

## 6、Web-RestfulCRUD

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- 1、默认访问首页

```
@Bean//将组件注册在容器中
publicWebMvcConfigurermyMvcConfig1(){
WebMvcConfigurerindex=newWebMvcConfigurer(){
publicvoidaddViewControllers(ViewControllerRegistryregistry){
registry.addViewController("/").setViewName("login");
registry.addViewController("/index.html").setViewName("login");
registry.addViewController("/main.html").setViewName("dashboard");
}
//注册拦截器
//@Override
//publicvoidaddInterceptors(InterceptorRegistryregistry){
////静态资源; *.css, *.js
////SpringBoot已经做好了静态资源映射
//registry.addInterceptor(newLoginHandlerInterceptor()).addPathPatterns("/
**").
//excludePathPatterns("/index.html","/","/user/login","/assets/**","/webjars/
**","/resources/**","/hello");
//}
};
returnindex;
}
```

- 2、国际化

- 1) 编写国际化配置文件;
- 2) 使用ResourceBundleMessageSource管理国际化资源文件
- 3) 在页面使用`th:text="#{login.username}"`取出国际化内容

效果：根据浏览器语言设置的信息切换了国际化;

原理:

国际化Locale（区域信息对象）；LocaleResolver（获取区域信息对象）；

- 4) 点击链接切换国际化

```
publicclassMyLocalResolverimplementsLocaleResolver{
@Override
publicLocaleresolveLocale(HttpServletRequestrequest){
Stringl=request.getParameter("l");
Localelocale=Locale.getDefault();
if(!StringUtils.isEmpty(l)){
String[]split=l.split("_");
locale=newLocale(split[0],split[1]);
}
returnlocale;
}
@Override
publicvoidsetLocale(HttpServletRequesthttpServletRequest,HttpServletRe
sponsehttpServletResponse,Localelocale){
}
```

```
}
```

- 3、登录

开发期间模板引擎页面修改以后，要实时生效

- 1)、禁用模板引擎的缓存

*#禁用模板引擎缓存*

```
spring.thymeleaf.cache=false
```

- 2)、页面修改完成以后ctrl+f9：重新编译；

登录错误消息的显示

```
<p style="color:red" th:text="${msg}" th:if="${not #strings.isEmpty(msg)}">
</p>
```

- 4、拦截器进行登录检查

拦截器

```
/*
```

```
* 登录检查
```

```
**/
```

```
public class LoginHandlerInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor{
```

```
//目标方法执行之前
```

```
@Override
```

```
public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception{
```

```
Object user = request.getSession().getAttribute("loginUser");
```

```
if(user == null){
```

```
//未登录，返回登录页面
```

```
request.setAttribute("msg", "没有权限请先登录");
```

```
request.getRequestDispatcher("index.html").forward(request, response);
```

```
return false;
```

```
}else{
```

```
//已登录
```

```
return true;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception{
```

```
}
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) throws Exception{
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

注册拦截器

```
//注册拦截器
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry){
```

```
//静态资源; *.css, *.js
```

```
//SpringBoot已经做好了静态资源映射
```

```
registry.addInterceptor(new LoginHandlerInterceptor()).addPathPatterns("**")
```

```
excludePathPatterns("/index.html", "/", "/user/login", "/asserts/
```

```
**", "/webjars/**", "/resources/**", "/hello");
```

```
}
};
```

## • 5、CRUD-员工列表

### 实验要求

- 1) RestfulCRUD: CRUD满足Rest风格;

URI: /资源名称/资源标识 HTTP请求方式区分对资源CRUD操作

普通CRUD (uri来区分操作)	RestfulCRUD	
查询	getEmp	emp---GET
添加	addEmp?xxx	emp---POST
修改	updateEmp? id=xxx&xxx=xx	emp/{id}---PUT
删除	deleteEmp?id=1	emp/{id}---DELETE

- 2) 实验的请求架构

实验功能	请求URI	请求方式
查询所有员工	emps	GET
查询某个员工(来到修改页面)	emp/1	GET
来到添加页面	emp	GET
添加员工	emp	POST
来到修改页面 (查出员工进行信息回显)	emp/1	GET
修改员工	emp	PUT
删除员工	emp/1	DELETE

- 3) 员工列表

thymeleaf公共页面元素抽取

#### 1、抽取公共片段

```
<div th:fragment="copy">
&copy; 2011 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
</div>
```

#### 2、引入公共片段

```
<div th:insert="~{footer :: copy}"></div>
~{templatename::selector}: 模板名::选择器
~{templatename::fragmentname}:模板名::片段名
```

#### 3、默认效果:

insert的公共片段在div标签中

如果使用th:insert等属性进行引入, 可以不用写~{:

行内写法可以加上: [[~{}]]([~{}]);

三种引入公共片段的th属性:

**th:insert**: 将公共片段整个插入到声明引入的元素中

**th:replace**: 将声明引入的元素替换为公共片段

**th:include**: 将被引入的片段的内容包含进这个标签中

