumber": "18889778907",
  "email": "233@sq.com",
  "sex": "0",
  "status": "0",
  "roleIds": [
    "2"
  ]
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.25 删除用户

5.25.1 需求

删除固定的某个用户（逻辑删除）

5.25.2 接口设计

不能删除当前操作的用户

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	/system/user/{id}	是

Path请求参数:

id: 要删除的用户id

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.26 修改用户

5.26.1 需求

需要提供修改用户的功能。修改用户时可以修改用户所关联的角色。

5.26.2 接口设计

5.26.2.1 根据id查询用户信息回显接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	/system/user/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数:

id: 用户id

响应格式:

roleIds: 用户所关联的角色id列表

roles: 所有角色的列表

user: 用户信息

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "roleIds":[
      "11"
    ],
    "roles":[
      {
        "createBy":"0",
        "createTime":"2021-11-12 18:46:19",
        "delFlag":"0",
        "id":"1",
        "remark":"超级管理员",
        "roleKey":"admin",
        "roleName":"超级管理员",
        "roleSort":"1",
        "status":"0",
        "updateBy":"0"
      },
      {
        "createBy":"0",
        "createTime":"2021-11-12 18:46:19",
        "delFlag":"0",
        "id":"2",
        "remark":"普通角色",
        "roleKey":"common",
        "roleName":"普通角色",
        "roleSort":"2",
        "status":"0",
        "updateBy":"0",
```

```
        "updateTime":"2022-01-02 06:32:58"
    },
    {
        "createTime":"2022-01-06 22:07:40",
        "delFlag":"0",
        "id":"11",
        "remark":"嘎嘎嘎",
        "roleKey":"aggag",
        "roleName":"嘎嘎嘎",
        "roleSort":"5",
        "status":"0",
        "updateBy":"1",
        "updateTime":"2022-09-11 20:34:49"
    },
    {
        "createTime":"2022-01-16 14:49:30",
        "delFlag":"0",
        "id":"12",
        "roleKey":"link",
        "roleName":"友链审核员",
        "roleSort":"1",
        "status":"0",
        "updateTime":"2022-01-16 16:05:09"
    }
],
"user":{
    "email":"weq@2132.com",
    "id":"14787164048663",
    "nickName":"sg777",
    "sex":"0",
    "status":"0",
    "userName":"sg777"
}
},
"msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.26.2.2 更新用户信息接口

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	/system/user	是

请求体:

```
{
  "email": "weq@2132.com",
  "id": "14787164048663",
  "nickName": "sg777",
  "sex": "1",
  "status": "0",
  "userName": "sg777",
  "roleIds": [
    "11"
  ]
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.27 分页查询分类列表

5.27.1 需求

需要分页查询分类列表。

能根据分类名称进行模糊查询。

能根据状态进行查询。

5.27.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需要token头
GET	content/category/list	是

Query格式请求参数：

pageNum：页码

pageSize：每页条数

name：分类名

status：状态

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "description":"wsd",
        "id":"1",
        "name":"java",
        "status":"0"
      },
    ],
  },
}
```

```
{
  {
    "description": "wsd",
    "id": "2",
    "name": "PHP",
    "status": "0"
  }
],
"total": "2"
},
"msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.28 新增分类

5.28.1 需求

需要新增分类功能

5.28.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
POST	/content/category	是

请求体：

```
{
  "name": "威威",
  "description": "是的",
  "status": "0"
}
```

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.29 修改分类

5.29.1 需求

需要提供修改分类的功能

5.29.2 接口设计

5.29.2.1 根据id查询分类

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	content/category/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数：

id： 分类id

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "description":"qwew",
    "id":"4",
    "name":"ww",
    "status":"0"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.29.2.2 更新分类

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
PUT	/content/category	是

请求体：

```
{
  "description":"是的",
  "id":"3",
  "name":"威威2",
  "status":"0"
}
```

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.30 删除分类

5.30.1 需求

删除某个分类（逻辑删除）

5.30.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	/content/category/{id}	是

Path请求参数：

id：要删除的分类id

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```


5.31 分页查询友链列表

5.31.1 需求

需要分页查询友链列表。

能根据友链名称进行模糊查询。

能根据状态进行查询。

5.31.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
GET	/content/link/list	是

Query格式请求参数：

pageNum：页码

pageSize：每页条数

name：友链名

status：状态

响应格式：

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "rows":[
      {
        "address":"https://www.baidu.com",
        "description":"sda",
```

```
        "id": "1",

        "logo": "https://gimg2.baidu.com/image_search/src=http%3A%2F%2Fn1.itc.cn%2Fimg8%2Fwb%2Frecom%2F2016%2F05%2F10%2F146286696706220328.PNG&refer=http%3A%2F%2Fn1.itc.cn&app=2002&size=f9999,10000&q=a80&n=0&g=0n&fmt=jpeg?sec=1646205529&t=f942665181eb9b0685db7a6f59d59975",

        "name": "sda",
        "status": "0"
    },
    ],
    "total": "1"
},
    "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.32 新增友链

5.32.1 需求

需要新增友链功能

5.32.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
POST	/content/link	是

请求体：

```
{
  "name": "sda",
  "description": "weqw",
  "address": "wewe",
  "logo": "weqe",
  "status": "2"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.33 修改友链

5.33.1 需求

需要提供修改友链的功能

5.33.2 接口设计

5.33.2.1 根据id查询友联

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
Get	content/link/{id}	是

Path格式请求参数:

id: 友链id

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "data":{
    "address":"wewe",
    "description":"weqw",
    "id":"4",
    "logo":"weqe",
    "name":"sda",
    "status":"2"
  },
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```

5.33.2.2 修改友链

请求方式	请求路径	是否需要token头
PUT	/content/link	是

请求体:

```
{
  "address": "https://www.qq.com",
  "description": "dada2",
  "id": "2",

  "logo": "https://gimg2.baidu.com/image_search/src=http%3A%2F%2Fn1.itc.cn%2Fimg8%2Fwb%2Frecom%2F2016%2F05%2F10%2F146286696706220328.PNG&refer=http%3A%2F%2Fn1.itc.cn&app=2002&size=f9999,10000&q=a80&n=0&g=0n&fmt=jpeg?sec=1646205529&t=f942665181eb9b0685db7a6f59d59975",
  "name": "sda",
  "status": "0"
}
```

响应格式:

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "msg": "操作成功"
}
```

5.34 删除友链

5.34.1 需求

删除某个友链（逻辑删除）

5.34.2 接口设计

请求方式	请求路径	是否需求token头
DELETE	/content/link/{id}	是

Path请求参数:

id: 要删除的友链id

响应格式:

```
{
  "code":200,
  "msg":"操作成功"
}
```