规范化的用户中心开发

此系统旨在完成一套规范化的,易于扩展的用户中心项目,此项目可以作为各个项目的后台系统

技术选型

前端: Ant Design Pro

后端: SpringBoot + SSM + MyBatisPlus

初始化项目

前端初始化

```
E:\项目文件\用户中心>pro create myapp
? ፟ 使用 umi@4 还是 umi@3 ? umi@3
? Ø 要全量的还是一个简单的脚手架? simple
> clone repo url: https://gitee.com/ant-design/ant-design-pro
Cloning into 'myapp'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 208, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (208/208), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (180/180), done.
remote: Total 208 (delta 33), reused 116 (delta 23), pack-reused OReceiving
objects: 88% (184/208)
Receiving objects: 100% (208/208), 118.44 KiB | 310.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (33/33), done.
> 🚛 clone success
> Clean up...
No change to package.json was detected. No package manager install will be
executed.
```

- 进入项目执行yarn命令或者npm install命令安装对应的依赖
- 接下来使用执行start启动脚本,运行前端项目
- image-20230423104013887-1682217621921-1
- image-20230423103936467

开启umi ui,自动生成界面

yarn add @umijs/preset-ui -D

- image-20230423104401202-1682217844640-3
 - 注意这一步,需要开启梯子进行添加页面,因为其本质就是从github上拉取代码
- Dimage-20230423111537718

后端初始化

使用idea创建SpringBoot项目

image-20230423115251014-1682221973732-5

```
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot
       <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.3.0
   </dependency>
   <!--热部署-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>
       <scope>runtime</scope>
       <optional>true</optional>
   </dependency>
   <!--数据库连接-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.mysql
       <artifactId>mysql-connector-j</artifactId>
       <scope>runtime</scope>
   </dependency>
   <!--数据层框架-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.baomidou
       <artifactId>mybatis-plus-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>3.5.2
   </dependency>
   <!--配置文件注释-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-configuration-processor</artifactId>
       <optional>true</optional>
   </dependency>
   <!--工具类-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
       <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
       <optional>true</optional>
   </dependency>
   <!--测试-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
       <scope>test</scope>
```

```
</dependency>
```

编写yml配置文件

```
spring:
 application:
   name: usercenter-backend
  # 配置数据库连接信息
 datasource:
   driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
   url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/user_center_backend
   username: root
   password: root
server:
 port: 8080
mybatis-plus:
  configuration:
   # 配置日志信息
   log-impl: org.apache.ibatis.logging.stdout.StdOutImpl
   # 关闭驼峰映射
   map-underscore-to-camel-case: false
```

用户数据库表设计

字段 	属性	备注 ————————————————————————————————————
id	bigint	主键
userName	varchar	用户名
userAccount	varchar	用户账号
gender	tinyint	性别
userPassword	varchar	密码
phone	varchar	电话
email	varchar	邮箱
userStatus	tinyint	状态(1 有效 0 禁用)
avatarUrl	varchar	头像
createTime	datetime	创建时间
updateTime	datetime	更新时间
isDelete	tinyint	是否删除(1 未删除 0 删除)

这里userName和userPassword和userStatus之所以这样命名,是避免和MySQL的关键词重复

```
create table user
    id bigint auto_increment comment '主键',
    userName varchar(255) not null comment '用户名',
    userPassword varchar(255) not null,
    userAccount varchar(255) null comment '用户账号',
    gender tinyint default 1 not null comment '性别 1-男 0-女',
    phone varchar(255) null comment '电话',
    email varchar(255) null comment '邮箱',
    userStatus tinyint default 1 null comment '状态 1-启用 0-禁用',
    avatarUrl varchar(1024) null comment '头像',
    updateTime datetime default CURRENT_TIMESTAMP not null,
    createTime datetime default CURRENT_TIMESTAMP on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP not
null,
    isDelete tinyint default 1 not null comment '逻辑删除 1-未删除 0-删除',
    constraint user_pk
        primary key (id)
    comment '用户表';
```

