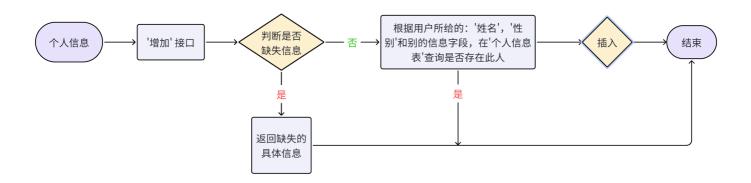
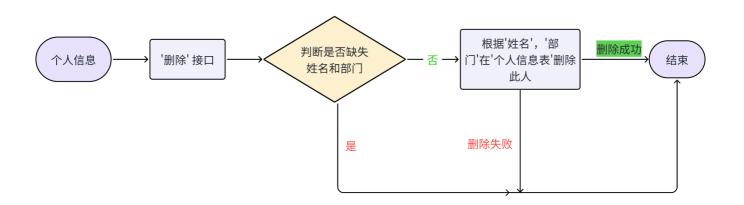
# 需求理解

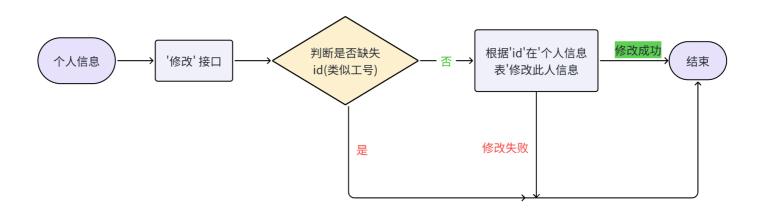
## 增加逻辑



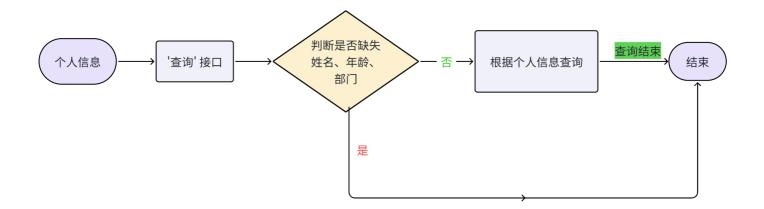
## 删除逻辑



## 修改逻辑



## 查询逻辑



# demo说明文档

下面是实现个人信息增加、删除、修改、查询功能的SQL命令以及对应的MyBatis Mapper接口和XML配置文件。

首先,我们创建两个表: person 和 department 。

- 1. 表 person 包含字段: id, name, gender, age, occupation。
- 2. 表 department 包含字段: id, person\_id, department\_name。

其中,person 表和 department 表通过 person\_id 字段建立一对多的关系。

#### 1. SQL命令:

```
-- 创建 person 表
CREATE TABLE person (
   id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT,
   name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
   age INT,
   occupation VARCHAR(100),
   is_deleted BOOLEAN DEFAULT false
);
-- 创建 department 表
CREATE TABLE department (
   id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
   person_id INT,
   department_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT fk person id FOREIGN KEY (person id) REFERENCES person(id)
);
```

### 2. Mapper接口和XML配置文件:

假设Mapper接口名为 PersonMapper 。

```
@Mapper
public interface PersonInfoMapper {
   // 新增个人信息
   boolean insertPerson(PersonInfo person);
   // 删除个人信息(逻辑删除)
   int softDeletePerson(PersonInfo person);
   // 修改个人信息
   int updatePerson(PersonInfo person);
   // 根据姓名、性别、年龄、部门(单个)查询个人信息
   List<PersonInfo> selectPersonsByConditions(String name, String gender, Integer age,
String department);
   // 根据姓名、性别、年龄、部门(单个)查询个人信(分页)
   List<PersonInfo> selectPersonsByConditionsLimited(String name, String gender,
Integer age, String department,
                                                  Integer offSet, Integer
pagesize);
}
```

