<http://blog.csdn.net/shuizhonglu1990/article/details/46342681>

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 主方法：ResponseEntity<Student> responseEntity = restTemplate.exchange(url, HttpMethod.POST, entity, Student.class, aa);

说明：

0. url 请求路径；

1. exchange可以发送HttpMethod.POST,DELE,GET,PUT请求；

2. entity包含请求的对象和消息头；

3. Student.class返回的信息的对象；

4. aa是url中出现的路径变量。

示例：

HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();

headers.setContentType(MediaType.APPLICATION\_JSON);  
String url = "http://localhost:8080/test/testadd/{id}";  
Map<String, String> aa = new HashMap<String, String>();  
aa.put("id", "123");  
Student student = new Student();  
student.setAa("大智慧aa");  
student.setBb("bb");  
student.setCc("cc");  
RestTemplate restTemplate = new RestTemplate();  
HttpEntity<Student> entity = new HttpEntity<Student>(student, headers);  
// ResponseEntity<Student> responseEntity = restTemplate.exchange(url, HttpMethod.POST, entity, Student.class, aa);  
ResponseEntity<Student> responseEntity = restTemplate.postForEntity(url, entity, Student.class, aa);  
Student studentResult = responseEntity.getBody();  
System.out.println(studentResult.getAa());  
System.out.println(studentResult.getBb());  
System.out.println(studentResult.getCc());