一个基本的项目目录

image-20230424201551843-1682338555067-1

使用MyBatisX插件自动生成相关文件

image-20230424201651384

image-20230424201708767

使用MyBatisX插件可以快速生成对应的model、service、mapper文件,提高开发效率

接下来测试生成的文件是否可用

```
@SpringBootTest
public class UserServiceTest {
    @Resource
    private UserService userService;
    @Test
    public void testAddUser(){
        User user = new User();
        user.setUserName("object");
        user.setUserPassword("object");
        user.setUserAccount("object");
        boolean save = userService.save(user);
        assertTrue(save);
```

```
}
```

业务逻辑编写

注册逻辑

- 1. 用户在前端输入账户、密码、确认密码、校验码 (code)
- 2. 校验账户、密码是否符合要求
 - 1. 账户不能小于6位
 - 2. 密码不能小于6位,不能有特殊字符
 - 3. 密码和确认密码是否一致
 - 4. 账户不能重复
 - 5. 账户不含特殊字符
- 3. 对密码进行加密存储(密码不能明文存储在数据库中,如果数据库泄露等事件发生,会很危险)
- 4. 向数据库中插入数据

编写请求体, 封装请求数据

```
/**

* 注册请求体

* @author ObjectY

*/
@Data
public class RegisterRequest {
    String userAccount;
    String userPassword;
    String checkPassword;
}
```

导入commons-lang3工具包,辅助我们做账户的校验

```
/**

* @author ObjectY

* @description 针对表【user(用户表)】的数据库操作Service实现

* @createDate 2023-04-24 20:16:55

*/
@Service
public class UserServiceImpl extends ServiceImpl<UserMapper, User>
    implements UserService{
```

```
private static final String PASSWORD_REGEX = "^[a-zA-Z0-9]{6,10}$";
   private static final String SALT = "Object";
   @Override
    public Long userRegister(RegisterRequest registerRequest) {
        String userAccount = registerRequest.getUserAccount();
        String userPassword = registerRequest.getUserPassword();
       String checkPassword = registerRequest.getCheckPassword();
       if(StringUtils.isAnyBlank(userAccount,userPassword,checkPassword)){
           return -1L;
       }
        //账号和密码不能包含特殊字符(只能使用大小写字母和数字)
       Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(PASSWORD_REGEX);
       Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(userPassword);
       Matcher matcher2 = pattern.matcher(userAccount);
        if(!matcher.matches() || !matcher2.matches()){
           return -1L;
       //账户不能重复
       LambdaQueryWrapper<User> wrapper = new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
       wrapper.eq(User::getUserAccount, userAccount);
       User user = this.getOne(wrapper);
       if(!Objects.isNull(user)){
           return -1L;
       }
       //给密码进行加密
       String newPassword = DigestUtils.md5DigestAsHex((SALT +
userPassword).getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF 8));
       //存储用户
       User currentUser = new User();
        currentUser.setUserName(userAccount);
       currentUser.setUserAccount(userAccount);
        currentUser.setUserPassword(newPassword);
        boolean save = this.save(currentUser);
       if(!save){
           return -1L;
       return 1L;
   }
}
```

下面是对此代码的测试

```
@Test
public void testRegister(){
    //密码为空
    RegisterRequest registerRequest = new RegisterRequest();
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object");
```

```
registerRequest.setUserPassword("");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //账户长度小于4位
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("obj");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //密码长度小于6位
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("12345");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("12345");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //两次密码不一致
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("12345678");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //账户名不能重复
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("1234567");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //密码包含特殊字符
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("1234567(");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567(");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //账户包含特殊字符
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object**");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("1234567");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(-1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
    //注册成功
    registerRequest.setUserAccount("object123");
    registerRequest.setUserPassword("1234567");
    registerRequest.setCheckPassword("1234567");
    assertEquals(1L, userService.userRegister(registerRequest));
}
```

登录逻辑编写(目前是单机登录 后续改成分布式登录)

- 1. 用户在前端输入账号和密码
- 2. 后端对账号和密码进行校验
- 3. 根据账号查询出用户信息
- 4. 对用户信息进行脱敏
- 5. 存储用户的登录态(session)
- 6. 返回脱敏后的用户信息

这里需要注意的是我们存在一个逻辑删除字段,所以需要如果删除的用户是不需要去查询出来的,并且使用了session去记录登录态,所以要配置一下session的过期时间

```
# 配置逻辑删除
logic-delete-value: 0
logic-not-delete-value: 1
session:
timeout: 86400
```

```
/**
 * 逻辑删除 1-未删除 0-删除
 */
@TableLogic
private Integer isDelete;
```

