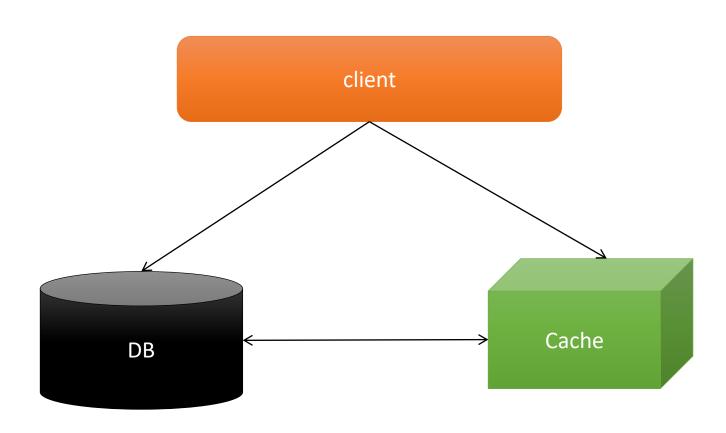


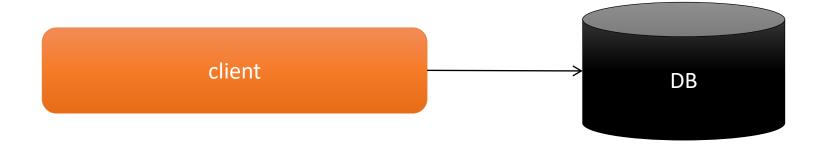
# Web性能优化-缓存

凯盛软件



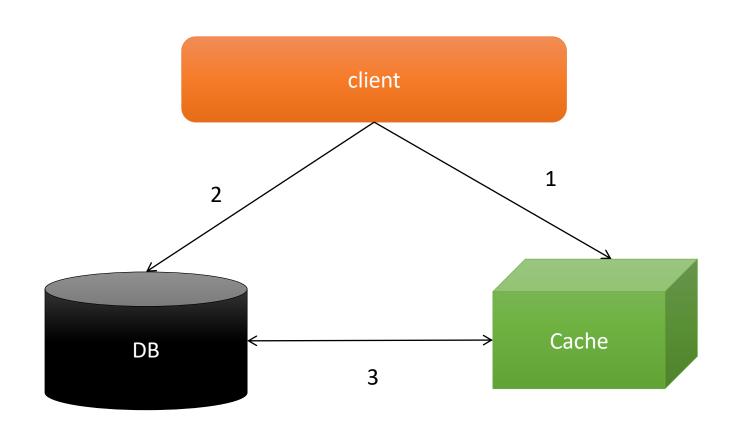
# 当前的代码

```
public User findById(int id) {
        String sql = "select * from t_user where id = ?";
        return DBHelp. executeQueryForObject(User. class, sql, id);
}
```



```
public User findById(int id) {
         User user = cache.get(" user" +id);
         if(user == null) {
                  String sql = "select * from t_user where id = ?";
                  user = DBHelp.executeQueryForObject(User.class, sql, id);
                  cache. set (" user" +id, user);
         return user;
```

### 凯盛软件



Ehcache

#### 凯盛软件

#### http://ehcache.org/

#### 特性:

- 1. 快速.
- 2. 简单.
- 3. 多种缓存策略
- 4. 缓存数据有两级:内存和磁盘,因此无需担心容量问题
- 5. 缓存数据会在虚拟机重启的过程中写入磁盘
- 6. 可以通过RMI、可插入API等方式进行分布式缓存
- 7. 具有缓存和缓存管理器的侦听接口
- 8. 支持多缓存管理器实例,以及一个实例的多个缓存区域
- 9. 提供Hibernate的缓存实现



### ehcache.xml

<ehcache>

# Ehcache的使用

凯盛软件

```
CacheManager cacheManager = new CacheManager();
Ehcache cache = cacheManager.getEhcache("users");
Element element = new Element("name", "tom");
cache.put(element);

Element e = cache.get("name");
System.out.println(e.getValue());
cache.remove("name");
```

## **Guava Cache**



http://ifeve.com/google-guava-cachesexplained/

https://github.com/google/guava/wiki/CachesExplained