# 1.2 Spring的AOP的基于AspectJ注解开发

## 1.2.1 Spring的基于ApsectJ的注解的AOP开发

### 1.2.1.1 创建项目, 引入jar包



#### 1.2.1.2 引入配置文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
    xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx</pre>
```

### 1.2.1.3 编写目标类并配置

OrderDao.java

```
/**

* @Title: OrderDao.java

* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1

* @Description:
```

```
* @author 白世鑫

* @date 2020-10-12

* @version v1.0

*/

package com.admiral.spring.demo1;

public interface OrderDao {

   public void save();
   public void update();
   public void delete();
   public void find();
}
```

### OrderDaoImpl.java

```
/**
* @Title: OrderDaoImpl.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
public class OrderDaoImpl implements OrderDao {
   @override
   public void save() {
        System.out.println("保存订单....");
   }
   @override
   public void update() {
        System.out.println("修改订单....");
    }
   @override
   public void delete() {
        System.out.println("删除订单....");
    }
   @override
   public void find() {
        System.out.println("查询订单....");
    }
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置目标对象,被增强的对象 -->
    <bean id="orderDao" class="com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl"></bean>
</beans>
```

### 1.2.1.4 编写切面类并配置

MyAspect.java

```
/**

* @Title: MyAspect.java

* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1

* @Description:

* @author 白世鑫

* @date 2020-10-12

* @version V1.0

*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;

public class MyAspect {

    public void before() {
        System.out.println("前置增强 ===== ");
    }

}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"</pre>
```

### 1.2.1.5 使用注解的AOP对目标类进行增强

• 在配置文件中打开注解的 AOP 开发

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 开启注解的 AOP 开发 -->
   <aop:aspectj-autoproxy />
   <!-- 配置目标对象,被增强的对象 -->
   <bean id="orderDao" class="com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl"></bean>
   <!-- 配置切面类 -->
   <bean id="myAspect" class="com.admiral.spring.demo1.MyAspect"></bean>
```

• 在切面类上使用注解

```
/**
* @Title: MyAspect.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
    @Before(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.save(..))")
    public void before() {
        System.out.println("前置增强 ==== ");
    }
}
```

#### 1.2.1.6 编写测试类

```
/**
* @Title: SpringDemo1.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class SpringDemo1 {
    @Resource(name = "orderDao")
```

```
private OrderDao orderDao;

@Test
public void demo1() {
    orderDao.save();
    orderDao.update();
    orderDao.delete();
    orderDao.find();
}
```

## 1.2.2 Spring的注解的AOP的通知类型

1.2.2.1 @Before: 前置通知

### 1.2.2.2 @AfterReturning: 后置通知

```
* @Title: MyAspect.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterReturning;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
    @AfterReturning(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.delete(..))",returning = "result")
    public void afterReturning(Object result) {
        System.out.println("后置增强 ==== " + result);
    }
}
```

#### 1.2.2.3 @Around: 环绕通知

```
/**

* @Title: MyAspect.java

* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1

* @Description:

* @author 白世鑫
```

```
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import org.aspectj.lang.ProceedingJoinPoint;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.After;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterReturning;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterThrowing;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Around;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
    @Around(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.update(..))")
    public Object around(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint) throws Throwable {
        System.out.println("环绕前增强 ==== ");
        Object obj = joinPoint.proceed();
        System.out.println("环绕后增强 ==== ");
        return obj;
    }
}
```

### 1.2.2.4 @AfterThrowing: 异常抛出通知

```
/**
* @Title: MyAspect.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import org.aspectj.lang.ProceedingJoinPoint;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.After;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterReturning;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterThrowing;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Around;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
   @AfterThrowing(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.find(..))",throwing = "ex")
    public void afterThrowing(Throwable ex) {
        System.out.println("异常抛出增强 ==== " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
}
```

### 1.2.2.5 @After: 最终通知

```
/**
* @Title: MyAspect.java
* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
import org.aspectj.lang.ProceedingJoinPoint;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.After;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterReturning;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterThrowing;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Around;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
    @After(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.find(..))")
    public void after() {
        System.out.println("最终增强 ==== ");
    }
}
```

