

# MyBatis注解开发









◆ MyBatis的注解开发



### 1.1 MyBatis的常用注解

这几年来注解开发越来越流行,Mybatis也可以使用注解开发方式,这样我们就可以减少编写Mapper 映射文件了。我们先围绕一些基本的CRUD来学习,再学习复杂映射多表操作。

@Insert: 实现新增

@Update: 实现更新

@Delete: 实现删除

@Select: 实现查询

@Result: 实现结果集封装

@Results:可以与@Result一起使用, 封装多个结果集

@One: 实现一对一结果集封装

@Many: 实现一对多结果集封装



### 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

我们完成简单的user表的增删改查的操作

```
private UserMapper userMapper;
@Before
public void before() throws IOException {
    InputStream resourceAsStream = Resources.getResourceAsStream("SqlMapConfig.xml");
    SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactory = new
SqlSessionFactoryBuilder().build(resourceAsStream);
    SqlSession sqlSession = sqlSessionFactory.openSession(true);
    userMapper = sqlSession.getMapper(UserMapper.class);
```



### 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

```
@Test
public void testAdd() {
  User user = new User();
  user.setUsername("测试数据");
  user.setPassword("123");
  user.setBirthday(new Date());
  userMapper.add(user);
@Test
public void testUpdate() throws IOException {
  User user = new User();
  user.setId(16);
  user.setUsername("测试数据修改");
  user.setPassword("abc");
  user.setBirthday(new Date());
  userMapper.update(user);
```



### 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

```
@Test
public void testDelete() throws IOException {
    userMapper.delete(16);
@Test
public void testFindById() throws IOException {
    User user = userMapper.findById(1);
    System.out.println(user);
@Test
public void testFindAll() throws IOException {
    List<User> all = userMapper.findAll();
    for(User user : all) {
        System.out.println(user);
```



### 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

修改MyBatis的核心配置文件,我们使用了注解替代的映射文件,所以我们只需要加载使用了注解的Mapper接口即可

```
<mappers>
  <!--扫描使用注解的类-->
  <mapper class="com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper"></mapper>
</mappers>
```

或者指定扫描包含映射关系的接口所在的包也可以

```
<mappers>
  <!--扫描使用注解的类所在的包-->
  <package name="com.itheima.mapper"></package>
</mappers></package>
```



### 1.3 MyBatis的注解实现复杂映射开发

实现复杂关系映射之前我们可以在映射文件中通过配置<resultMap>来实现,使用注解开发后,我们可以使用@Results注解,@Result注解,@One注解,@Many注解组合完成复杂关系的配置

注解	说明
@Results	代替的是标签 <resultmap>该注解中可以使用单个@Result注解,也可以使用@Result集合。使用格式:@Results({@Result() ,@Result() })或@Results(@Result())</resultmap>
@Resut	代替了 <id>标签和<result>标签 @Result中属性介绍: column: 数据库的列名 property: 需要装配的属性名 one: 需要使用的@One 注解 (@Result (one=@One) () ) ) many: 需要使用的@Many 注解 (@Result (many=@many) () ) )</result></id>



## 1.3 MyBatis的注解实现复杂映射开发

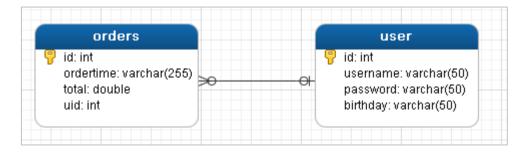
注解	说明
@One (一对一)	代替了 <assocation>标签,是多表查询的关键,在注解中用来指定子查询返回单一对象。 @One注解属性介绍: select: 指定用来多表查询的 sqlmapper 使用格式: @Result(column=" ",property="",one=@One(select=""))</assocation>
@Many (多对一)	代替了 <collection>标签, 是是多表查询的关键,在注解中用来指定子查询返回对象集合。 使用格式: @Result(property="",column="",many=@Many(select=""))</collection>



