JdbcTemplate实现jdbc的基本操作以及几个重要的包

数据库连接 url= jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mybatis?characterEncoding=utf8

-、查询操作(重点)

```
我们有什么 : sql语句 , 语句的参数
我们要什么 返回一个List集合
  针对不同的JDK版本
```

1、BeanPropertyRowMapper

```
实现了 RowMapper 接口;
List<Account> accounts = jt.query("select * from account where money > ?", new BeanPropertyRowMapper<Account>
(Account. class), 1000f);
可以代替以下代码:
  //需要定义AccountRowMapper实现AccountRowMapper
  List < Account > accounts = jt.query("select * from account where money > ?",new AccountRowMapper(),1000f);
  //查询一个
  List<Account> accounts = jt.query("select * from account where id = ?",new BeanPropertyRowMapper<Account>
(Account.class),1);
  System.out.println(accounts.isEmpty()?"没有内容":accounts.get(0));
  //查询返回一行一列 (使用聚合函数, 但不加group by子句)
  Long count = jt.queryForObject("select count(*) from account where money > ?",Long.class,1000f);
定义AccountRowMapper 实现RowMapper, 由spring自动把每个Account加到集合中
* 定义Account的封装策略
class AccountRowMapper implements RowMapper < Account > {
  * 把结果集中的数据封装到Account中,然后由spring把每个Account加到集合中
  * @param rs
  * @param rowNum
  * @return
  * @throws SQLException
  */
  @Override
  public Account mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException {
    Account account = new Account();
    account.setId(rs.getInt("id"));
    account.setName(rs.getString("name"));
    account.setMoney(rs.getFloat("money"));
    return account;
 }
}
```

二、增删改

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  //准备数据源: spring的内置数据源
  DriverManagerDataSource ds = new DriverManagerDataSource();
```

```
ds.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
ds.setUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/eesy");
ds.setUsername("root");
 ds.setPassword("1234");
//1.创建JdbcTemplate对象
JdbcTemplate jt = new JdbcTemplate();
//给it设置数据源
it.setDataSource(ds);
//2.执行操作
jt.execute("insert into account(name,money)values('ccc',1000)");
jt.update("insert into account(name,money)values(?,?)", "eee",3333f);
jt.update("update account set name=?,money=? where id=?","test",4567,7);
jt.update("delete from account where id=?",8);
```

三、JdbcDaoSupport

为了将 @Autowired

这部分代码提取出来,建立并继承JdbcDaoSupport实现

1、JdbcDaoSupport 可以直接由Spring支持

```
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.support.JdbcDaoSupport;
public class AccountDaoImpl extends JdbcDaoSupport implements IAccountDao {
 }
//注入数据<!-- 配置账户的持久层-->
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.itheima.dao.impl.AccountDaoImpl">
  coperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource">
</bean>
<!-- 配置数据源-->
<br/><bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
  com.mysql.jdbc.Driver">
  cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/eesy"></property>
  cproperty name="username" value="root"></property>
  cproperty name="password" value="1234"></property>
</bean>
2、它的底层实现:
@Repository
public class AccountDaoImpl2 extends JdbcDaoSupport implements IAccountDao {
  @Autowired
  private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;
  @Override
  public Account findAccountById(Integer accountId) {
    List<Account> accounts = jdbcTemplate.query("select * from account where id = ?",
    new BeanPropertyRowMapper<Account>(Account.class),accountId);
    return accounts.isEmpty()?null:accounts.get(0);
```

private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;

```
public class JdbcDaoSupport {
  private JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate;
  public void setJdbcTemplate(JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate) {
    this.jdbcTemplate = jdbcTemplate;
  public JdbcTemplate getJdbcTemplate() {
    return jdbcTemplate;
  public void setDataSource(DataSource dataSource) {
    if(jdbcTemplate == null){
      jdbcTemplate = createJdbcTemplate(dataSource);
 }
  private JdbcTemplate createJdbcTemplate(DataSource dataSource){
    return new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
}
然后便可以通过注入dataSource实现
<!-- 配置账户的持久层-->
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.itheima.dao.impl.AccountDaoImpl">
  cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource">
</bean>
<!-- 配置数据源-->
<bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
  cproperty name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver">
  cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/eesy"></property>
  cproperty name="username" value="root"></property>
  cproperty name="password" value="1234"></property>
</bean>
来代替原本的
<!-- 配置账户的持久层-->
<bean id="accountDao" class="com.itheima.dao.impl.AccountDaoImpl">
  cproperty name="jdbcTemplate" ref="jdbcTemplate" > /property>
<!-- 配置数据源-->
<br/><bean id="dataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
  com.mysql.jdbc.Driver">
  cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/eesy">
  property name="username" value="root"></property>
  cproperty name="password" value="1234"></property>
</bean>
```