4. Spring Boot中使用JdbcTemplate

个人觉得JdbcTemplate相较于MyBaits,Hibernate等数据库框架更容易上手,对SQL的操作也更为直观方便,所以在项目中也是一个不错的选择。在Spring Boot开启JdbcTemplate很简单,只需要引入 *spring-boot-starter-jdbc* 依赖即可。JdbcTemplate封装了许多SQL操作,具体可查阅官方文档

https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/jdbc/core/JdbcTemplate.html。

引入依赖

spring-boot-starter-jdbc:

数据库驱动为ojdbc6,数据源采用Druid。具体可参考https://mrbird.cc/Spring-Boot%E4%B8%AD%E4%BD%BF%E7%94%A8Mybatis.html。

代码编写

数据准备:

```
PL/SQL
    CREATE TABLE "SCOTT". "STUDENT" (
1
2
      "SNO" VARCHAR2(3 BYTE) NOT NULL ,
3
      "SNAME" VARCHAR2(9 BYTE) NOT NULL ,
      "SSEX" CHAR(2 BYTE) NOT NULL
4
5
    );
6
    INSERT INTO "SCOTT"."STUDENT" VALUES ('001', 'KangKang', 'M ');
7
    INSERT INTO "SCOTT"."STUDENT" VALUES ('002', 'Mike', 'M');
8
    INSERT INTO "SCOTT"."STUDENT" VALUES ('003', 'Jane', 'F');
9
```

这里主要演示在Dao的实现类里使用JdbcTemplate,所以其它模块代码的编写就不展示了,具体可参考文末的源码。

StudentDaoImp类代码:

Java

```
@Repository("studentDao")
 1
 2 - public class StudentDaoImp implements StudentDao {
 3
 4
         @Autowired
 5
         private JdbcTemplate;
 6
7
        @Override
 8 =
         public int add(Student student) {
            // String sql = "insert into student(sno,sname,ssex) values
9
     (?,?,?)";
10
            // Object[] args = { student.getSno(), student.getName(), student.
     getSex() };
11
            // int[] argTypes = { Types.VARCHAR, Types.VARCHAR
    };
12
            // return this.jdbcTemplate.update(sql, args, argTypes);
             String sql = "insert into student(sno,sname,ssex) values(:sno,:nam
13
     e,:sex)";
14
            NamedParameterJdbcTemplate npjt = new NamedParameterJdbcTemplate(t
    his.jdbcTemplate.getDataSource());
15
             return npjt.update(sql, new BeanPropertySqlParameterSource(student
     ));
        }
16
17
         @Override
18
         public int update(Student student) {
19 -
             String sql = "update student set sname = ?,ssex = ? where sno = ?"
20
21
            Object[] args = { student.getName(), student.getSex(), student.get
     Sno() };
22
             int[] argTypes = { Types.VARCHAR, Types.VARCHAR };
23
             return this.jdbcTemplate.update(sql, args, argTypes);
24
         }
25
26
         @Override
27 -
         public int deleteBysno(String sno) {
28
             String sql = "delete from student where sno = ?";
29
            Object[] args = { sno };
             int[] argTypes = { Types.VARCHAR };
30
             return this.jdbcTemplate.update(sql, args, argTypes);
31
32
         }
33
34
         @Override
         public List<Map<String, Object>> queryStudentsListMap() {
35 -
             String sql = "select * from student";
36
             return this.jdbcTemplate.queryForList(sql);
37
```

```
38
39
         }
40
         @Override
41 -
         public Student gueryStudentBySno(String sno) {
42
             String sql = "select * from student where sno = ?";
43
             Object[] args = { sno };
44
             int[] argTypes = { Types.VARCHAR };
45
             List<Student> studentList = this.jdbcTemplate.query(sql, args, arg
     Types, new StudentMapper());
46
             if (studentList != null && studentList.size() > 0) {
47
                 return studentList.get(0);
48 -
             } else {
49
                 return null;
50
             }
51
         }
52
     }
```