### 1.4 一对一查询

#### 1. 一对一查询的模型

用户表和订单表的关系为,一个用户有多个订单,一个订单只从属于一个用户 一对一查询的需求:查询一个订单,与此同时查询出该订单所属的用户





### 1.4 一对一查询

#### 2. 一对一查询的语句

#### 对应的sql语句:

select \* from orders;

select \* from user where id=查询出订单的uid;

#### 查询的结果如下:

1	謥	ś	结果1	概况	状态					
	id		ordert	ime	total	uid	id1	username	password	birthday
Þ		1	2018-1	2-12	3000	1	1	lucy	123	1539751863457
		2	2019-1	2-12	4000	1	1	lucy	123	1539751863457
		3	2020-1	2-12	5000	2	2	tom	123	1539751863457

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### 1.4 一对一查询

#### 3. 创建Order和User实体

```
public class Order {

private int id;
private Date ordertime;
private double total;

//代表当前订单从属于哪一个客户
private User user;
}
```

```
public class User {
    private int id;
    private String username;
    private String password;
    private Date birthday;
}
```



### 1.4 一对一查询

4. 创建OrderMapper接口

```
public interface OrderMapper {
    List<Order> findAll();
}
```



### 1.4 一对一查询

#### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface OrderMapper {
    @Select("select * from orders")
    @Results({
            @Result(id=true, property = "id", column = "id"),
            @Result(property = "ordertime", column = "ordertime"),
            @Result(property = "total", column = "total"),
            @Result(property = "user", column = "uid",
                    javaType = User.class,
                    one = @One(select =
"com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper.findById"))
    })
   List<Order> findAll();
```

```
public interface UserMapper {

@Select("select * from user where id=#{id}")

User findById(int id);
}
```



### 1.4 一对一查询

#### 6. 测试结果

```
@Test
public void testSelectOrderAndUser() {
    List<Order> all = orderMapper.findAll();
    for(Order order : all) {
        System.out.println(order);
    }
}
```

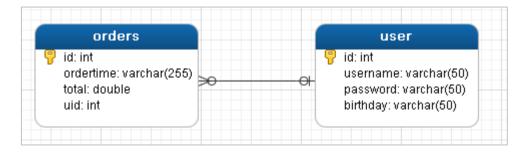
```
12:18:29,699 DEBUG findById:54 - ===> Preparing: select * from user where id=?
12:18:29,699 DEBUG findById:54 - ===> Parameters: 2(Integer)
12:18:29,701 DEBUG findById:54 - <== Total: 1
12:18:29,701 DEBUG findAll:54 - <== Total: 3
Order{id=1, ordertime=Wed Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2018, total=3000.0, user=User{id=1, username='lucy order{id=2, ordertime=Thu Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2019, total=4000.0, user=User{id=1, username='lucy order{id=3, ordertime=Sat Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2020, total=5000.0, user=User{id=2, username='tom'}
```



### 1.5 一对多查询

#### 1. 一对多查询的模型

用户表和订单表的关系为,一个用户有多个订单,一个订单只从属于一个用户一对多查询的需求:查询一个用户,与此同时查询出该用户具有的订单





### 1.5 一对多查询

#### 2. 一对多查询的语句

#### 对应的sql语句:

select \* from user;

select \* from orders where uid=查询出用户的id;

#### 查询的结果如下:

1	息	结果1	概况	状态							
	id	userr	name	passwo	rd	birthday	id1	ordertime	total	uid	oid
Þ		1 lucy		123		2018-12-12	1	2018-12-12	3000	1	1
		1 lucy		123		2018-12-12	2	2019-12-12	4000	1	2
		2 tom		123		2018-12-12	3	2020-12-12	5000	2	3
		5 haoh	a0	123		2018-12-12	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)

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### 1.5 一对多查询

#### 3. 修改User实体

```
public class Order {

private int id;
private Date ordertime;
private double total;