Person 类为Java对象,包含个人信息的字段。

```
public class Person {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private String gender;
    private Integer age;
    private String occupation;
    // Getters and setters
}
```

### 3. XML配置文件 PersonMapper.xml:

```
<!-- 修改个人信息 -->
   <update id="updatePerson" parameterType="com.example.nowcoder.entity.PersonInfo">
        UPDATE person info
        SET
        <if test="name != null">name = #{name},</if>
        <if test="gender != null">gender = #{gender},</if>
        <if test="age != null">age = #{age},</if>
        <if test="occupation != null">occupation = #{occupation},</if>
        <if test="departmentId != null">department_id = #{departmentId}</if>
        WHERE id = \#\{id\}
   </update>
   <!-- 根据姓名、性别、年龄、部门(单个)查询个人信息 -->
    <select id="selectPersonsByConditions"</pre>
resultType="com.example.nowcoder.entity.PersonInfo">
        SELECT id, name, gender, age, occupation, department id, is deleted
        FROM person info
       WHERE
        <if test="name != null">name = #{name}</if>
        <if test="gender != null">AND gender = #{gender}</if>
        <if test="age != null">AND age = #{age}</if>
        <if test="department != null">AND department id IN (SELECT id FROM
department info WHERE department name = #{department})</if>
   </select>
   <select id="selectPersonsByConditionsLimited"</pre>
resultType="com.example.nowcoder.entity.PersonInfo">
        SELECT p.id, p.name, p.gender, p.age, p.occupation, d.department_name
        FROM person info p
        LEFT JOIN department info d ON p.department id = d.id
        WHERE 1=1
        <if test="name != null and name != ''">AND p.name = #{name}</if>
        <if test="gender != null and gender != ''">AND p.gender = #{gender}</if>
        <if test="age != null">AND p.age = #{age}</if>
        <if test="department != null and department != ''">AND d.department name = #
{department}</if>
        order by p.id
       LIMIT #{offSet}, #{pagesize}
   </select>
```

请注意,为了实现逻辑删除,我们在 person 表中添加了一个 is\_deleted 字段,用于标记是否已删除。默认值为 0 (未删除) ,当执行删除操作时,将该字段的值设为1。

当进行查询时,我们可以在Mapper接口中对输入参数进行非空校验,**并在XML配置文件中使用MyBatis的动态 SQL来处理条件**。下面是对查询接口进行非空校验的示例代码:

在上述代码中,我们在查询接口中对输入参数 name 、 gender 、 age 和 department 进行了非空校验。在XML 配置文件中,我们使用MyBatis的动态SQL来根据条件动态拼接SQL查询语句。

以上就是实现个人信息的增加、删除、修改、查询功能的SQL命令以及对应的MyBatis Mapper接口和XML配置文件的示例。在实际应用中,你需要根据具体的数据库和业务需求进行适当的调整和扩展。

为了提高查询效率、添加唯一索引以及在插入时检查重复性。

#### 修改 person 表:

```
-- 添加唯一索引
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_person_name ON person (name);
```

# 接口的单元测试

为了编写单元测试,你需要一个单元测试框架(例如JUnit)和一个Mock框架(例如Mockito)来模拟数据库的行为。在这个示例中,我将使用JUnit和Mockito来演示单元测试。

