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spring mvc常用注解的说明

最近一段时间学习了springboot,所以熟悉一下mvc中常用的注解,这样可以方便开发

简介:

@RequestMapping

RequestMapping是一个用来处理请求地址映射的注解,可用于类或方法上。用于类上,表示类中的所有响应请求的方法都是以该地址作为父路径。

RequestMapping注解有六个属性,下面我们把她分成三类进行说明。

1, value, method;

value: 指定请求的实际地址,指定的地址可以是URI Template模式(后面将会说明);

method: 指定请求的method类型, GET、POST、PUT、DELETE等;

2, consumes, produces;

consumes: 指定处理请求的提交内容类型(Content-Type),例如application/json, text/html; produces: 指定返回的内容类型,仅当request请求头中的(Accept)类型中包含该指定类型才返回;

3, params, headers;

params: 指定request中必须包含某些参数值是,才让该方法处理。

headers: 指定request中必须包含某些指定的header值,才能让该方法处理请求。

示例:

1、value / method 示例

默认RequestMapping("....str...")即为value的值;

```
1 @Controller
2 @RequestMapping("/appointments")
3 public class AppointmentsController {
       private AppointmentBook appointmentBook;
 6
7
       @Autowired
8
       public AppointmentsController(AppointmentBook appointmentBook) {
9
           this.appointmentBook = appointmentBook;
10
11
12
       @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.GET)
13
       public Map<String, Appointment> get() {
14
           return appointmentBook.getAppointmentsForToday();
15
```

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最新评论

1. Re:spring boot 之热部署(三) @huanglei2010能实现就好,自己 感觉因为版本的不同,有的能用有 的不能用。欢迎随时讨论问题。...

--冰叔博客

2. Re:spring boot 之热部署(三) thank you ,

确实实现了热部署

而且是从main函数启动的热部署, 而不是mvn spring-boot:run启动的 热部署

--huanglei2010

3. Re:spring bootƓ̇̀∃

@luoshupeng对本来想的是下次再说的。添加引用包就可以,也可以添加微信。...

--冰叔博客

4. Re:spring boot入门

@冰叔博客好了解!...

--Thieves

5. Re:spring boot入门

@Thieves忘记说了,引入fastjson需要添加jar包...

--冰叔博客

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1. spring boot 之热部署(三)(2)

```
16
17
       @RequestMapping(value="/{day}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
18
       public Map<String, Appointment> getForDay(@PathVariable @DateTimeFormat(iso=ISO.DATE)
Date day, Model model) {
19
           return appointmentBook.getAppointmentsForDay(day);
21
22
       @RequestMapping(value="/new", method = RequestMethod.GET)
2.3
       public AppointmentForm getNewForm() {
24
           return new AppointmentForm();
25
26
27
       @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST)
28
       public String add(@Valid AppointmentForm appointment, BindingResult result) {
29
           if (result.hasErrors()) {
3.0
               return "appointments/new";
31
32
           appointmentBook.addAppointment(appointment);
33
           return "redirect:/appointments";
34
35 }
```

value的uri值为以下三类:

- A) 可以指定为普通的具体值;
- B) 可以指定为含有某变量的一类值(URI Template Patterns with Path Variables);
- C) 可以指定为含正则表达式的一类值(URI Template Patterns with Regular Expressions);

example B)

```
@RequestMapping(value="/owners/{ownerId}", method=RequestMethod.GET)
public String findOwner(@PathVariable String ownerId, Model model) {
   Owner owner = ownerService.findOwner(ownerId);
   model.addAttribute("owner", owner);
   return "displayOwner";
}
```

example C)

```
@RequestMapping("/spring-web/{symbolicName:[a-z-]+}-{version:\d\.\d\.\d}.{extension:\.[a-z]}")
public void handle(@PathVariable String version, @PathVariable String extension) {
    // ...
}
```

2 consumes、produces 示例

cousumes的样例:

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping(value = "/pets", method = RequestMethod.POST, consumes="application/json")
public void addPet(@RequestBody Pet pet, Model model) {
    // implementation omitted
}
```

方法仅处理request Content-Type为"application/json"类型的请求。

produces的样例:

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping(value = "/pets/{petId}", method = RequestMethod.GET,
produces="application/json")
@ResponseBody
public Pet getPet(@PathVariable String petId, Model model) {
    // implementation omitted
}
```

方法仅处理request请求中Accept头中包含了"application/json"的请求,同时暗示了返回的内容类型为application/json;

3 params、headers 示例

params的样例:

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/owners/{ownerId}")
public class RelativePathUriTemplateController {

    @RequestMapping(value = "/pets/{petId}", method = RequestMethod.GET,
    params="myParam=myValue")
    public void findPet(@PathVariable String ownerId, @PathVariable String petId, Model model) {
        // implementation omitted
    }
}
```

仅处理请求中包含了名为"myParam",值为"myValue"的请求;

headers的样例:

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/owners/{ownerId}")
public class RelativePathUriTemplateController {

@RequestMapping(value = "/pets", method = RequestMethod.GET,
headers="Referer=http://www.ifeng.com/")
   public void findPet(@PathVariable String ownerId, @PathVariable String petId, Model model) {
      // implementation omitted
   }
}
```

