

**Spring db**

# 라이브러리 추가 (spring-jdbc, dbcp)

---

pom.xml - spring-jdbc, dbcp

---

```
<dependency>
```

```
  <groupId>commons-dbcp</groupId>
```

```
  <artifactId>commons-dbcp</artifactId>
```

```
  <version>X.x</version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
```

```
  <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
```

```
  <artifactId>spring-jdbc</artifactId>
```

```
  <version>X.x.x.RELEASE</version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

---

# 라이브러리 추가(myBatis)

---

pom.xml - mybatis-spring, mybatis

---

```
<dependency>
```

```
    <groupId>org.mybatis</groupId>
```

```
    <artifactId>mybatis-spring</artifactId>
```

```
    <version>X.x.x</version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
```

```
    <groupId>org.mybatis</groupId>
```

```
    <artifactId>mybatis</artifactId>
```

```
    <version>X.x.x</version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

---

# 라이브러리 추가 (oracle)

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pom.xml - ojdbc.jar 파일을 클래스 패스 설정

---

```
<repositories>
  <repository>
    <id>oracle</id>
    <name>ORACLE JDBC Repository</name>
    <url>http://maven.jahia.org/maven2</url>
  </repository>
</repositories>

<dependency>
  <groupId>com.oracle</groupId>
  <artifactId>ojdbc6</artifactId>
  <version>11.1.0.7.0</version>
</dependency>
```

---

# 데이터베이스 정보 설정 – application-context

---

✓ DriverManager를 이용한 DataSource 설정

: 일반 JDBC 방식

---

```
<bean id="dataSource"
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.
                                   DriverManagerDataSource"
      p:driverClassName="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"
      p:url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:XE"
      p:username="hr"
      p:password="hr" />
```

---

# datasource 설정 – application-context

---

✓ 커넥션 풀을 이용한 DataSource 설정

: DBCP(Jakara Commons Database Connection Pool) API를  
이용한 설정

---

```
<bean id="dataSource"  
      class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource"  
      destroy-method="close"  
      p:driverClassName="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"  
      p:url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:XE"  
      p:username="hr"  
      p:password="hr" />
```

---

# spring + mybatis 연동 – xml : – application-con

---

*SqlSession을 구현한 SqlSessionFactory 객체 활용*

---

```
<bean id="sqlSessionFactory"
      class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionFactoryBean">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
  <property name="configLocation"
    value="classpath:config/mybatis/sqlMapConfig.xml" />
  <property name="mapperLocations"
    value="classpath*:config/sqlmap/oracle/*.xml" />
</bean>

<bean id="sqlSessionTemplate"
      class="org.mybatis.spring.SqlSessionTemplate">
  <constructor-arg ref="sqlSessionFactory" />
</bean>
```

---

# myBatis 설정파일(sqlMapConfig.xml)

---

```
<configuration>
    <typeAliases>
        <typeAlias
            alias="member" type="member.vo.MemberVO" />
    </typeAliases>
</configuration>
```

---



# Java + myBatis 연동

---

@Repository

public class MemberDAO {

@Autowired

private SqlSessionTemplate sqlSessionTemplate;

public List<MemberVO> selectMember() throws Exception

{

List<MemberVO> list =

sqlSessionTemplate.selectList(

"member.dao.Member.getMemberList");

return list;

}

}

---

# 트랜잭션

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- ✓ Container 가 제공되는 가장 대표적 서비스
  - ✓ 설정파일내 TransactionManager 설정만으로 소스코드 내에 Transaction 관련 코드를 사용하지 않고 자동 Transaction 이 가능
  - ✓ Spring 에서는 서로 다른 트랜잭션 API를 지원하며 지원 종류는 JDBC, JTA, JDO, JPA, 하이버네이트 등이 있음
  - ✓ 트랜잭션 사용방법은 환경설정파일인 xml 에 선언하여 사용하는 방법 과 프로그램에서 직접 제어하는 방법 2가지가 있음
-

# AOP 방식의 트랜잭션

---

1. <beans> 태그에 xmlns:tx 관련 부분을 추가

```
<beans xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"  
      xsi:schemaLocation=  
          "http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx  
          http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
```

---

2. 트랜잭션 매니저 설정 : 실제 트랜잭션 관리 처리

```
<bean id="transactionManager"  
      class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.  
          DataSourceTransactionManager"  
      p:dataSource-ref="dataSource" />
```

---

# AOP 방식의 트랜잭션

---

## 3. 트랜잭션 매니저를 어드바이스로 설정

```
<tx:advice id="txAdvice"
           transaction-manager="transactionManager">
  <tx:attributes>
    <tx:method name="*" rollback-for="Exception" />
  </tx:attributes>
</tx:advice>
```

# AOP 방식의 트랜잭션

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## 4. 트랜잭션 AOP 설정을 통한 적용

```
<aop:config>
```

```
    <aop:pointcut id="tranMethod"
```

```
        expression=
```

```
            "execution(public * member.*ServiceImpl.*(..))" />
```

```
    <aop:advisor advice-ref="txAdvice"
```

```
        pointcut-ref="tranMethod" />
```

```
</aop:config>
```

# 어노테이션 방식의 트랜잭션

---

## 1. annotation-driven 설정

```
<tx:annotation-driven
```

```
    transaction-manager="transactionManager" />
```

---

## 2. 클래스에 어노테이션 표기법 추가

```
@Service("memberService")
```

```
public class MemberServiceImpl implements MemberService {
```

```
    ..... 생략
```

```
@Transactional(rollbackFor=Exception.class)
```

```
public void registMember(MemberVO memberVO) throws Exception {
```

```
    memberDAO.insertMember(memberVO);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```