5、Web-开发前期工作

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• 1、简介

使用SpringBoot;

- 1) 、创建SpringBoot应用,选中我们需要的模块;
- 2) 、SpringBoot已经默认将这些场景配置好了,只需要在配置文件中指定少量配置就可以运行起来
- 3) 、自己编写业务代码;

自动配置原理?

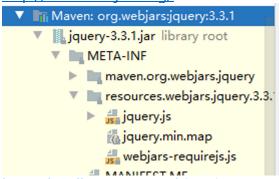
这个场景SpringBoot帮我们配置了什么?能不能修改?能修改哪些配置?能不能扩展?xxx

xxxxAutoConfiguration:帮我们给容器中自动配置组件;xxxxProperties:配置类来封装配置文件的内容;

• 2、SpringBoot对静态资源的映射规则

○ 1、所有 /webjars/** ,都去 classpath:/META-INF/resources/webjars/ 找资源; webjars: 以jar包的方式引入静态资源;

http://www.webjars.org/



http://localhost:8080/webjars/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.js

<!--引/jquery-webjar-->//在访问的时候只需要写webjars下面资源的名称即可

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
<artifactId>jquery</artifactId>
```

```
<version>3.3.1</version> </dependency>
```

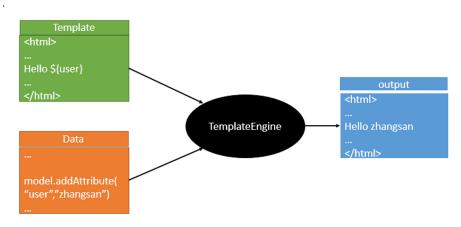
- 2、"/**" 访问当前项目的任何资源, 都去 (静态资源的文件夹) 找映射
 - "classpath:/META-INF/resources/",
 - "classpath:/resources/",
 - "classpath:/static/",
 - "classpath:/public/"
 - "/": 当前项目的根路径

localhost:8080/abc: 去静态资源文件夹里面找abc

- 3、欢迎页;静态资源文件夹下的所有index.html页面;被"/**"映射; == localhost:8080/找index页面
- 4、所有的 **/favicon.ico 都是在静态资源文件下找; (修改网页的图标)

• 3、模板引擎

JSP、Velocity、Freemarker、Thymeleaf



SpringBoot推荐的Thymeleaf;

语法更简单, 功能更强大;

○ 1、引入thymeleaf

```
<!--引入模板引擎-->
```

<dependency>

<groupId>org.springframework.boot

<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>

</dependency>

<!--切换thymeleaf版本-->

cproperties>

<thymeleaf.version>3.0.9.RELEASE</thymeleaf.version>

<!-- 布局功能的支持程序 thymeleaf3主程序 layout2以上版本 -->

<!-- thymeleaf2 layout1-->

<thymeleaf-layout-dialect.version>2.2.2</thymeleaf-layout-dialect.version> </properties>

○ 2、thymeleaf使用

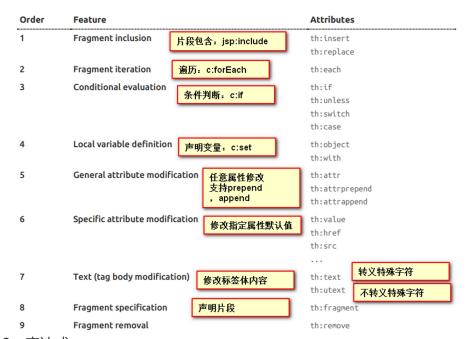
```
@ConfigurationProperties(
prefix="spring.thymeleaf"
)
publicclassThymeleafProperties{
privatestaticfinalCharsetDEFAULT_ENCODING;
publicstaticfinalStringDEFAULT_PREFIX="classpath:/templates/";
publicstaticfinalStringDEFAULT_SUFFIX=".html";
privatebooleancheckTemplate=true;
privatebooleancheckTemplateLocation=true;
```