@RequestBody

作用:

- i) 该注解用于读取Request请求的body部分数据,使用系统默认配置的HttpMessageConverter进行解析,然后把相应的数据绑定到要返回的对象上;
 - ii) 再把HttpMessageConverter返回的对象数据绑定到 controller中方法的参数上。

使用时机:

A) GET、POST方式提时, 根据request header Content-Type的值来判断:

- application/x-www-form-urlencoded,可选(即非必须,因为这种情况的数据@RequestParam,@Model Attribute也可以处理,当然@RequestBody也能处理);
- multipart/form-data, 不能处理(即使用@RequestBody不能处理这种格式的数据);
- 其他格式 ,必须 (其他格式包括application/json, application/xml等。这些格式的数据,必须使用@RequestBody来处理) ;

B) PUT方式提交时, 根据request header Content-Type的值来判断:

- application/x-www-form-urlencoded,必须;
- multipart/form-data, 不能处理;
- 其他格式,必须;

说明:request的body部分的数据编码格式由header部分的Content-Type指定;

@ResponseBody

作用:

该注解用于将Controller的方法返回的对象,通过适当的HttpMessageConverter转换为指定格式后,写入到Response对象的body数据区。

使用时机:

返回的数据不是html标签的页面,而是其他某种格式的数据时(如json、xml等)使用;

HttpMessageConverter

```
<span style="font-family:Microsoft YaHei;">/**
^{\star} Strategy interface that specifies a converter that can convert from and to HTTP requests
and responses.
* @author Arjen Poutsma
* @author Juergen Hoeller
* @since 3.0
public interface HttpMessageConverter<T> {
    * Indicates whether the given class can be read by this converter.
    * @param clazz the class to test for readability
    * \mbox{@param mediaType} the media type to read, can be {\mbox{@code null}} if not specified.
    * Typically the value of a {@code Content-Type} header.
    * @return {@code true} if readable; {@code false} otherwise
   boolean canRead(Class<?> clazz, MediaType mediaType);
    ^{\star} Indicates whether the given class can be written by this converter.
    ^{\star} @param clazz the class to test for writability
    * @param mediaType the media type to write, can be {@code null} if not specified.
     * Typically the value of an {@code Accept} header.
    * @return {@code true} if writable; {@code false} otherwise
   boolean canWrite(Class<?> clazz, MediaType mediaType);
    * Return the list of {@link MediaType} objects supported by this converter.
    * @return the list of supported media types
   List<MediaType> getSupportedMediaTypes();
     * Read an object of the given type form the given input message, and returns it.
```

```
^{\star} @param clazz the type of object to return. This type must have previously been passed
to the
     * {@link #canRead canRead} method of this interface, which must have returned {@code
true}.
     * @param inputMessage the HTTP input message to read from
     * @return the converted object
     * @throws IOException in case of I/O errors
    * @throws HttpMessageNotReadableException in case of conversion errors
   T read(Class<? extends T> clazz, HttpInputMessage inputMessage)
            throws IOException, HttpMessageNotReadableException;
    * Write an given object to the given output message.
    ^{\star} @param t the object to write to the output message. The type of this object must have
previously been
     * passed to the {@link #canWrite canWrite} method of this interface, which must have
returned {@code true}.
     * @param contentType the content type to use when writing. May be {@code null} to
    * default content type of the converter must be used. If not {@code null}, this media
type must have
     * previously been passed to the {@link #canWrite canWrite} method of this interface,
which must have
     * returned {@code true}.
     * @param outputMessage the message to write to
    * @throws IOException in case of I/O errors
    \hbox{$\star$ @throws $\tt HttpMessageNotWritableException in case of conversion errors}\\
   void write(T t, MediaType contentType, HttpOutputMessage outputMessage)
            throws IOException, HttpMessageNotWritableException;
</span>
```

该接口定义了四个方法,分别是读取数据时的 canRead(), read()和 写入数据时的canWrite(), write()方法。

在使用 <mvc:annotation-driven />标签配置时,默认配置了RequestMappingHandlerAdapter (注意是 RequestMappingHandlerAdapter不是AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter,详情查看Spring 3.1 document "16.14 Configuring Spring MVC"章节),并为他配置了一下默认的HttpMessageConverter:

```
ByteArrayHttpMessageConverter converts byte arrays.

StringHttpMessageConverter converts strings.

ResourceHttpMessageConverter converts to/from org.springframework.core.io.Resource for all media types.

SourceHttpMessageConverter converts to/from a javax.xml.transform.Source.

FormHttpMessageConverter converts form data to/from a MultiValueMap<String, String>.

Jaxb2RootElementHttpMessageConverter converts Java objects to/from XML - added if JaXB2 is present on the classpath.

MappingJacksonHttpMessageConverter converts to/from JSON - added if Jackson is present on the classpath.

AtomFeedHttpMessageConverter converts Atom feeds - added if Rome is present on the classpath.

RssChannelHttpMessageConverter converts RSS feeds - added if Rome is present on the classpath.
```



ByteArrayHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取二进制格式的数据和写出二进制格式的数据;

StringHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取字符串格式的数据和写出二进制格式的数据;

ResourceHttpMessageConverter:负责读取资源文件和写出资源文件数据;

FormHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取form提交的数据(能读取的数据格式为 application/x-www-form-urlencoded,不能读取multipart/form-data格式数据);负责写入application/x-www-from-urlencoded和multipart/form-data格式的数据;

MappingJacksonHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取和写入json格式的数据;

SouceHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取和写入 xml 中javax.xml.transform.Source定义的数据;

Jaxb2RootElementHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取和写入xml 标签格式的数据;

AtomFeedHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取和写入Atom格式的数据;
RssChannelHttpMessageConverter: 负责读取和写入RSS格式的数据;

当使用@RequestBody和@ResponseBody注解时,RequestMappingHandlerAdapter就使用它们来进行读取或者写入相应格式的数据。

HttpMessageConverter匹配过程:

@RequestBody注解时: 根据Request对象header部分的Content-Type类型,逐一匹配合适的 HttpMessageConverter来读取数据;

spring 3.1源代码如下:

```
private Object readWithMessageConverters(MethodParameter methodParam, HttpInputMessage
inputMessage, Class paramType)
                                throws Exception {
                      MediaType contentType = inputMessage.getHeaders().getContentType();
                      if (contentType == null) {
                                 StringBuilder builder = new
StringBuilder(ClassUtils.getShortName(methodParam.getParameterType()));
                                 String paramName = methodParam.getParameterName();
                                 if (paramName != null) {
                                            builder.append(' ');
                                            builder.append(paramName);
                                 throw new {\tt HttpMediaTypeNotSupportedException} (
                                                        "Cannot extract parameter (" + builder.toString() + "): no Content-Type
found");
                      List<MediaType> allSupportedMediaTypes = new ArrayList<MediaType>();
                      if (this.messageConverters != null) {
                                  \label{thm:convergence} \mbox{for (HttpMessageConverter<?> messageConverter: this.messageConverters) } \  \, \{ \mbox{ } \mbox{$($HttpMessageConverter<?> messageConverter: this.messageConverters) } \  \, \{ \mbox{$($HttpMessageConverter<?> messageConverter: this.messageConverter: this.messageConvert
                                            \verb|allSupportedMediaTypes.addAll(messageConverter.getSupportedMediaTypes());|
                                            if (messageConverter.canRead(paramType, contentType)) {
                                                        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                                                                   logger.debug("Reading [" + paramType.getName() + "] as \"" +
contentType
                                                                                          +"\" using [" + messageConverter + "]");
                                                        return messageConverter.read(paramType, inputMessage);
```

```
}

}

throw new HttpMediaTypeNotSupportedException(contentType, allSupportedMediaTypes);
}
```

@ResponseBody注解时: 根据Request对象header部分的Accept属性(逗号分隔),逐一按accept中的类型,去遍历找到能处理的HttpMessageConverter;

源代码如下:

```
private void writeWithMessageConverters(Object returnValue,
               HttpInputMessage inputMessage, HttpOutputMessage outputMessage)
               throws IOException, HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException {
           List<MediaType> acceptedMediaTypes = inputMessage.getHeaders().getAccept();
           if (acceptedMediaTypes.isEmpty()) {
                acceptedMediaTypes = Collections.singletonList(MediaType.ALL);
           MediaType.sortByQualityValue(acceptedMediaTypes);
           Class<?> returnValueType = returnValue.getClass();
           List<MediaType> allSupportedMediaTypes = new ArrayList<MediaType>();
           if (getMessageConverters() != null) {
                for (MediaType acceptedMediaType : acceptedMediaTypes) {
                   for (HttpMessageConverter messageConverter: getMessageConverters()) {
                       if (messageConverter.canWrite(returnValueType, acceptedMediaType)) {
                            messageConverter.write(returnValue, acceptedMediaType,
outputMessage);
                            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                               MediaType contentType =
outputMessage.getHeaders().getContentType();
                               if (contentType == null) {
                                   contentType = acceptedMediaType;
                               logger.debug("Written [" + returnValue + "] as \"" +
contentType +
                                        "\" using [" + messageConverter + "]");
                            this.responseArgumentUsed = true;
                            return;
               for (HttpMessageConverter messageConverter: messageConverters) {
                    allSupportedMediaTypes.addAll(messageConverter.getSupportedMediaTypes());
           throw new HttpMediaTypeNotAcceptableException(allSupportedMediaTypes);
```

补充:

MappingJacksonHttpMessageConverter 调用了 objectMapper.writeValue(OutputStream stream, Object)方法,使用@ResponseBody注解返回的对象就传入Object参数内。若返回的对象为已经格式化好的json串时,不使用@RequestBody注解,而应该这样处理:

1. response.setContentType("application/json; charset=UTF-8");
2. response.getWriter().print(jsonStr);

直接输出到body区,然后的视图为void。

分类: MVC

标签: MVC, springmvc





0 0

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