

使用注解的方式，配置文件最少可以精简到三个，web.xml、applicationContext.xml和struts.xml。Hibernate可以完全交给Spring来管理，这样连hibernate.cfg.xml也省了。

web.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
xmlns:web="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd" id="SSH"
version="2.5">
    <display-name>ssh</display-name>
    <welcome-file-list>
        <welcome-file>addUser.jsp</welcome-file>
    </welcome-file-list>

    <!-- 配置Spring的监听器，用于初始化ApplicationContext对象 -->
    <listener>
        <listener-class>
            org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener
        </listener-class>
    </listener>

    <context-param>
        <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name>
        <param-value>classpath:applicationContext*.xml</param-value>
    </context-param>

    <!-- struts2 的配置 -->
    <filter>
        <filter-name>struts2</filter-name>
        <filter-class>
            org.apache.struts2.dispatcher.ng.filter.StrutsPrepareAndExecuteFilter
        </filter-class>
        <init-param>
            <param-name>filterConfig</param-name>
            <param-value>classpath:struts.xml</param-value>
        </init-param>
```

```
<!-- 自动扫描action -->
```

```
<init-param>
```

```
<param-name>actionPackages</param-name>
```

```
<param-value>com.ssh</param-value>
```

```
</init-param>
```

```
</filter>
```

```
<filter-mapping>
```

```
<filter-name>struts2</filter-name>
```

```
<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
```

```
</filter-mapping>
```

```
</web-app>
```

web.xml中包含了Spring和struts的基本配置，自动扫描Action的配置就是告诉tomcat，我要使用注解来配置struts。

applicationContext.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
```

```
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
```

```
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
```

```
xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
```

```
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.5.xsd
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-2.5.xsd
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
```

```
http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx-2.5.xsd">
```

```
<!-- 自动扫描与装配bean -->
```

```
<context:component-scan base-package="com.tgb.ssh">
```

```
</context:component-scan>
```

```
<!-- dbcp配置 -->
```

```
<bean id="dataSource"
```

```
class="org.apache.commons.dbcp2.BasicDataSource" destroy-
```

```
method="close">
```

```
<property name="driverClassName">
    <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
</property>
<property name="url">
    <value>jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3307/ssh</value>
</property>
<property name="username">
    <value>root</value>
</property>
<property name="password">
    <value>123456</value>
</property>
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="sessionFactory"
class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate4.LocalSessionFactoryBean">
```

```
    <property name="dataSource">
```

```
        <ref local="dataSource" />
    </property>
```

```
    <property name="hibernateProperties">
```

```
        <props>
```

```
            <!--配置Hibernate的方言-->
```

```
            <prop key="hibernate.dialect">
```

```
                org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
```

```
            </prop>
```

```
            <prop key="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">update</prop>
```

```
            <!--格式化输出sql语句-->
```

```
            <prop key="hibernate.show_sql">true</prop>
```

```
            <prop key="hibernate.format_sql">true</prop>
```

```
            <prop key="hibernate.use_sql_comments">false</prop>
```

```
        </props>
```

```
    </property>
```

```
    <!--自动扫描实体 -->
```

```
    <property name="packagesToScan" value="com.tgb.ssh.model" />
```

```
</bean>
```

```
<!-- 用注解来实现事务管理 -->
```

```

    <bean id="txManager"
class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate4.HibernateTransactionManager">
    <property name="sessionFactory" ref="sessionFactory">
</property>
    </bean>

    <tx:annotation-driven transaction-manager="txManager"/>

</beans>

```

applicationContext.xml里配置了数据库连接的基本信息（对hibernate的管理），还有对所有bean的自动装配管理和事务的管理。

struts.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE struts PUBLIC
"-//Apache Software Foundation//DTD Struts Configuration 2.3//EN"
"http://struts.apache.org/dtds/struts-2.3.dtd">

<struts>

    <!-- 开启使用开发模式，详细错误提示 -->
    <constant name="struts.devMode" value="true" />
    <!-- 将对象交给spring管理 -->
    <constant name="struts.objectFactory" value="spring" />
    <!-- 指定资源编码类型 -->
    <constant name="struts.i18n.encoding" value="UTF-8" />
    <!-- 指定每次请求到达，重新加载资源文件 -->
    <constant name="struts.i18n.reload" value="false" />
    <!-- 指定每次配置文件更改后，自动重新加载 -->
    <constant name="struts.configuration.xml.reload" value="false" />
    <!-- 默认后缀名 -->
    <constant name="struts.action.extension" value="action," />

