Gin框架讲解

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目录

- 1. Gin框架介绍
- 2. Gin框架参数绑定
- 3. Gin框架中间件&路由原理

- 1. 简介
 - A. 基于httprouter开发的web框架。http://github.com/julienschmidt/httprouter
 - B. 提供Martini风格的API,但比Martini要快40倍
 - C. 非常轻量级, 使用起来非常简洁

2. Gin框架安装与使用

A. 安装: go get -u github.com/gin-gonic/gin

B. import "go get -u github.com/gin-gonic/gin"

3. Gin框架安装与使用

A. 支持restful风格的API

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
    //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/ping", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
          c.JSON(200, gin.H{
               "message": "pong",
          })
     })
    r.POST("/ping", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
          c.JSON(200, gin.H{
               "message": "pong",
         })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

4. Restful**风格的**API

- A. 把我们设计的API抽象成一个个资源,用URI来标识。
- B. 针对每一个资源,使用统一的方法进行操作。

C. 同一的方法有:

- a. GET, 获取资源内容。
- b. POST, 创建资源。
- c. PUT, 更新资源。
- d. DELETE, 删除资源。

5. 举例:用户信息接口设计,资源就是/user/info

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
    //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
       //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
    r.POST("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     r.PUT("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
       //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
    r.DELETE("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

6. 举例:用户信息接口设计,非restful风格的API

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
    //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
       //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
    r.POST("/user/create", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     r.POST("/user/delete", func(c *gin.Context) {
       //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
    r.POST("/user/update", func(c *gin.Context) {
          //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
           })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

Gin框架参数传递

1. 通过querystring传递, 比如: /user/search?username=少林&address=北京

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/user/search", func(c *gin.Context) {
           //username := c.DefaultQuery("username", "少林")
           username = c.Query("username")
           address := c.Query("address")
           //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
                 "username": username,
                 "address": address,
           })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

Gin框架参数传递

2. 通过路径传递, 比如: /user/search/少林/北京

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
           //username := c.DefaultQuery("username", "少林")
           username = c.Query("username")
           address := c.Query("address")
           //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
                 "username": username,
                 "address": address,
           })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

Gin框架参数传递

- 3. 通过表单进行提交, 比如: POST /user/search/
 - A. 下载postman测试工具,测试api非常方便,下载地址: https://www.getpostman.com/apps

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/user/info", func(c *gin.Context) {
           //username := c.DefaultQuery("username", "少林")
           username = c.Query("username")
           address := c.Query("address")
           //输出json结果给调用方
           c.JSON(200, gin.H{
                 "message": "pong",
                 "username": username,
                 "address": address,
           })
     })
     r.Run() // listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
```

Gin框架处理文件上传

1. 单个文件上传

```
package main
import (
      "fmt"
      "log"
      "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
      router := gin.Default()
     // Set a lower memory limit for multipart forms (default is 32 MiB)
      // router.MaxMultipartMemory = 8 << 20 // 8 MiB</pre>
      router.POST("/upload", func(c *gin.Context) {
            // single file
            file, err := c.FormFile("file")
            if err != nil {
                  c.JSON(http.StatusInternalServerError, gin.H{
                        "message": err.Error(),
                  return
            log.Println(file.Filename)
            dst := fmt.Sprintf("C:/tmp/%s", file.Filename)
            // Upload the file to specific dst.
            c.SaveUploadedFile(file, dst)
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                  "message": fmt.Sprintf("'%s' uploaded!", file.Filename),
            })
      router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架处理文件上传

2. 多个文件上传

```
package main
import (
      "fmt"
      "log"
      "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
      router := gin.Default()
     // Set a lower memory limit for multipart forms (default is 32 MiB)
      // router.MaxMultipartMemory = 8 << 20 // 8 MiB</pre>
      router.POST("/upload", func(c *gin.Context) {
            // Multipart form
            form, _ := c.MultipartForm()
            files := form.File["file"]
            for index, file := range files {
                  log.Println(file.Filename)
                  dst := fmt.Sprintf("C:/tmp/%s_%d", file.Filename, index)
                  c.SaveUploadedFile(file, dst)
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                  "message": fmt.Sprintf("%d files uploaded!", len(files)),
            })
      router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架路由分组

1. 路由分组功能介绍

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func login(ctx *gin.Context) {
     ctx.JSON(200, gin.H{
           "message": "success",
     })
func submit(ctx *gin.Context) {
     ctx.JSON(200, gin.H{
           "message": "success",
     })
func main() {
     //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     router := gin.Default()
     // Simple group: v1
     v1 := router.Group("/v1")
           v1.POST("/login", login)
           v1.POST("/submit", submit)
     // Simple group: v2
     v2 := router.Group("/v2")
           v2.POST("/login", login)
           v2.POST("/submit", submit)
      router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架参数绑定

- 1. 为什么要参数绑定,本质上是方便,提高开发效率
 - A. 通过反射的机制,自动提取querystring、form表单、json、xml等参数到struct中
 - B. 通过http协议中的context type,识别是json、xml或者表单