//代表当前订单从属于哪一个客户
private User user;
}
```

```
public class User {

private int id;
private String username;
private String password;
private Date birthday;
//代表当前用户具备哪些订单

private List<Order> orderList;
}
```



### 1.5 一对多查询

### 4. 创建UserMapper接口

List<User> findAllUserAndOrder();

### 1.5 一对多查询

### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface UserMapper {
    @Select("select * from user")
    @Results({
            @Result(id = true, property = "id", column = "id"),
            @Result(property = "username", column = "username"),
            @Result (property = "password", column = "password"),
            @Result(property = "birthday", column = "birthday")
            @Result(property = "orderList", column = "id")
                    javaType = List.class,
                    many = @Many(select =
"com.itheima.mapper.OrderMapper.findByUid"))
    })
    List<User> findAllUserAndOrder();
```



```
public interface OrderMapper {
    @Select("select * from orders
    where uid=#{uid}")
    List<Order> findByUid(int uid);
}
```

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### 1.5 一对多查询

#### 6. 测试结果



### 1.5 一对多查询

#### 6. 测试结果

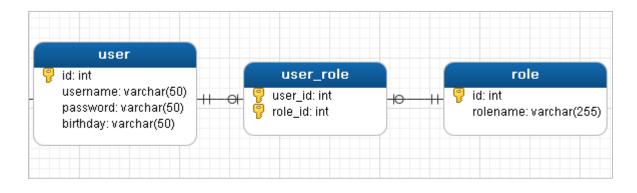


### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 1. 多对多查询的模型

用户表和角色表的关系为,一个用户有多个角色,一个角色被多个用户使用

多对多查询的需求: 查询用户同时查询出该用户的所有角色





### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 2. 多对多查询的语句

#### 对应的sql语句:

select \* from user;

select \* from role r,user\_role ur where r.id=ur.role\_id and ur.user\_id=用户的id

#### 查询的结果如下:

1	謥	ś	结果1	概况	状态					
	id		userna	me	passwo	ord	birthday		id1	rolename
Þ		1	lucy		123		2018-12-12	2	1	CEO
		1	lucy		123		2018-12-12	2	2	CFO
		2	tom		123		2018-12-12	2	2	CFO
		2	tom		123		2018-12-12	2	3	coo

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### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 3. 创建Role实体,修改User实体

```
public class User {
    private int id;
    private String username;
    private String password;
    private Date birthday;
    //代表当前用户具备哪些订单
    private List<Order> orderList;
    //代表当前用户具备哪些角色
    private List<Role> roleList;
}
```

```
public class Role {
    private int id;
    private String rolename;
}
```

## ■ 1.Mybatis多表查询



### 1.6 多对多查询

4. 添加UserMapper接口方法

```
List<User> findAllUserAndRole();
```

### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface UserMapper {
    @Select("select * from user")
    @Results({
        @Result(id = true, property = "id", column = "id"),
        @Result (property = "username", column = "username"),
        @Result(property = "password", column = "password"),
        @Result (property = "birthday", column = "birthday"),
        @Result(property = "roleList", column = "id",
                javaType = List.class,
                many = @Many(select =
"com.itheima.mapper.RoleMapper.findByUid"))
List<User> findAllUserAndRole();}
```

```
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```

```
public interface RoleMapper {
    @Select("select * from role
    r,user_role ur where
    r.id=ur.role_id and
    ur.user_id=#{uid}")
    List<Role> findByUid(int uid);
```

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### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 6. 测试结果

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### 1.6 多对多查询

#### 6. 测试结果

```
14:52:12,823 DEBUG findAllUserAndRole:54 - ==> Preparing: select * from user
14:52:12,854 DEBUG findAllUserAndRole:54 - ==> Parameters:
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ====> Preparing: select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ===> Parameters: 1(Integer)
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - <==== Total: 2
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ====> Preparing: select * from role r,user role ur where r.id=ur.role id
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ===> Parameters: 2(Integer)
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - <==== Total: 2
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ====> Preparing: select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id
14:52:12.870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - ===> Parameters: 5(Integer)
14:52:12,885 DEBUG findBvUid:54 - <=== Total: 0
lucv
Role{id=1, rolename='CEO'}
Role{id=2, rolename='CFO'}
tom
Role{id=2, rolename='CFO'}
Role{id=3, rolename='COO'}
haohao
```



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