```
privateStringprefix="classpath:/templates/";
privateStringsuffix=".html";
privateStringmode="HTML";
```

只要我们把HTML页面放在classpath:/templates/, thymeleaf就能自动渲染;使用:

- 1、导入thymeleaf的名称空间 html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org">
- 2、使用thymeleaf语法;<div th:text="\${hello}"></div>
- 3、语法规则
 - 1、th:text; 改变当前元素里面的文本内容;

th: 任意html属性; 来替换原生属性的值



■ 2、表达式

Simple expressions: (表达式语法)

Variable Expressions: \${...}: 获取变量值; OGNL;

- 1) 、获取对象的属性、调用方法
- 2) 、使用内置的基本对象:

#ctx : the context object.
#vars: the context variables.
#locale : the context locale.

#request: (only in Web Contexts) the HttpServletRequest object. #response: (only in Web Contexts) the HttpServletResponse object. #session: (only in Web Contexts) the HttpSession object.

#servletContext : (only in Web Contexts) the ServletContext object.

\${session.foo}

3) 、内置的一些工具对象:

#execInfo: information about the template being processed.

#messages: methods for obtaining externalized messages inside variables expressions, in the same way as they would be obtained using #{...} syntax. #uris: methods for escaping parts of URLs/URIs

#conversions: methods for executing the configured conversion service (if any). #dates: methods for java.util.Date objects: formatting, component extraction, etc.

```
#calendars: analogous to #dates, but for java.util.Calendar objects.
   #numbers: methods for formatting numeric objects.
   #strings: methods for String objects: contains, startsWith,
   prepending/appending, etc.
   #objects: methods for objects in general.
   #bools: methods for boolean evaluation.
   #arrays: methods for arrays.
   #lists: methods for lists.
   #sets: methods for sets.
   #maps: methods for maps.
   #aggregates: methods for creating aggregates on arrays or collections.
   #ids: methods for dealing with id attributes that might be repeated (for
   example, as a result of an iteration).
Selection Variable Expressions: *{...}: 选择表达式: 和${}在功能上是一样;
     补充:配合th:object="${session.user}:
     <div th:object="${session.user}">
     Name: <span th:text="*{firstName}">Sebastian</span>.
     Surname: <span th:text="*{lastName}">Pepper</span>.
     Nationality: <span th:text="*{nationality}">Saturn</span>.
     </div>
     Message Expressions: #{...}: 获取国际化内容
     Link URL Expressions: @{...}: 定义URL;
                  @{/order/process(execId=${execId},execType='FAST')}
     Fragment Expressions: ~{...}: 片段引用表达式
                  <div th:insert="~{commons :: main}">...</div>
Literals (字面量)
      Text literals: 'one text', 'Another one!',...
      Number literals: 0, 34, 3.0, 12.3,...
      Boolean literals: true, false
      Null literal: null
      Literal tokens: one , sometext , main ,...
Text operations: (文本操作)
     String concatenation: +
     Literal substitutions: |The name is ${name}|
Arithmetic operations: (数学运算)
     Binary operators: +, -, *, /, %
     Minus sign (unary operator): -
Boolean operations: (布尔运算)
     Binary operators: and, or
     Boolean negation (unary operator): !, not
 Comparisons and equality: (比较运算)
     Comparators: > , < , >= , <= ( gt , lt , ge , le )
     Equality operators: == , != ( eq , ne )
 Conditional operators:条件运算(三元运算符)
     If-then: (if) ? (then)
     If-then-else: (if) ? (then) : (else)
     Default: (value) ?: (defaultvalue)
  Special tokens:
```

No-Operation: _

4、SpringMVC自动配置

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/2.2.7.RELEASE/reference/htmlsingle/#boot-features-developing-web-applications

1、Spring MVC auto-configuration
 Spring Boot 自动配置好了SpringMVC
 以下是SpringBoot对SpringMVC的默认配置: (WebMvcAutoConfiguration)

- Inclusion
 - of ContentNegotiatingViewResolver and BeanNameViewResolver beans.
 - □ 自动配置了ViewResolver(视图解析器:根据方法的返回值得到视图对象 (View),视图对象决定如何渲染(转发?重定向?))
 - □ ContentNegotiatingViewResolver: 组合所有的视图解析器的;
 - □ 如何定制: 我们可以自己给容器中添加一个视图解析器; 自动的将其组合 进来;
- Support for serving static resources, including support for WebJars (covered <u>later in this document</u>)).
 - □ 静态资源文件夹路径,webjars
- Automatic registration of Converter, GenericConverter, and Formatter beans.
 - Converter:转换器; public String hello(User user):类型转换使用 Converter
 - □ Formatter 格式化器; 2020.05.25===Date; @Bean @ConditionalOnProperty(prefix = "spring myc", name

@ConditionalOnProperty(prefix = "spring.mvc", name = "date-format")//在文件中配置日期格式化的规则 public Formatter<Date> dateFormatter() {

return new DateFormatter(this.mvcProperties.getDateFormat());//日期格 式化组件

。 - 自己添加的格式化器转换器,我们只需要放在容器中即可

- Support for HttpMessageConverters (covered <u>later in this document</u>).
 - HttpMessageConverter: SpringMVC用来转换Http请求和响应的;User---Json;
 - HttpMessageConverter是从容器中确定;获取所有的 HttpMessageConverter;
 - □ 自己给容器中添加HttpMessageConverter,只需要将自己的组件注册容器中(@Bean,@Component)
- Automatic registration of MessageCodesResolver (covered <u>later in this</u> <u>document</u>).定义错误代码生成规则
- Static index.html support.静态首页访问
- Custom Favicon support (covered <u>later in this document</u>).favicon.ico
- Automatic use of a ConfigurableWebBindingInitializer bean (covered later in this document).我们可以配置一个

ConfigurableWebBindingInitializer来替换默认的; (添加到容器)

初始化WebDataBinder; 请求数据====JavaBean;

org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web: web的所有自动场景;

- 2、扩展SpringMVC
 - 编写一个配置类(@Configuration),实现WebMvcConfigurer接口;不能标注@EnableWebMvc

既保留了所有的自动配置,也能用我们扩展的配置;

