

## 5, spring注入对象类型属性（重点）

（1）创建service类和dao类

（（1））在service得到dao对象

（2）具体实现过程

（（1））在service里面把dao作为类型属性

userservice类：

```
package cn.java.service;
public class userservice {
    // 定义一个userdao类型的属性
    private userdao userdao;
    // 生成userdao的set和get方法
    public userdao getUserdao() {
        return userdao;
    }
    public void setUserdao(userdao userdao) {
        this.userdao = userdao;
    }
    public void add() {
        System.out.println("service.....");
        // 在service里面得到dao类对象，才能调用dao里面的方法
        userdao.add();
    }
}
```

userdao类：

```
package cn.java.service;
public class userdao {
    public void add(){
        System.out.println("dao.....");
    }
}
```

（（2））生成dao类型属性的set方法

测试代码类：

```
package cn.java.service;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
public class test {
    @Test
    public void test1(){
        ApplicationContext context =
```

```

        new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("applicationcontext.xml");
        userservice sUserservice = (userservice)context.getBean("userservice");
        sUserservice.add();
    }
}

```

（（3））在配置文件中写入配置信息

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
    <!-- 注入对象类型属性 -->
    <!-- 配置service和dao对象 -->
    <bean id="userdao" class="cn.java.service.userdao"> </bean>
    <bean id="userservice" class="cn.java.service.userservice">
        <!-- 注入dao对象； name属性值：service类里面属性名称； 现在不要写value
属性，因为刚才是一个字符串，而现在是一个对象；
        而是要写ref属性;其中ref中dao配置bean标签中的id值 -->
        <property name="userdao" ref="userdao"> </property>
    </bean>
</beans>

```

## 6， p名称空间注入

（1）引入p名称空间（在applicationcontext.xml配置文件中）

```

<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

```

（2）使用p名称空间

①普通属性：（p: 属性名称=“属性值”）

②对象类型属性：（p: 属性名称-ref=“已经使用bean声明的实体对象的id值”）

（3）具体代码

①person实体类：

```

package cn.java.persons;
public class person {
    private String pname;
    public String getPname() {
        return pname;
    }
    public void setPname(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
    public void test1(){
        System.out.println("person's name="+pname);
    }
}

```

②applicationcontext.xml配置信息:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
    <!-- p名称空间注入 -->
    <bean id="person" class="cn.java.persons.person" p:pname="藺明俊">
</bean>
</beans>
```

③具体的测试代码:

```
package cn.java.persons;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
public class tests {
    @Test
    public void test1(){
        ApplicationContext context =
            new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("applicationcontext.xml");
        person person = (person)context.getBean("person");
        person.test1();
    }
}
```

## 7, spring注入复杂数据 (会使用)

(1) 数组

(2) list集合

(3) map集合

(4) properties类型

(5) 具体的代码如下:

applicationcontext.xml配置文件:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
    <!-- 注入复杂类型的属性值 -->
    <!-- 配置对应实体类 -->
    <bean id="person" class="cn.java.persons.person">
        <!-- 数组类型注入 -->
```

```

<property name="arrs">
    <list>
        <value>java</value>
        <value>python</value>
        <value>php</value>
        <value>c#</value>
    </list>
</property>
<!-- list类型注入 -->
<property name="list">
    <list>
        <value>计算机</value>
        <value>水杯</value>
        <value>苹果</value>
        <value>风扇</value>
    </list>
</property>
<!-- map类型注入 -->
<property name="map">
    <map>
        <entry key="a" value="anqili"></entry>
        <entry key="b" value="linmingjun"></entry>
        <entry key="c" value="liujiahui"></entry>
    </map>
</property>
<!-- properties类型注入 -->
<property name="properties">
    <props>
        <prop key="driverclass">com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</prop>
        <prop key="username">root</prop>
    </props>
</property>
</bean>
</beans>

```

person实体类:

```

package cn.java.persons;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Properties;
public class person {
    private String pname;
    public String getPname() {
        return pname;
    }
    public void setPname(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}

```

```

}
public void test1(){
    System.out.println("person's name="+pname);
}
private String []arrs;
private List<String> list;
private Map<String, String> map;
//导入util中的那个包
private Properties properties;
public String[] getArrs() {
    return arrs;
}
public void setArrs(String[] arrs) {
    this.arrs = arrs;
}
public List<String> getList() {
    return list;
}
public void setList(List<String> list) {
    this.list = list;
}
public Map<String, String> getMap() {
    return map;
}
public void setMap(Map<String, String> map) {
    this.map = map;
}
public Properties getProperties() {
    return properties;
}
public void setProperties(Properties properties) {
    this.properties = properties;
}
//输出复杂类型中的内容
public void test11(){
    System.out.println("arrs:"+arrs[0]);
    System.out.println("list:"+list);
    System.out.println("map:"+map);
    System.out.println("properties:"+properties);
}
}

```

测试代码:

```
package cn.java.persons;
```

```
import org.junit.Test;
```

```
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;

public class tests {
    @Test
    public void test1(){
        ApplicationContext context =
            new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("applicationcontext.xml");
        person person = (person)context.getBean("person");
        person.test1();
        System.out.println("=====");
        person.test11();
    }
}
```