# SpringBoot整合Redis入门案例

### 1. 创建项目

#### 2. 添加相关依赖

- redis
- 通用池
- mysql
- mybatis
- 通用mapper
- lombok
- web
- test

```
<!-- boot版本 -->
<parent>
   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
   <version>2.2.7.RELEASE
</parent>
<dependencies>
   <!-- redis -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-redis</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!-- 通用池 -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.commons</groupId>
       <artifactId>commons-pool2</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!-- mysql -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>mysql</groupId>
       <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!-- mybatis -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot</groupId>
       <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.1.1
   </dependency>
```

```
<!-- 通用mapper -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>tk.mybatis
       <artifactId>mapper-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.1.5
   </dependency>
   <!-- lombok -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
       <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!-- test -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

#### 3. 配置

- 端口
- mysql数据源
- redis数据源
- log
- mybatis

```
#端口、mysql数据源、redis、mybatis、log
server:
 port: 9998
spring:
 datasource:
   username: root
   password: 123456
   url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/dbtest
  redis:
   host: localhost
   port: 6379
   timeout: 1000
   jedis:
     pool:
       min-idle: 5
       max-idle: 10
       max-wait: -1
mybatis:
 mapper-locations: classpath:/mybatis/mapper/*.xml
 type-aliases-package: cn.kgc.entities
```

```
configuration:
  map-underscore-to-camel-case: true
```

#### 4. 业务实现

1. 简单实用redis

```
@RestController
 public class RedisContoller {
     @Autowired
     private RedisTemplate redisTemplate;
     @GetMapping("/redis/get/{key}")
     public Object get(@PathVariable("key") String key) {
         return redisTemplate.opsForValue().get(key);
     @PostMapping("/redis/set/{key}/{value}")
     public Object set(@PathVariable("key") String key,
                           @PathVariable("value") String value) {
          redisTemplate.opsForValue().set(key, value);
          return "set success":
@Configuration
public class RedisConfig {
   @Bean
   public RedisTemplate<String,Object> redisTemplate(RedisConnectionFactory factory) {
      RedisTemplate<String,Object> redisTemplate = new RedisTemplate<>();
      redisTemplate.setConnectionFactory(factory);
      // 指定kv的序列化方式
      Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer jackson2JsonRedisSerializer = new Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer(Object.class);
      //redisTemplate.setDefaultSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerializer);
      redisTemplate.setValueSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerializer);
      redisTemplate.setKeySerializer(new StringRedisSerializer());
      return redisTemplate;
```

#### 2. 并发缓存测试

```
public Object getEmpById(Integer id) {
```

```
// 先从缓存获取数据, 如果有则直接返回
   //
                     如果无,则查询mysql,并将数据设置到缓存
   String key = "user:" + id;
   Object userObj = redisTemplate.opsForValue().get(key);
   if(userObj == null){
       synchronized (this.getClass()){
          userObj = redisTemplate.opsForValue().get(key);
          if(userObj == null ){
              log.debug("----> 查询数据库.....");
              // 查数据库
              Emp emp = empMapper.selectByPrimaryKey(id);
              redisTemplate.opsForValue().set(key,emp);
              return emp;
          }else{
              log.debug("----> 查询缓存(同步代码块)>>>>>>>);
              return userObj;
          }
       }
   }else{
       log.debug("----> 查询缓存>>>>>>>>);
   return userObj;
}
```

## 5. 启动类

## 6. 测试