# 1.2.3 Spring的注解的AOP的切入点的配置

## 1.2.3.1 Spring的AOP的注解切入点的配置

```
/**

* @Title: MyAspect.java

* @Package com.admiral.spring.demo1

* @Description:

* @author 白世鑫

* @date 2020-10-12

* @version V1.0

*/
package com.admiral.spring.demo1;
```

```
import org.aspectj.lang.ProceedingJoinPoint;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.After;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterReturning;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.AfterThrowing;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Around;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Pointcut;
@Aspect
public class MyAspect {
   @Before(value = "MyAspect.pointcut1()")
   public void before() {
       System.out.println("前置增强 ==== ");
   }
   @AfterReturning(value = "MyAspect.pointcut3()",returning = "result")
   public void afterReturning(Object result) {
       System.out.println("后置增强 ==== " + result);
   }
   @Around(value = "MyAspect.pointcut2()")
   public Object around(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint) throws Throwable {
       System.out.println("环绕前增强 ==== ");
       Object obj = joinPoint.proceed();
       System.out.println("环绕后增强 ==== ");
       return obj;
   }
   @AfterThrowing(value = "MyAspect.pointcut4()",throwing = "ex")
   public void afterThrowing(Throwable ex) {
       System.out.println("异常抛出增强 ==== " + ex.getMessage());
   }
   @After(value = "MyAspect.pointcut4()")
   public void after() {
       System.out.println("最终增强 ==== ");
   }
   @Pointcut(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.save(..))")
    public void pointcut1() {}
   @Pointcut(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.update(..))")
   public void pointcut2() {}
   @Pointcut(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.delete(..))")
   public void pointcut3() {}
   @Pointcut(value = "execution(*
com.admiral.spring.demo1.OrderDaoImpl.find(..))")
   public void pointcut4() {}
}
```

# 1.3 Spring的JDBC的模板的使用

## 1.3.1 Spring的JDBC的模板

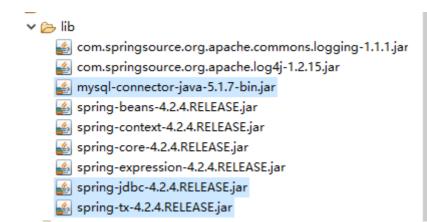
Spring是EE开发的一站式的框架,有EE开发的每层的解决方案。Spring对持久层也提供了解决方案:ORM模块和IDBC的模板。

Spring提供了很多的模板用于简化开发:

JIDBC	org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate
Hibernate3. 0	org.springframeworkorm. hibernates. HibernateTemplate
lBatis(MyBatis)	org.springframework.orm.ibatis.SqlMapClientTemplate
JPA	org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTemplate

### 1.3.1.1 JDBC模板使用的入门

- 创建项目,引入jar包
  - 。 引入基本开发包:
  - 。 数据库驱动
  - o Spring的JDBC模板的jar包



### 1.3.1.2 创建数据库和表

```
create database spring4_day03;
use spring4_day03;
create table account(
   id int primary key auto_increment,
   name varchar(20),
   money double
);
```

### 1.3.1.3 使用JDBC的模板: 保存数据

```
* @Title: JdbcDemo1.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo1
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version v1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo1;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DriverManagerDataSource;
public class JdbcDemo1 {
   @Test
   public void demo1() {
       //创建数据库连接池
       DriverManagerDataSource dataSource = new DriverManagerDataSource();
       dataSource.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
       dataSource.setUrl("jdbc:mysql:///spring4_day03");
       dataSource.setUsername("root");
       dataSource.setPassword("111111");
       //创建 Jdbc 模板
       JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
        jdbcTemplate.update("insert into account values(null,?,?)", "小红
红",10000d);
   }
}
```

## 1.3.2 将连接池和模板交给Spring管理

### 1.3.2.1 引入Spring的配置文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
    xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx</pre>
```

### 1.3.2.2 使用Jdbc的模板

```
* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
   private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
    public void demo1() {
        JdbcTemplate.update("insert into account values(null,?,?)", "小黑
黑",20000d);
   }
}
```

### 1.3.3 使用开源的数据库连接池:

### 1.3.3.1 DBCP的使用

• 引入 jar 包

com.springsource.org.apache.commons.dbcp-1.2.2.osgi

• 配置 DBCP 连接池

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 DBCP 连接池 -->
    <bean id="dataSource" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
       cproperty name="url" value="jdbc:mysql:///spring4_day03" />
       roperty name="username" value="root" />
       roperty name="password" value="111111" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 Spring 的 JDBC 模板 -->
   <bean id="jdbcTemplate" class="org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
</beans>
```

### 1.3.3.2 C3P0的使用

• 引入 C3P0 连接池的 jar 包

som.springsource.com.mchange.v2.c3p0-0.9.1.2

• 配置 C3P0 连接池

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 C3PO 连接池 -->
    <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
        cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="jdbc:mysql:///spring4_day03" />
       cproperty name="user" value="root" />
       roperty name="password" value="111111" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 Spring 的 JDBC 模板 -->
   <bean id="jdbcTemplate" class="org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
    </bean>
</beans>
```

## 1.3.4 抽取配置到属性文件

### 1.3.4.1 定义一个属性文件

