# Mybatis第一天

### 一、回顾

1. ajax : 异步访问

2. servlet : 处理请求和相应 , 使用在表现层

filter : 过滤器 listener : 监听器 3. jsp: 页面展示数据

4. jdbc: 操作数据库 -- 今天用 5. dom4j: 解析xml文件 -- 今天用

6. mysql 数据库

## 二、内容介绍

1. 框架的介绍

- 2. 介绍mybatis框架
- 3. JDBC于Mybatis框架的比较
- 4. 自定义Mybatis框架
- 5. mybatis框架的快速入门

## 三、框架的介绍

### 1、什么是框架

1. 由别定制好的半成品,直接拿过来使用

### 2、框架能解决什么问题

1. 把技术给封装起来,写代码时只注重业务逻辑,不用考虑技术的问题

#### 3、三层架构中常用的框架

1. web 层, 表现层

springMVC ,

struts2 ,struts1

2. service : 业务层

spring

3. dao : 持久层

mybatis,非常优秀的持久层框架

spring data jpa

hibernate: 慢慢的被取代

springMVC + spring + mybatis == ssm整合框架 主流

spring全家桶 -- 趋势

## 四、mybatis框架的介绍

### 1.jdbc中的代码

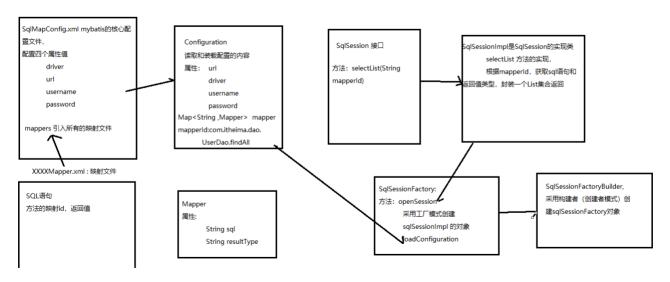
```
Connection conn = null:
       Statement stm= null;
       ResultSet rs= null;
       try {
           //1. 注册驱动
           Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
           //2. 获取连接对象Connection
           conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mybatisdb_63"
,"root", "root");
           //3. 创建statement对象
           stm = conn.createStatement();
           //4. 定义sql语句
          String sql = "select * from user where username = ? and address= ?";
           //5. 执行sql语句,返回结果街
           rs = stm.executeQuery(sql);
           //6. 处理结果集, 封装成pojo对象
           List<User> list = new ArrayList<>();
           while(rs.next()){ //判断结果集中是否有下一条数据
               //每条记录对应一个user对象
               User user = new User();
               //给user赋值
               user.setId(rs.getInt("id"));
               user.setUsername(rs.getString("username"));
               user.setBirthday(rs.getString("birthday"));
               user.setAddress(rs.getString("address"));
               user.setSex(rs.getString("sex"));
               // 把user对象添加到集合中
               list.add(user);
           }
           //看一下结果
           for (User user : list) {
               System.out.println(user.getId());
               System.out.println(user.getUsername());
       } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (SQLException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
           //关闭资源: 先打开的后关闭
           if(rs!=null){
              try {
                  rs.close();
               } catch (SQLException e) {
                  e.printStackTrace();
```

```
if(stm!=null){
             try {
                 stm.close();
             } catch (SQLException e) {
                 e.printStackTrace();
          if(conn!=null){
             try {
                 conn.close();
             } catch (SQLException e) {
                 e.printStackTrace();
          }
jdbc 中的问题
   优点: 效率高
        1, 对数据库的连接对象频繁的创建和销毁
   缺点:
         2, sql语句在java代码中硬编码
         3. 在传参数硬编码
         4. 处理结果集硬编码
```

### 2. mybatis框架的概述

- 1. ibatis 前身
- 2. 连接池: 可以解决对数据库的连接对象频繁的创建和销毁
- 3. 把sql语句写在xml配置文件中,解决sql语句在java代码中硬编码
- 4. 采用反射机制处理结果集(难点),解决处理结果集硬编码

## 五、自定义框架



# 六、Mybatis框架的快速入门

```
0. 引入jar包
<dependencies>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.mybatis
            <artifactId>mybatis</artifactId>
            <version>3.4.5
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>mysql</groupId>
            <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
            <version>5.1.6</version>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>junit
            <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
            <version>4.9</version>
        </dependency>
    </dependencies>
1. 引入配置文件
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE configuration
        PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Config 3.0//EN"
        "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-config.dtd">
<configuration>
    <environments default="development">
        <environment id="development">
            <transactionManager type="JDBC" />
            <dataSource type="P00LED">
                cproperty name="driver" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
                cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/mybatisdb 63?
characterEncoding=utf8" />
                cproperty name="username" value="root" />
                cproperty name="password" value="root" />
            </dataSource>
        </environment>
    </environments>
    <mappers>
        <mapper resource="com/itheima/mapper/UserMapper.xml"></mapper>
    </mappers>
</configuration>
2. 引入XXXMapper.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE mapper
        PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Mapper 3.0//EN"
        "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-mapper.dtd">
<mapper namespace="com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper">
    <select id="findAll" resultType="com.itheima.domain.User">
        select * from user
    </select>
</mapper>
3. 创建pojo对象
package com.itheima.domain;
```

```
public class User {
    private Integer id;
    private String username;
   private String address;
    private String birthday;
    private String sex;
    public Integer getId() {
        return id;
    public void setId(Integer id) {
       this.id = id;
    public String getUsername() {
        return username;
    public void setUsername(String username) {
       this.username = username;
   }
    public String getAddress() {
        return address;
    public void setAddress(String address) {
        this.address = address;
    public String getBirthday() {
        return birthday;
    public void setBirthday(String birthday) {
       this.birthday = birthday;
   }
    public String getSex() {
        return sex;
   }
    public void setSex(String sex) {
       this.sex = sex;
}
4. 测试mybatis框架
package com.itheima.test;
import com.itheima.domain.User;
import org.apache.ibatis.session.SqlSession;
```

```
import org.apache.ibatis.session.SqlSessionFactory;
import org.apache.ibatis.session.SqlSessionFactoryBuilder;
import org.junit.Test;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
public class TestMybatis {
   @Test
   public void test(){
       InputStream inputStream =
TestMybatis.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream("SqlMapConfig.xml");
        SqlSessionFactory sessionFactory = new SqlSessionFactoryBuilder().build(inputStream);
        SqlSession sqlSession = sessionFactory.openSession();
        List<User> list = sqlSession.selectList("com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper.findAll");
        for (User user : list) {
           System.out.println(user.getId());
            System.out.println(user.getUsername());
       }
   }
}
```

# 七、总结