接下来是代码编写

```
@Override
   public User userLogin(LoginRequest loginRequest, HttpServletRequest request) {
       String userAccount = loginRequest.getUserAccount();
       String userPassword = loginRequest.getUserPassword();
       // 基本的校验
       if(StringUtils.isAnyBlank(userAccount,userPassword)){
           return null;
       Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(PASSWORD_REGEX);
       Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(userPassword);
       Matcher matcher2 = pattern.matcher(userAccount);
       if(!matcher.matches() || !matcher2.matches()){
           return null;
       }
       // 查询用户信息
       LambdaQueryWrapper<User> wrapper = new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
       wrapper.eq(User::getUserAccount, userAccount);
       User user = this.getOne(wrapper);
        if(Objects.isNull(user)){
           return null;
        //判断密码是否相等
       if(!DigestUtils.md5DigestAsHex((SALT +
userPassword).getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)).equals(user.getUserPassword())){
           return null;
       }
       //用户信息脱敏
       User safetyUser = getSafetyUser(user);
       //存储用户登录态
        request.getSession().setAttribute(USER_LOGIN_STATE, safetyUser);
```

```
return safetyUser;
}
/**
* 用户信息脱敏方法
* @param user 原用户
* @return 安全用户
*/
private User getSafetyUser(User user) {
    User safetyUser = new User();
    safetyUser.setId(user.getId());
    safetyUser.setUserName(user.getUserName());
    safetyUser.setUserPassword(null);
    safetyUser.setUserAccount(user.getUserAccount());
    safetyUser.setGender(user.getGender());
    safetyUser.setPhone(user.getPhone());
    safetyUser.setEmail(user.getEmail());
    safetyUser.setUserStatus(user.getUserStatus());
    safetyUser.setAvatarUrl(user.getAvatarUrl());
    safetyUser.setUpdateTime(user.getCreateTime());
   return safetyUser;
}
```

Controller层编写

```
/**
 * 用户接口层
 * @author ObjectY
 */
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/user")
public class UserController {
   @Resource
   private UserService userService;
   @PostMapping("/register")
   public Long register(@RequestBody RegisterRequest registerRequest){
       //这里重新进行校验是保证service的可复用性·service方法不止一个controller会进行
调用
       if(Objects.isNull(registerRequest)){
           return -1L;
        String userAccount = registerRequest.getUserAccount();
        String userPassword = registerRequest.getUserPassword();
        String checkPassword = registerRequest.getCheckPassword();
        if(StringUtils.isAnyBlank(userAccount, userPassword,checkPassword)){
           return -1L;
       }
        return userService.userRegister(registerRequest);
```

```
@PostMapping("/login")
   public User login(@RequestBody LoginRequest loginRequest, HttpServletRequest
request){
        if(Objects.isNull(loginRequest)){
            return null;
        }
        String userAccount = loginRequest.getUserAccount();
        String userPassword = loginRequest.getUserPassword();
        if(StringUtils.isAnyBlank(userAccount, userPassword)){
            return null;
        }
        return userService.userLogin(loginRequest, request);
   }
}
   @PostMapping("/login")
   public User login(@RequestBody LoginRequest loginRequest, HttpServletRequest
request){
        if(Objects.isNull(loginRequest)){
            return null;
        String userAccount = loginRequest.getUserAccount();
        String userPassword = loginRequest.getUserPassword();
        if(StringUtils.isAnyBlank(userAccount, userPassword)){
            return null;
        }
        return userService.userLogin(loginRequest, request);
   }
    * 查询用户
     * @param userName 用户名
    * @return 用户列表
     */
   @GetMapping("/search")
    public List<User> searchUsers(String userName){
        LambdaQueryWrapper<User> wrapper = new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        wrapper.like(User::getUserName, userName);
        return userService.list(wrapper);
   }
```

测试接口

idea中自带接口测试的工具,可以右键 -> 新建HTTP请求文件

```
POST http://localhost:8080/user/login
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "userAccount": "object123",
    "userPassword": "1234567"
}
```

```
POST http://localhost:8080/user/register
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "userAccount": "object1234",
    "userPassword": "1234567",
    "checkPassword": "1234567"
}
```

补充字段

补充一个userRole字段,用来做用户身份校验,判断用户是否是管理员

```
private Integer userRole;
```

接下来修改用户脱敏方法,返回用户角色信息

```
* 用户信息脱敏方法
 * @param user 原用户
 * @return 安全用户
private User getSafetyUser(User user) {
    User safetyUser = new User();
    safetyUser.setId(user.getId());
    safetyUser.setUserName(user.getUserName());
    safetyUser.setUserPassword(null);
    safetyUser.setUserAccount(user.getUserAccount());
    safetyUser.setGender(user.getGender());
    safetyUser.setPhone(user.getPhone());
    safetyUser.setEmail(user.getEmail());
    safetyUser.setUserStatus(user.getUserStatus());
    safetyUser.setAvatarUrl(user.getAvatarUrl());
    safetyUser.setUpdateTime(user.getCreateTime());
    safetyUser.setUserRole(user.getUserRole());
    return safetyUser;
}
```

编写管理员可访问接口

补充常量类,存放用到的所用常量

```
/**

* 用户常量类

* @author ObjectY

*/
public interface UserConstant {

String PASSWORD_REGEX = "^[a-zA-Z0-9]{6,10}$";

String SALT = "Object";

String USER_LOGIN_STATE = "userLoginState";
}
```

编写通用方法,判断当前用户是否是管理员

```
/**
* 通用方法类
* @author ObjectY
public class CommonUtils {
   public static boolean checkAdmin(HttpServletRequest request){
       //获取登录用户信息
       User loginUser = (User)
request.getSession(false).getAttribute(USER_LOGIN_STATE);
       //判断用户是否有权限访问此接口
       if(Objects.isNull(loginUser)){
           return false;
       if(!loginUser.getUserRole().equals(ADMIN_ROLE)){
           return false;
       return true;
   }
}
```

最后编写接口即可

```
/**
 * 查询用户
 * @param userName 用户名
 * @param request request
 * @return 用户列表
 */
```

```
@GetMapping("/search")
    public List<User> searchUsers(String userName, HttpServletRequest request){
        if(!CommonUtils.checkAdmin(request)){
            return new ArrayList<>();
        LambdaQueryWrapper<User> wrapper = new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
        wrapper.like(User::getUserName, userName);
        return userService.list(wrapper).stream().map(user ->
userService.getSafetyUser(user)).collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
    /**
     * 删除用户
     * @param id 用户id
     * @param request request
     * @return bool
    @PostMapping("/delete")
    public Boolean delete(@RequestBody Long id,HttpServletRequest request){
        if(!CommonUtils.checkAdmin(request)){
            return false;
        }
        if(id <= 0){
            return false;
        }
        return userService.removeById(id);
    }
```

至此,完成用户的增删改查方法

后端优化部分

补充获取当前用户信息接口

```
@GetMapping("/currentUser")
public User getCurrentUser(HttpServletRequest request){
    User loginUser = (User)
request.getSession().getAttribute(USER_LOGIN_STATE);
    if(Objects.isNull(loginUser)){
        return null;
    }
    Long userId = loginUser.getId();
    User user = userService.getById(userId);
    User currentUser = userService.getSafetyUser(user);
    return currentUser;
}
```

这里为了防止用户信息更新后·session中的信息并没有更新·所以在这里选择查库返回当前用户信息 当然具体情况具体分析·如果对于用户信息更新并不频繁的系统来说·当更新数据库的时候更新一下 session·然后从session中去信息即可

补充邀请码机制

用户注册的时候需要填写邀请码,对用户进行校验

- 1. 给用户补充一个邀请码字段
- 2. 用户在前端填写邀请码
- 3. 后端校验此邀请码是否存在
- 4. 当用户注册的时候自动生成一个随机的邀请码

```
//判断当前邀请码是否存在
LambdaQueryWrapper<User> queryWrapper = new LambdaQueryWrapper<>();
queryWrapper.eq(User::getInvitationCode, invitationCode);
User invitationUser = this.getOne(queryWrapper);
if(Objects.isNull(invitationUser)){
   return -1L;
}
//随机生成邀请码并判断是否存在
String userInvitationCode = RandomInvitationCode.generateCode();
queryWrapper.clear();
queryWrapper.eq(User::getInvitationCode, userInvitationCode);
User one = this.getOne(queryWrapper);
while(one != null){
   userInvitationCode = RandomInvitationCode.generateCode();
   queryWrapper.clear();
   queryWrapper.eq(User::getInvitationCode, userInvitationCode);
   one = this.getOne(queryWrapper);
}
currentUser.setInvitationCode(userInvitationCode);
```