```
//使用WebMvcConfigurer可以来扩展SpringMVC的功能
@Configuration
publicclassMyMvcConfigimplementsWebMvcConfigurer{
@Override
publicvoidaddViewControllers(ViewControllerRegistryregistry){
//浏览器发送/atLhq请求来到success
registry.addViewController("/atLhq").setViewName("success");
}
}
```

- 原理:
 - □ 1、WebMvcAutoConfiguration是SpringMVC的自动配置类
 - □ 2、在做其他自动配置时会导入;
 - @Import(EnableWebMvcConfiguration.class)
 - □ 3、容器中所有的WebMvcConfigurer都会一起起作用;
 - □ 4、我们的配置类也会被调用;

效果: SpringMVC的自动配置和我们的扩展配置都会起作用;

○ 3、全面接管SpringMVC;

SpringBoot对SpringMVC的自动配置不需要了,所有都是我们自己配置;所有的SpringMVC的自动配置都失效了

我们需要在配置类中添加@EnableWebMvc即可;

@EnableWebMvc

@Configuration

 $public class My Mvc Configim plements Web Mvc Configurer \{$

@Override

publicvoidaddViewControllers(ViewControllerRegistryregistry){

//浏览器发送/atLhq请求来到success registry.addViewController("/atLhq").setViewName("success"); }

• 5、如何修改SpringBoot的默认配置

模式:

- 1、SpringBoot在自动配置很多组件的时候,先看容器中有没有用户自己配置的 (@Bean、@Component)如果有就用用户配置的,如果没有,才自动配置;如果有些组件可以有多个 (ViewResolver)将用户配置的和自己默认的组合起来;
- 2、在SpringBoot中会有非常多的xxxConfigurer帮助我们进行扩展配置
- 3、在SpringBoot中会有很多的xxxCustomizer帮助我们进行定制配置