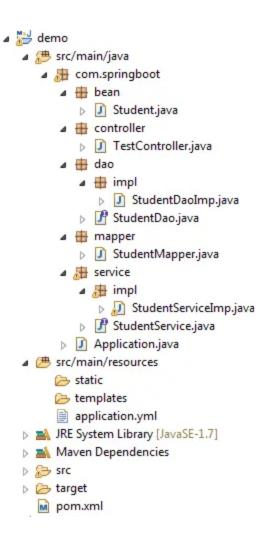
在引入 *spring-boot-starter-jdbc* 驱动后,可直接在类中注入JdbcTemplate。由上面代码可发现,对于保存操作有两种不同的方法,当插入的表字段较多的情况下,推荐使用 *NamedParameterJdbcTemplate* 。

对于返回结果,可以直接使用 *List<Map<String*, *Object>>* 来接收,这也是个人比较推荐使用的方式,毕竟比较简单方便;也可以使用库表对应的实体对象来接收,不过这时候我们就需要手动创建一个实现了 *org.springframewo rk.jdbc.core.RowMapper* 的对象,用于将实体对象属性和库表字段——对应:

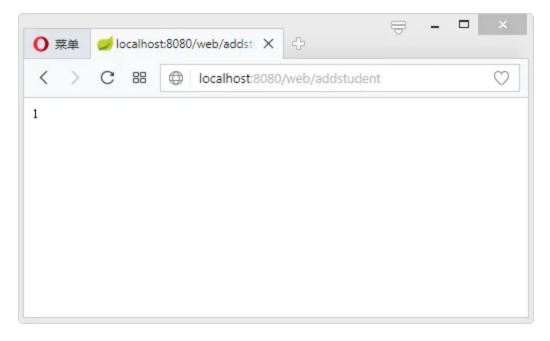
```
Java
1 * public class StudentMapper implements RowMapper<Student>{
2
         @Override
         public Student mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException {
3 =
             Student student = new Student();
4
             student.setSno(rs.getString("sno"));
5
             student.setName(rs.getString("sname"));
6
             student.setSex(rs.getString("ssex"));
7
8
             return student;
         }
9
    }
10
```

测试

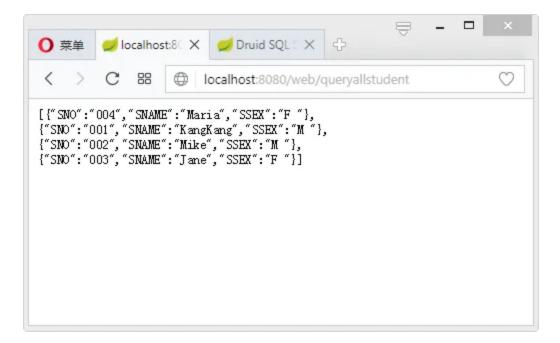
最终项目目录如下图所示:



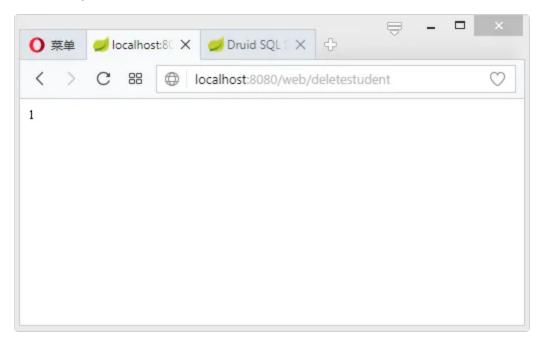
启动项目,测试插入数据http://localhost:8080/web/addstudent?sno=004&name=Maria&sex=F:



查询所有学生数据http://localhost:8080/web/queryallstudent:



测试删除http://localhost:8080/web/deletestudent?sno=004:



https://github.com/wuyouzhuguli/Spring-Boot-Demos/tree/master/04.Spring-Boot-JdbcTemplate