封装通用返回对象

目的:规范返回给前端的信息·让前端可以更好的将处理结果展现给用户或者展现到界面上·同时也方便后端人员调试找到错误

```
/**
 * 通用返回体
 * @author ObjectY
 */
@Data
public class BaseResponse<T> implements Serializable {
   private static final long serialVersionUID = 947757056421018877L;
   private Integer code;
```

```
private String message;
    private T data;
    private String description;
    public BaseResponse(int code ,T data, String message,String description){
        this.code = code;
        this.data = data;
        this.message = message;
        this.description = description;
    }
    public BaseResponse(int code, T data , String message){
        this(code,data,message,"");
    }
    public BaseResponse(int code ,String message){
        this(code, null, message);
    }
    public BaseResponse(ErrorCode errorCode){
this(errorCode.getCode(),null,errorCode.getMessage(),errorCode.getDescription());
    }
}
```

```
/**

* 封装通用返回类

* @author ObjectY

*/
public class ResultUtils {
    public static <T> BaseResponse<T> success(T data){
        return new BaseResponse<>>(ErrorCode.SUCCESS.getCode(),data,"success");
    }

    public static <T> BaseResponse<T> error(ErrorCode errorCode){
        return new BaseResponse<>>
(errorCode.getCode(),null,errorCode.getMessage(),errorCode.getDescription());
    }
}
```

```
/**

* 自定义错误码,封装错误信息

* @author ObjectY

*/
public enum ErrorCode {
    PARAMS_ERROR(40000,"参数错误",""),
```

```
NOT_LOGIN(40001,"未登录",""),
NO_AUTH(40100,"无权限",""),
SYSTEM_ERROR(50000,"系统错误",""),
SUCCESS(200,"success","");
private final int code;
private final String message;
private final String description;

ErrorCode(int code, String message, String description) {
    this.code = code;
    this.message = message;
    this.description = description;
}
}
```

封装全局异常处理

目的:编写自定义全局异常·封装程序中的异常信息·将其统一处理·然后编写全局异常捕获·捕获程序中的自定义异常·将自定义异常集中在一起进行返回

```
/**
 * 自定义异常
 * @author ObjectY
public class BusinessException extends RuntimeException{
    private int code;
    private String description;
    public BusinessException(String message,int code,String description) {
        super(message);
        this.code = code;
        this.description = description;
    }
    public BusinessException(ErrorCode errorCode){
        super(errorCode.getMessage());
        this.code = errorCode.getCode();
        this.description = errorCode.getDescription();
    }
    public int getCode() {
        return code;
    }
    public String getDescription() {
        return description;
}
```

```
/**
 * 全局异常捕获
 * @author ObjectY
 */
@RestControllerAdvice
public class GlobalExceptionHandler {

    @ExceptionHandler(BusinessException.class)
    public BaseResponse businessExceptionHandler(BusinessException ex){
        return

ResultUtils.error(ex.getCode(),ex.getMessage(),ex.getDescription());
    }
}
```

项目部署

多环境

什么是多环境?

(22条消息) 多环境设计_程序员鱼皮的博客-CSDN博客

为什么需要多环境?

- 1. 每个环境中的代码互不影响(例如需要改动代码·不需要动上线环境·只需要修改测试环境·线上环境并不会受到影响)
- 2. 区分不同的阶段 开发 、测试 、生产
- 3. 对项目进行优化
 - 1. 本地日志级别
 - 2. 精简依赖, 节省项目体积
 - 3. 动态调整项目的环境 / 参数 (JVM参数调整)

多环境分类:

- 1. 本地环境 (个人电脑)
- 2. 开发环境 (例如 一些大型公司的内网服务器, 类似远程开发)
- 3. 测试环境 (测试) 开发/测试/产品,一般为独立的数据库,独立的服务器
- 4. 预发布环境 (体验服) 与正式环境一直
- 5. 正式环境 (正式服)
- 6. 沙箱环境 (实验环境) 测试新功能

