4、声明式事务-JdbcTemplate

笔记本: spring

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事务:

操作数据库;

Spring提供了JdbcTemplate能快捷的操作数据库;

JdbcTemplate和QueryRunner;

JdbcTemplate使用步骤:

1) 、导包:

```
spring-jdbc-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
spring-orm-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
spring-tx-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
```

2) 、写配置

```
<!--引入外部配置文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:dbconfig.properties"/>
   <!-- 实验1: 测试数据源
   ${}取出配置文件中的值
   #{}Spring的表达式语言
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.user}"></property>
       cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}"></property>
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.jdbcUrl}"></property>
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}"></property>
   </bean>
   <!-- Spring提供了一个类JdbcTemplate, 我们用它操作数据库;
        导入Spring的数据库模块
spring-jdbc-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
spring-orm-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
spring-tx-4.0.0.RELEASE.jar
        -->
   <bean id="jdbcTemplate"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate">
       <constructor-arg name="dataSource" ref="dataSource"></constructor-</pre>
arg>
   </bean>
```

3) 、测试

```
@Test
   public void test02(){
      String sql = "UPDATE employee SET salary=? WHERE emp_id=?";
      int update = jdbcTemplate.update(sql, 1300.00,5);
      System.out.println("更新员工: "+update);
}
```

```
package com.atguigu.test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;
```

```
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import javax.sql.DataSource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.dao.DataAccessException;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.BeanPropertyRowMapper;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import
org.springframework.jdbc.core.namedparam.BeanPropertySqlParameterSource;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.namedparam.NamedParameterJdbcTemplate;
import com.atguigu.bean.Employee;
import com.atguigu.dao.EmployeeDao;
public class TxTest {
   ApplicationContext ioc = new
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("ApplicationContext.xml");
   JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate = ioc.getBean(JdbcTemplate.class);
   NamedParameterJdbcTemplate namedJdbcTemplate =
ioc.getBean(NamedParameterJdbcTemplate.class);
    * 实验9: 创建BookDao, 自动装配JdbcTemplate对象
    */
   @Test
   public void test09(){
       EmployeeDao bean = ioc.getBean(EmployeeDao.class);
       Employee employee = new Employee();
       employee.setEmpName("哈哈2");
       employee.setSalary(998.98);
       bean.saveEmployee(employee);
   }
    * 实验8: 重复实验7,以SqlParameterSource形式传入参数值
    */
   @Test
   public void test08(){
       String sql = "INSERT INTO employee(emp_name, salary)
VALUES(:empName,:salary)";
       Employee employee = new Employee();
       employee.setEmpName("哈哈");
       employee.setSalary(998.98);
       int i = namedJdbcTemplate.update(sql, new
BeanPropertySqlParameterSource(employee));
       System.out.println(i);
   }
    * 实验7:使用带有具名参数的SQL语句插入一条员工记录,并以Map形式传入参数值
    * 具名参数: (具有名字的参数,参数不是占位符了,而是一个变量名)
              语法格式: :参数名
    * Spring有一个支持具名参数功能的JdbcTemplate
    * 占位符参数: ?的顺序千万不能乱。传参的时候一定注意;
    */
   @Test
   public void test07(){
       String sql = "INSERT INTO employee(emp name, salary)
VALUES(:empName,:salary)";
```

```
//Map
       Map<String, Object> paramMap = new HashMap<>();
       //将所有具名参数的值都放在map中;
       paramMap.put("empName", "田七");
paramMap.put("salary", 9887.98);
       int update = namedJdbcTemplate.update(sql, paramMap);
       System.out.println(update);
   }
    * 实验6: 查询最大salary
    */
   @Test
   public void test06(){
       String sql = "select max(salary) from employee";
       //无论是返回单个数据还是单个对象,都是调用queryForObject
       Double object = jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(sql, Double.class);
       System.out.println(object);
   }
   /**
    * 实验5: 查询salary>4000的数据库记录,封装为List集合返回
    */
   @Test
   public void test05(){
       String sql = "SELECT emp_id empId,emp_name empName,salary FROM
employee WHERE salary>?";
       //封装List; 集合里面元素的类型
       List<Employee> list = jdbcTemplate.query(sql, new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<>(Employee.class), 4000);
       for (Employee employee : list) {
           System.out.println(employee);
   }
    * 实验4: 查询emp_id=5的数据库记录,封装为一个Java对象返回;
      javaBean需要和数据库中字段名一致,否则无法完成封装;
    * jdbcTemplate在方法级别进行了区分
    * 查询集合: jdbcTemplate.query()
    * 查询单个对象: jdbcTemplate.queryForObject()
              如果查询没结果就报错;
    */
   @Test
   public void test04(){
       String sql = "SELECT emp_id empId,emp_name empName,salary FROM
employee WHERE emp_id=?";
       //RowMapper:每一行记录和javaBean的属性如何映射
       Employee employee = null;
       try {
           employee = jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(sql, new
BeanPropertyRowMapper<>(Employee.class), 50);
       } catch (DataAccessException e) {
       System.out.println(employee);
   }
    * 实验3: 批量插入;
    */
   @Test
   public void test03(){
       String sql ="INSERT INTO employee(emp name, salary) VALUES(?,?)";
       //List<Object[]>
       //List的长度就是sql语句要执行的次数
       //Object[]:每次执行要用的参数
       List<Object[]> batchArgs = new ArrayList<Object[]>();
       batchArgs.add(new Object[]{"张三",1998.98});
batchArgs.add(new Object[]{"李四",2998.98});
```

```
batchArgs.add(new Object[]{"王五",3998.98}); batchArgs.add(new Object[]{"赵六",4998.98});
        int[] is = jdbcTemplate.batchUpdate(sql, batchArgs);
        for (int i : is) {
            System.out.println(i);
    }
    * 实验2: 将emp_id=5的记录的salary字段更新为1300.00
    */
    @Test
    public void test02(){
        String sql = "UPDATE employee SET salary=? WHERE emp_id=?";
        int update = jdbcTemplate.update(sql, 1300.00,5);
        System.out.println("更新员工: "+update);
    }
    @Test
    public void test() throws SQLException {
        DataSource bean = ioc.getBean(DataSource.class);
        Connection connection = bean.getConnection();
        System.out.println(connection);
        connection.close();
    }
    @Test
    public void test01() throws SQLException {
        System.out.println(jdbcTemplate);
}
```