```
package main
import (
       "net/http"
       "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
// Binding from JSON
type Login struct {
      User
               string `form:"user" json:"user" binding:"required"`
       Password string `form:"password" json:"password" binding:"required"`
func main() {
       router := gin.Default()
      // Example for binding JSON ({"user": "manu", "password": "123"})
       router.POST("/loginJSON", func(c *gin.Context) {
              var login Login
              if err := c.ShouldBindJSON(&login); err == nil {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                            "user":
                                       login.User,
                            "password": login.Password,
                     })
              } else {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{"error": err.Error()})
       })
       // Example for binding a HTML form (user=manu&password=123)
       router.POST("/loginForm", func(c *gin.Context) {
              var login Login
              // This will infer what binder to use depending on the content-type header.
              if err := c.ShouldBind(&login); err == nil {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                            "user":
                                       login.User,
                            "password": login.Password,
                     })
              } else {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{"error": err.Error()})
       })
      // Example for binding a HTML querystring (user=manu&password=123)
       router.GET("/loginForm", func(c *gin.Context) {
              var login Login
              if err := c.ShouldBind(&login); err == nil {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                                       login.User,
                            "user":
                            "password": login.Password,
                     })
              } else {
                     c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{"error": err.Error()})
       })
       router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架渲染

1. 渲染json

A. gin.Context.JSON方法进行渲染

```
package main
import (
      "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     r := gin.Default()
     // gin.H is a shortcut for map[string]interface{}
      r.GET("/someJSON", func(c *gin.Context) {
           //第一种方式,自己拼json
           c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{"message": "hey", "status": http.StatusOK})
      })
     r.GET("/moreJSON", func(c *gin.Context) {
           // You also can use a struct
           var msg struct {
                         string `json:"user"`
                 Message string
                 Number int
           msg.Name = "Lena"
           msg.Message = "hey"
           msg.Number = 123
           // Note that msg.Name becomes "user" in the JSON
           c.JSON(http.StatusOK, msg)
     // Listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
     r.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架渲染

2. 渲染xml

A. gin.Context.XML方法进行渲染

```
package main
import (
      "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     r := gin.Default()
     r.GET("/moreXML", func(c *gin.Context) {
            // You also can use a struct
            type MessageRecord struct {
                 Name
                         string
                 Message string
                 Number int
            var msg MessageRecord
            msg.Name = "Lena"
            msg.Message = "hey"
            msg.Number = 123
            c.XML(http.StatusOK, msg)
     // Listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
      r.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架渲染

3. 渲染模板

A. gin.Context.HTML方法进行渲染

```
package main
import (
      "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func main() {
     router := gin.Default()
     router.LoadHTMLGlob("templates/**/*")
     router.GET("/posts/index", func(c *gin.Context) {
            c.HTML(http.StatusOK, "posts/index.tmpl", gin.H{
                  "title": "Posts",
           })
     })
     router.GET("/users/index", func(c *gin.Context) {
            c.HTML(http.StatusOK, "users/index.tmpl", gin.H{
                  "title": "Users",
           })
     })
     router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架中间件

1. Gin框架中间件

- A. Gin框架允许在请求处理过程中,加入用户自己的钩子函数。这个钩子函数就叫中间件
- B. 因此,可以使用中间件处理一些公共业务逻辑,比如耗时统计,日志打印,登陆校验.

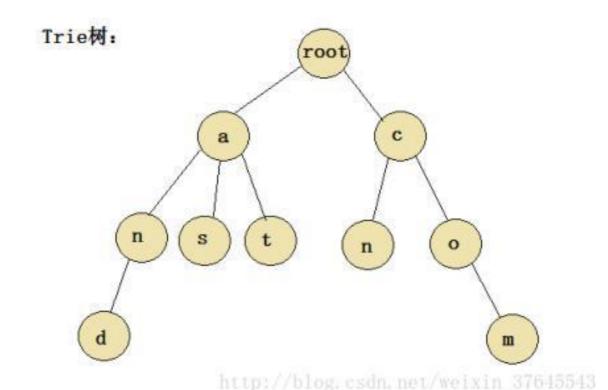
Gin框架中间件

2. 编写自己的中间件

```
package main
import (
      "log"
      "time"
     "net/http"
      "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func StatCost() gin.HandlerFunc {
      return func(c *gin.Context) {
           t := time.Now()
           //可以设置一些公共参数
           c.Set("example", "12345")
           //等其他中间件先执行
           c.Next()
           //获取耗时
           latency := time.Since(t)
           log.Print(latency)
func main() {
     r := gin.New()
     r.Use(StatCost())
      r.GET("/test", func(c *gin.Context) {
           example := c.MustGet("example").(string)
           // it would print: "12345"
           log.Println(example)
           c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                 "message": "success",
           })
     })
     // Listen and serve on 0.0.0.0:8080
      r.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架路由原理

- 1. Gin框架路由介绍
 - A. 路由部分用的是: http://github.com/julienschmidt/httprouter
 - B. 对于所有的路由规则, httprouter会构造一颗前缀树



Gin框架路由原理

2. Gin框架路由介绍

```
package main
import "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
func index(ctx *gin.Context) {
     ctx.JSON(200, gin.H{
          "message": "index",
     })
func main() {
    //Default返回一个默认的路由引擎
     router := gin.Default()
     router.POST("/", index)
     router.POST("/search", index)
     router.POST("/support", index)
     router.POST("/blog/:post", index)
     router.POST("/about", index)
     router.POST("/contact", index)
     router.Run(":8080")
```

Gin框架路由原理

3. 生成的前缀树,如下所示:

