

附 录

附录 1 用户登录和注册功能实现

```
/**
 * 用户注册
 *
 * @param user 用户信息
 * @return { @link Result<> }
 */
@ApiOperation(value = "用户注册")
@PostMapping("/register")
public Result<?> register(@Valid @RequestBody UserVO user) {
    userAuthService.register(user);
    return Result.ok();
}

@Transactional(rollbackFor = Exception.class)
@Override
public void register(UserVO user) {
    // 校验账号是否合法
    if (checkUser(user)) {
        throw new BizException("邮箱已被注册！");
    }
    // 新增用户信息
    UserInfo userInfo = UserInfo.builder()
        .email(user.getUsername())
        .nickname(CommonConst.DEFAULT_NICKNAME +
IdWorker.getId())
        .avatar(blogInfoService.getWebsiteConfig().getUserAvatar())
```

```
        .build();

userInfoDao.insert(userInfo);

// 绑定用户角色

UserRole userRole = UserRole.builder()

    .userId(userInfo.getId())

    .roleId(RoleEnum.USER.getRoleId())

    .build();

userRoleDao.insert(userRole);

// 新增用户账号

UserAuth userAuth = UserAuth.builder()

    .userInfoId(userInfo.getId())

    .username(user.getUsername())

    .password(BCrypt.hashpw(user.getPassword(), BCrypt.gensalt()))

    .loginType(LoginTypeEnum.EMAIL.getType())

    .build();

userAuthDao.insert(userAuth);

}
```

附录 2 验证码功能实现

```
@Override

public void sendCode(String username) {
    // 校验账号是否合法
    if (!checkEmail(username)) {
        throw new BizException("请输入正确邮箱");
    }
    // 生成六位随机验证码发送
    String code = getRandomCode();
    // 发送验证码
    EmailDTO emailDTO = EmailDTO.builder()
        .email(username)
        .subject("验证码")
        .content("您的验证码为 " + code + " 有效期 15 分钟，请不要告诉他人哦！")
        .build();
    rabbitTemplate.convertAndSend(EMAIL_EXCHANGE, "*", new
    Message(JSON.toJSONBytes(emailDTO), new MessageProperties()));
    // 将验证码存入 redis，设置过期时间为 15 分钟
    redisService.set(USER_CODE_KEY + username, code,
    CODE_EXPIRE_TIME);
}
```

附录 3 前端文章添加功能实现

```
import * as imageConversion from "image-conversion";

export default {

  created() {

    const path = this.$route.path;

    const arr = path.split("/");

    const articleId = arr[2];

    if (articleId) {

      this.axios.get("/api/admin/articles/" + articleId).then(({ data }) => {

        this.article = data.data;

      });

    } else {

      const article = sessionStorage.getItem("article");

      if (article) {

        this.article = JSON.parse(article);

      }

    }

  },

  openModel() {

    if (this.article.articleTitle.trim() == "") {

      this.$message.error("文章标题不能为空");

      return false;

    }

    if (this.article.articleContent.trim() == "") {

      this.$message.error("文章内容不能为空");

      return false;

    }

  }

}
```

附录 4 后端文章添加功能实现

```
<select id="listArticlesByCondition" resultMap="articlePreviewResultMap">
    SELECT
        a.id,
        article_cover,
        article_title,
        a.create_time,
        a.category_id,
        category_name,
        t.id AS tag_id,
        t.tag_name
    FROM
        (
            SELECT
                id,
                article_cover,
                article_title,
                article_content,
                create_time,
                category_id
            FROM
                tb_article
        )
    <where>
        <if test="condition.categoryId != null">
            category_id = #{condition.categoryId}
        </if>
        <if test="condition.tagId != null">
```

```
        id IN (  
        SELECT  
        article_id  
        FROM  
        tb_article_tag  
        WHERE  
        tag_id = #{condition.tagId})  
    </if>  
    </where>  
    AND is_delete = 0  
    AND status = 1  
    ORDER BY id DESC  
    LIMIT #{current},#{size}  
    ) a  
    JOIN tb_category c ON a.category_id = c.id  
    JOIN tb_article_tag atg ON a.id = atg.article_id  
    JOIN tb_tag t ON t.id = atg.tag_id  
</select>
```

附录 5 文章搜索功能实现

```
@Override

    PublicArticlePreviewListDTO listArticlesByCondition(ConditionVO condition)

{
    // 查询文章

    List<ArticlePreviewDTO> articlePreviewDTOList =
articleDao.listArticlesByCondition(PageUtils.getLimitCurrent(), PageUtils.getSize(),
condition);

    // 搜索条件对应名(标签或分类名)

    String name;

    if (Objects.nonNull(condition.getCategoryId())) {

        name = categoryDao.selectOne(new
LambdaQueryWrapper<Category>()

            .select(Category::getCategoryName)

            .eq(Category::getId, condition.getCategoryId()))

            .getCategoryName();

    } else {

        name = tagService.getOne(new LambdaQueryWrapper<Tag>()

            .select(Tag::getTagName)

            .eq(Tag::getId, condition.getTagId()))

            .getTagName();

    }

    return ArticlePreviewListDTO.builder()

        .articlePreviewDTOList(articlePreviewDTOList)

        .name(name)

        .build();

}
```

附录 6 评论功能实现

```
Integer userId = BLOGGER_ID;

String id = Objects.nonNull(comment.getTopicId()) ?
comment.getTopicId().toString() : "";

if (Objects.nonNull(comment.getReplyUserId())) {
    userId = comment.getReplyUserId();
} else {
    switch
(Objects.requireNonNull(getCommentEnum(comment.getType()))) {
        case ARTICLE:
            userId =
articleDao.selectById(comment.getTopicId()).getUserId();
            break;
        case TALK:
            userId =
talkDao.selectById(comment.getTopicId()).getUserId();
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
}

String email = userInfoDao.selectById(userId).getEmail();

if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(email)) {
    EmailDTO emailDTO = new EmailDTO();
    if (comment.getIsReview().equals(TRUE)) {
        // 评论提醒
        emailDTO.setEmail(email);
    }
}
```



```
        emailDTO.setSubject("评论提醒");
        // 获取评论路径
        String url = websiteUrl + getCommentPath(comment.getType())
+ id;

        emailDTO.setContent("您收到了一条新的回复，请前往" + url
+ "\n 页面查看");

    } else {
        // 管理员审核提醒
        String adminEmail =
userInfoDao.selectById(BLOGGER_ID).getEmail();

        emailDTO.setEmail(adminEmail);
        emailDTO.setSubject("审核提醒");
        emailDTO.setContent("您收到了一条新的回复，请前往后台管
理页面审核");
    }

    rabbitTemplate.convertAndSend(EMAIL_EXCHANGE, "*", new
Message(JSON.toJSONBytes(emailDTO), new MessageProperties()));
}
```

附录 7 数据库连接

```
# 配置 mysql 数据库

spring:
  datasource:
    type: com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
    url:
jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/blog?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&allowMultiQueries=true
    username: root
    password: 123456789
  hikari:
    minimum-idle: 5
    # 空闲连接存活最大时间，默认 600000（10 分钟）
    idle-timeout: 180000
    # 连接池最大连接数，默认是 10
    maximum-pool-size: 10
    # 此属性控制从池返回的连接的默认自动提交行为,默认值: true
    auto-commit: true
    # 连接池名称
    pool-name: MyHikariCP
    # 此属性控制池中连接的最长生命周期，值 0 表示无限生命周期，默认
1800000 即 30 分钟
    max-lifetime: 1800000
    # 数据库连接超时时间,默认 30 秒，即 30000
    connection-timeout: 30000
    connection-test-query: SELECT 1
```

附录 8 缓存技术配置和实现

```
# redis 配置

redis:

    host: 127.0.0.1

    port: 6379

    password: 123456789

@Configuration

public class RedisConfig {

    @Bean

    public RedisTemplate<String, Object> redisTemplate(RedisConnectionFactory

factory) {

        RedisTemplate<String, Object> redisTemplate = new RedisTemplate<>();

        redisTemplate.setConnectionFactory(factory);

        Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<Object> jackson2JsonRedisSerializer = new

Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<>(Object.class);

        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();

        mapper.setVisibility(PropertyAccessor.ALL,

JsonAutoDetect.Visibility.ANY);

        //

mapper.enableDefaultTyping(ObjectMapper.DefaultTyping.NON_FINAL);

        mapper.activateDefaultTyping(LaissezFaireSubTypeValidator.instance,

ObjectMapper.DefaultTyping.NON_FINAL,

JsonTypeInfo.As.PROPERTY);

        jackson2JsonRedisSerializer.setObjectMapper(mapper);

        StringRedisSerializer stringRedisSerializer = new StringRedisSerializer();

        // key 采用 String 的序列化方式
```

```
redisTemplate.setKeySerializer(stringRedisSerializer);  
// hash 的 key 也采用 String 的序列化方式  
redisTemplate.setHashKeySerializer(stringRedisSerializer);  
// value 序列化方式采用 jackson  
redisTemplate.setValueSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerializer);  
// hash 的 value 序列化方式采用 jackson  
redisTemplate.setHashValueSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerializer);  
redisTemplate.afterPropertiesSet();  
return redisTemplate;  
}  
}
```