```
<footer th:fragment="copy">
&copy; 2020 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
</footer>
```

引入方式

```
<div th:insert="footer :: copy"></div>
<div th:replace="footer :: copy"></div>
<div th:include="footer :: copy"></div>
```

效果

```
<div>
  <footer>
    &copy; 2020 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
  </footer>
</div>
```

```
<footer>
&copy; 2020 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
</footer>
```

```
<div>
&copy; 2020 The Good Thymes Virtual Grocery
</div>
```

引入片段的时候传入参数:

```
<nav class="col-md-2 d-none d-md-block bg-light sidebar" id="sidebar">
  <div class="sidebar-sticky">
    <ul class="nav flex-column">
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link active"
          th:class="{activeUri=='main.html'? 'nav-link active': 'nav-link'}"
          href="#" th:href="@{/main.html}">
          <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="24"
height="24" viewBox="0 0 24 24" fill="none" stroke="currentColor" stroke-
width="2" stroke-linecap="round" stroke-linejoin="round" class="feather
feather-home">
            <path d="M3 9l9-7 9 7v11a2 2 0 0 1-2 2H5a2 2 0 0 1-2 2z">
          </path>
            <polyline points="9 22 9 12 15 12 15 22"></polyline>
          </svg>
          Dashboard <span class="sr-only">(current)</span>
        </a>
      </li>
```

<!--引入侧边栏;传入参数-->

```
<div th:replace="commons/bar::#sidebar(activeUri='emps')"></div>
```

## • 6、员工增加

添加页面

<!--引入抽取的topbar-->

<!--模板名: 会使用thymeleaf的前后缀配置规则进行解析-->

```
<div th:replace="commons/bar::topbar"></div>
```

```
<div class="container-fluid">
```

```

<divclass="row">
<!--引入侧边栏-->
<divth:replace="commons/bar::#sidebar(activeUri='emps')"></div>
<mainrole="main"class="col-md-9ml-sm-autocol-lg-10pt-3px-4">
<!--需要区分是修改还是添加-->
<formth:action="@{/emp}"method="post">
<!--发送put 请求修改员工数据-->
<!--
1、SpringMVC中配置HiddenHttpMethodFilter (SpringBoot配置好的)
2、页面创建一个post表单
3、创建一个input项, name="_method";值就是我们指定的请求方式
-->
<inputtype="hidden"name="_method"value="put"th:if="{emp!=null}">
<inputtype="hidden"name="id"th:if="{emp!=null}"th:value="{emp.id}">
<divclass="form-group">
<label>LastName</label>
<inputth:value="{emp!=null}"
${emp.lastName}"name="lastName"type="text"class="form-
control"placeholder="zhangsan">
</div>
<divclass="form-group">
<label>Email</label>
<inputth:value="{emp!=null}"
${emp.email}"name="email"type="email"class="form-
control"placeholder="zhangsan@atguigu.com">
</div>
<divclass="form-group">
<label>Gender</label><br/>
<divclass="form-checkform-check-inline">
<inputclass="form-check-
input"type="radio"name="gender"value="1"th:checked="{emp!=null}"
${emp.gender==1}">
<labelclass="form-check-label">男</label>
</div>
<divclass="form-checkform-check-inline">
<inputclass="form-check-
input"type="radio"name="gender"value="0"th:checked="{emp!=null}"
${emp.gender==0}">
<labelclass="form-check-label">女</label>
</div>
</div>
<divclass="form-group">
<label>department</label>
<selectclass="form-control"name="department.id">
<!--提交部门id-->
<optionth:selected="{emp!=null}"
${dept.id==emp.department.id}"th:value="{dept.id}"th:each="dept:
${depts}"th:text="{dept.departmentName}"name="department.id"></option>
</select>
</div>
<divclass="form-group">
<label>Birth</label>
<inputth:value="{emp!=null}"${#dates.format(emp.birth,'yyyy-MM-
ddhh:mm:ss')}"name="birth"type="text"class="form-
control"placeholder="zhangsan">

```

```

</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary" th:text="${emp!=null}?'修改':'添加'">添加</button>
</form>
</main>
</div>
</div>

```

提交的数据格式不对：生日：日期；

2017-12-12; 2017/12/12; 2017.12.12;

日期的格式化；SpringMVC将页面提交的值需要转换为指定的类型；

2017-12-12---Date； 类型转换，格式化；

默认日期是按照/的方式；

- 7、员工修改

与员工添加是二合一页面

- 8、员工删除

删除按钮

```

<button th:attr="delete_uri=@{/emp/}+${emp.id}" type="submit" class="btn btn-sm btn-danger deleteBtn">删除</button>

```

绑定表单

```

<form id="deleteEmpForm" method="post">
<input type="hidden" name="_method" value="delete">
</form>

```

删除脚本

```

<script>
$( ".deleteBtn" ).click(function(){
//删除当前员工
$("#deleteEmpForm").attr("action",$(this).attr("delete_uri")).submit();
return false;
})
</script>

```