前端多环境

- 请求地址
 - o 开发环境:localhost:8000
 - 线上环境: backend.user-center.top

```
const request = extend({
  credentials: 'include',
  prefix: process.env.NODE_ENV === 'production' ? 'http://backend.user-center.top'
```

```
: undefined
})
```

后端多环境

```
spring:
 application:
    name: usercenter-backend
  # 配置数据库连接信息
  datasource:
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
    url: jdbc:mysql://xxxxx:3306/user_center_backend
   username: xxx
    password: xxxxx
  session:
    timeout: PT15M
server:
  port: 8080
  servlet:
   context-path: /api
mybatis-plus:
  configuration:
   # 配置日志信息
   log-impl: org.apache.ibatis.logging.stdout.StdOutImpl
   # 关闭驼峰映射
   map-underscore-to-camel-case: false
  # 配置id策略
  global-config:
   db-config:
     id-type: auto
     # 配置逻辑删除
     logic-delete-value: 0
     logic-not-delete-value: 1
```

主要是更改数据库/redis/消息队列等工具的链接地址以及一些配置

image-20230501221214235

然后使用maven进行打包·打包完成后使用下列命令启动项目

```
java -jar xxxx.jar --spring.profiles.active=prod
```

原生部署

前端:

1. 安装nginx服务器

这里使用最原始的方式,到官网进行安装

- 2. 部署nginx服务器 CentOS如何安装nginx 知乎 (zhihu.com) (这里可以配置成环境变量方便后续启动)
- 3. 将前端项目打包然后上传到服务器
- 4. 配置nginx.conf指向前端打包的项目

后端:

- 1. 在服务器上安装jdk1.8和maven
- 2. 这里有两个选择
 - 1. 从git上拉取代码,然后在服务端进行打包
 - 2. 在本地打包·然后直接上传到服务器 (这里考虑到服务器第一次安装maven·打包会比较慢·所以选择本地打包然后上传)
- 3. 使用nohup命令,挂起运行后端jar包

至此,原生部署方式完毕!

宝塔部署 (最简单)

- 1. 安装宝塔面板 宝塔面板下载,免费全能的服务器运维软件 (bt.cn)
- 2. 进入宝塔面板,在软件商店中安装nginx,tomcat(为了安装java),docker,mysql
- 3. 将前端项目打包上传
- 4. 将后端项目打包上传
- 5. 一键部署前端
- 6. 一键部署后端

docker部署:

docker是容器,将项目的环境和代码打包成一个镜像,镜像更容易分发和移植

再次启动项目可直接运行镜像

- 1. 宝塔安装docker
- 2. idea下载docker插件,编写Dockerfile文件

FROM maven:3.5-jdk-8-alpine as builder

指定工作目录

WORKDIR /app

将pom文件复制到工作目录

COPY pom.xml .

将src目录复制到工作目录

COPY src ./src

指定打包命令

RUN mvn package -DskipTests

```
CMD ["java","-jar","app/target/backend-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar","--
spring.profiles.active=prod"]
```

docker run 运行镜像

Docker平台部署

- 1. 腾讯云
- 2. 后端微信云托管
- 3. 前端webify

项目上线

- 1. 域名解析 (去云平台进行解析)
- 2. 在宝塔中网站部署地方绑定解析后的域名
- 3. 修改前端项目,请求后端的域名

接下来的事情很重要,在宝塔中部署两个网站,一个前端一个后端

image-20230504195925255

image-20230504200042327-1683201644859-2

```
location ^~ /api/ {
        add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' $http_origin;
        add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials' 'true';
        add_header Access-Control-Allow-Methods 'GET, POST, OPTIONS';
        add header Access-Control-Allow-Headers '*';
        if ($request_method = 'OPTIONS') {
         add header 'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials' 'true';
         add header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' $http origin;
         add_header 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods' 'GET, POST, OPTIONS';
         add header 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers' 'DNT, User-Agent, X-Requested-
With, If-Modified-Since, Cache-Control, Content-Type, Range';
         add_header 'Access-Control-Max-Age' 1728000;
         add_header 'Content-Type' 'text/plain; charset=utf-8';
         add header 'Content-Length' 0;
            return 204;
          proxy pass http://127.0.0.1:8082;
    }
```

接下来访问前端网站即可,至此,项目已成功上线