

## 配置dao

### 1. 首先获取数据源:

#### 1: 直接写:

```
<bean id="jdbcDataSource"
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource">
    <property name="driverClassName">
        <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
    </property>
    <property name="url">
        <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/world?
characterEncoding=utf8&useSSL=true</value>
    </property>
    <property name="username">
        <value>root</value>
    </property>
    <property name="password">
        <value>123456</value>
    </property>
</bean>
```

#### 2: 通过读取外部文件:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
xmlns:c="http://www.springframework.org/schema/c"
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
xmlns:util="http://www.springframework.org/schema/util"
xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
xsi:schemaLocation
    ="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-
context.xsd http://www.springframework.org/schema/util
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/util/spring-util.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
    <!--使用外部的jdbc.properties配置文件-->
```

```

<context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
<!--配置数据库连接池-->
<bean id="myDataSource"
class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="${jdbc.driver}"/>
    <property name="url" value="${jdbc.url}"/>
    <property name="username" value="${jdbc.username}"/>
    <property name="password" value="${jdbc.password}"/>
</bean>
</beans>

```

## 2. 配置sqlSessionFactory

### 2.1 不需要mybatis的配置映射文件

```

<!-- spring和MyBatis完美整合，不需要mybatis的配置映射文件 -->
<bean id="sqlSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
    <!-- 自动扫描mapping.xml文件 -->
    <property name="mapperLocations" value="classpath:com/cn/hnust/mapping/*.xml">
</property>
</bean>
<!-- DAO接口所在包名，Spring会自动查找其下的类 -->
<bean class="org.mybatis.spring.mapper.MapperScannerConfigurer">
    <property name="basePackage" value="com.cn.hnust.dao" />
    <property name="sqlSessionFactoryBeanName" value="sqlSessionFactory">
</property>
</bean>

```

### 2.2 通过扫描包的形式：（需要配置文件）

```

<!--jdbc使用Connection, Mybatis SqlSession = Connection-->
<bean id="sqlSessionFactory" class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="myDataSource"/>
    <property name="configLocation" value="classpath:/mybatis/mybatis-conf.xml"/>
</bean>
<bean class="org.mybatis.spring.mapper.MapperScannerConfigurer">
    <property name="basePackage" value="com.wanho.java99.rbac.auth.*.mapper"/>
</bean>

```

## 3. 配置service实现类:

```

<!--管理服务实现类(xml or @Service-->
<context:component-scan base-package="com.wanho.java99.rbac.auth.*.service"/>

```

## 4. 配置事务:

```
<!--jdbc 事务管理器（由spring提供）-->
    <bean id="transactionManager"
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="myDataSource"/>
</bean>

    <!--事务代理类-->
    <tx:advice id="txAdvice" transaction-manager="transactionManager">
    <tx:attributes>
        <tx:method name="*" />
    </tx:attributes>
</tx:advice>

    <!--基于xml对业务代码进行增强(声明式事务)-->
    <aop:config>
    <!--定义切面（对哪些类的哪些方法进行增强）-->
    <aop:pointcut id="serviceMethod" expression="execution(*
com.wanho.java99.service.impl..*(..))"/>
    <aop:advisor advice-ref="txAdvice" pointcut-ref="serviceMethod"/>
</aop:config>
```