</struts>

```

struts.xml里配置了一些struts的基本参数，并告诉容器用Spring来管理自己。

到这里一个基本的SSH的配置就算完成了，配置很简单，而且每一项配置都有说明，相信理解上不会有什么问题。

基础的配置就这么多，下面就是我们的注解发挥作用的时候了。

userAdd.jsp

```
<%@ page language="java" import="java.util.*" pageEncoding="utf-8"%>
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>

<head>

<title>添加用户</title>

</head>

<body>

<form method="post" action="addUser">

用户名：<input type="text" name="user.name"><br>
密码：<input type="password" name="user.password"><br>
<input type="submit" value="登录"/>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

用户添加页面，将用户信息提交给UserAction。

UserAction

```
package com.tgb.ssh.action;

import javax.annotation.Resource;

import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Action;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Result;
import org.apache.struts2.convention.annotation.Results;

import com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionSupport;
import com.tgb.ssh.model.User;
import com.tgb.ssh.service.UserManager;

@Results( { @Result(name="success",location="/success.jsp"),
            @Result(name="failure",location="/failure.jsp") })
public class UserAction extends ActionSupport {

    @Resource
```

```
private UserManager userManager;
```

```
private User user;
```

```
@Action(value="addUser")
```

```
public String addUser() {
```

```
    try {
```

```
        userManager.addUser(user);
```

```
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
```

```
        return "failure";
```

```
    }
```

```
    return "success";
```

```
}
```

```
public User getUser() {
```

```
    return user;
```

```
}
```

```
public void setUser(User user) {
```

```
    this.user = user;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

UserAction通过注解配置Action的名字和返回的页面，通过@Resource活动Spring注入的UserManager对象，然后进行相应的操作。

Action里还有@Namespace、@InterceptorRef等很多注解可以用，根据自己需要选择吧。

UserManager

```
package com.tgb.ssh.service;
```

```
import javax.annotation.Resource;
```

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
```

```
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
```

```
import com.tgb.ssh.dao.UserDao;
```

```
import com.tgb.ssh.model.User;
```

```

@Service
@Transactional
public class UserManager {

    @Resource
    UserDao userDao;

    public void addUser(User user) {
        userDao.addUser(user);
    }

}

```

UserManager通过@Service自动装配到Spring的容器，为其他组件提供服务；通过@Transactional进行事务的管理；通过@Resource注入UserDao对象。

UserDao

```

package com.tgb.ssh.dao;

import javax.annotation.Resource;

import org.hibernate.Session;
import org.hibernate.SessionFactory;
import org.hibernate.Transaction;
import org.springframework.orm.hibernate4.HibernateTemplate;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Repository;

import com.tgb.ssh.model.User;

@Repository
public class UserDao {

    @Resource(name="sessionFactory")
    private SessionFactory sessionFactory;

    public void addUser(User user ) {
        Session session = sessionFactory.getCurrentSession();
        session.save(user);
    }

}

```

UserDao通过@Repository自动装配到Spring的容器，通过@Resource获得SessionFactory，将User对象持久化。

User

```
package com.tgb.ssh.model;

import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.GenerationType;
import javax.persistence.Id;

@Entity(name="t_user")
public class User {

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private String password;

    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    public void setPassword(String password) {
```



```
this.password = password;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

User通过@Entity将实体类映射到数据库，生成t_user表，通过@Id定义表的Id，通过@GeneratedValue定义Id的生成策略。

好了，到此为止，基于注解的SSH就算是搭建完成了。

基础的搭建已经使注解简洁的优势初现端倪，随着开发的进行，代码不断地增加，其简洁的风格相比传统配置文件的方式会更加明显。

因为如果采用配置文件的方式，每增加一个Action都需要在struts.xml和applicationContext.xml文件增加一段代码；每多一个实体，也需要多一个*.hbm.xml文件。配置文件泛滥是一件让人头疼的事情。