下面是对HomeController的单元测试代码,并添加了注释说明:

```
@RunWith(MockitoJUnitRunner.class)
public class HomeControllerTest {
   @Mock
   private PersonalInfoService personalInfoService;
   @InjectMocks
   private HomeController homeController;
   @Before
   public void setUp() {
       // 可以在这里初始化一些Mock的行为
    }
    @Test
   public void testInsert_NoName() {
       PersonInfo personInfo = new PersonInfo();
       // 没有姓名和性别
       String expectedResult = "No name entered.";
       String result = homeController.insert(personInfo);
       assertEquals(expectedResult, result);
    }
    @Test
   public void testInsert_NoGender() {
       PersonInfo personInfo = new PersonInfo();
       personInfo.setName("John");
```

```
// 没有性别
      String expectedResult = "No gender entered";
      String result = homeController.insert(personInfo);
      assertEquals(expectedResult, result);
  }
  @Test
  public void testInsert_Success() {
      PersonInfo personInfo = new PersonInfo();
      personInfo.setName("John");
      personInfo.setGender("Male");
      // 成功插入
when (personalInfoService.insertPersonInfo(any(PersonInfo.class))).thenReturn(true);
      String expectedResult = "true";
      String result = homeController.insert(personInfo);
      assertEquals(expectedResult, result);
  }
  @Test
  public void testDelete() {
      PersonInfo personInfo = new PersonInfo();
      // 模拟Service层的返回结果
when (personalInfoService.softDeletePerson(any(PersonInfo.class))).thenReturn(1);
      int expectedResult = 1;
      int result = homeController.delete(personInfo);
      assertEquals(expectedResult, result);
      // 验证Controller是否正确调用了Service层的方法
      verify(personalInfoService, times(1)).softDeletePerson(personInfo);
  }
  @Test
  public void testUpdate() {
      PersonInfo personInfo = new PersonInfo();
      // 模拟Service层的返回结果
when (personalInfoService.updatePersonInfo(any(PersonInfo.class))).thenReturn(1);
      int expectedResult = 1;
      int result = homeController.update(personInfo);
      assertEquals(expectedResult, result);
      // 验证Controller是否正确调用了Service层的方法
      verify(personalInfoService, times(1)).updatePersonInfo(personInfo);
  }
```

```
@Test
    public void testSelectPersonsByConditions() {
        String name = "John";
        String gender = "Male";
        int age = 30;
        String department = "Engineering";
        // 模拟Service层的返回结果
        List<PersonInfo> mockResult = new ArrayList<>();
        mockResult.add(new PersonInfo("John", "Male", 30, "Engineer", 2));
        when (personal InfoService. select Persons By Conditions (name, gender, age,
department)).thenReturn(mockResult);
        List<PersonInfo> result = homeController.selectPersonsByConditions(name,
gender, age, department);
        assertEquals(mockResult, result);
        // 验证Controller是否正确调用了Service层的方法
        verify(personalInfoService, times(1)).selectPersonsByConditions(name, gender,
age, department);
    }
    @Test
   public void testSelectPersonsByConditionsLimited() {
        String name = "John";
        String gender = "Male";
        int age = 30;
        String department = "Engineering";
        int pageNum = 1;
        int pageSize = 10;
        // 模拟Service层的返回结果
        List<PersonInfo> mockResult = new ArrayList<>();
        mockResult.add(new PersonInfo("John", "Male", 30, "Engineer", 2));
        when (personalInfoService.selectPersonsByConditionsLimited(name, gender, age,
department, pageNum, pageSize)).thenReturn(mockResult);
        List<PersonInfo> result = homeController.selectPersonsByConditionsLimited(name,
gender, age, department, pageNum, pageSize);
        assertEquals(mockResult, result);
        // 验证Controller是否正确调用了Service层的方法
        verify(personalInfoService, times(1)).selectPersonsByConditionsLimited(name,
gender, age, department, pageNum, pageSize);
    }
}
```

在这个示例中,使用了Mockito来模拟PersonalInfoService的行为。在每个测试方法中,通过 when () 和 thenReturn () 方法来设置PersonalInfoService的模拟对象的行为,然后调用HomeController的方法进行测试,并使用断言来验证结果是否正确。

注意,这里的单元测试主要测试HomeController的逻辑,不涉及PersonalInfoService的实际连接和数据库操作。通过Mockito的模拟对象,我们可以更加专注于HomeController的行为和逻辑的测试,而无需真正依赖外部服务。在实际项目中,可以根据具体需求编写更全面的测试用例,以覆盖更多的场景和逻辑分支。