```
jdbc.driverClass=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql:///spring4_day03
jdbc.username=root
jdbc.password=111111
```

## 1.3.4.2 在Spring的配置文件中引入属性文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
    xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
```

### 1.3.4.3 引入属性文件的值

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 方式一:引入外部属性文件 -->
       <bean
class="org.springframework.beans.factory.config.PropertyPlaceholderConfigurer">
       cproperty name="location" value="classpath:jdbc.properties" />
   </bean> -->
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3PO 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
        cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 Spring 的 JDBC 模板 -->
   <bean id="jdbcTemplate" class="org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate">
```

#### 1.3.4.4 测试

```
/**
* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version v1.0
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
    private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
    public void demo1() {
        JdbcTemplate.update("insert into account values(null,?,?)", "小绿
绿",40000d);
   }
}
```

# 1.3.5 使用JDBC的模板完成CRUD的操作

#### 1.3.5.1 保存操作

```
/**

* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java

* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2

* @Description:

* @author 白世鑫

* @date 2020-10-12

* @version V1.0

*/
```

```
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
   private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
   // 保存操作
   public void demo1() {
       JdbcTemplate.update("insert into account values(null,?,?)", "小绿
绿",40000d);
   }
}
```

### 1.3.5.2 修改操作

```
* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
   private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
```

#### 1.3.5.3 删除操作

```
/**
* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
    private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
   // 保存操作
    public void demo1() {
        JdbcTemplate.update("insert into account values(null,?,?)", "小绿
绿",40000d);
    }
   @Test
   // 修改操作
    public void demo2() {
        JdbcTemplate.update("update account set name=? where id=?", "小紫紫",3);
   }
   @Test
   // 删除操作
    public void demo3() {
        JdbcTemplate.update("delete from account where id=?", 4);
```

```
}
}
```

### 1.3.5.4 查询操作

```
/**
* @Title: JdbcDemo2.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2
* @Description:
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-12
* @version V1.0
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo2;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.List;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.JdbcTemplate;
import org.springframework.jdbc.core.RowMapper;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
import com.admiral.jdbc.domain.Account;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:applicationContext.xml")
public class JdbcDemo2 {
   @Resource(name = "jdbcTemplate")
   private JdbcTemplate;
   @Test
   // 查询返回对象
    public void demo6() {
        Account account = JdbcTemplate.queryForObject("select * from account
where id=?", new MyRowMapper(), 7);
        System.out.println(account);
   }
   @Test
    // 查询返回集合
    public void demo7() {
        List<Account> accounts = JdbcTemplate.query("select * from account", new
MyRowMapper());
        for (Account account : accounts) {
           System.out.println(account);
        }
    }
```

```
class MyRowMapper implements RowMapper<Account>{
    @Override
    public Account mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException {
        Account account = new Account();
        account.setId(rs.getInt("id"));
        account.setName(rs.getString("name"));
        account.setMoney(rs.getDouble("money"));
        return account;
    }
}
```

# 1.4 Spring的事务管理

## 1.4.1 事务的回顾

#### 1.4.1.1 什么是事务

• 事务:逻辑上的一组操作,组成这组操作的各个单元,要么全都成功,要么全都失败。

### 1.4.1.2 事务的特性

• 原子性: 事务不可分割

• 一致性: 事务执行前后数据完整性保持一致

• 隔离性: 一个事务的执行不应该受到其他事务的干扰

• 持久性: 一旦事务结束, 数据就持久化到数据库

#### 1.4.1.3 如果不考虑隔离性引发安全性问题

读问题

脏读 : 一个事务读到另一个事务未提交的数据

• 不可重复读:一个事务读到另一个事务已经提交的update的数据,导致一个事务中多次查询结果不一致

• 虚读、幻读:一个事务读到另一个事务已经提交的insert的数据,导致一个事务中多次查询结果不一致。

• 写问题

。 丟失更新

#### 1.4.1.4 解决读问题

• 设置事务的隔离级别

• Read uncommitted:未提交读,任何读问题解决不了。

Read committed : 已提交读,解决脏读,但是不可重复读和虚读有可能发生。Repeatable read : 重复读,解决脏读和不可重复读,但是虚读有可能发生。

o Serializable : 解决所有读问题。

## 1.4.2 Spring的事务管理的API

### 1.4.2.1 PlatformTransactionManager: 平台事务管理器

• 平台事务管理器:接口,是Spring用于管理事务的真正的对象。

DataSourceTransactionManager : 底层使用JDBC管理事务HibernateTransactionManager : 底层使用Hibernate管理事务

### 1.4.2.2 TransactionDefinition: 事务定义信息

• 事务定义: 用于定义事务的相关的信息, 隔离级别、超时信息、传播行为、是否只读

### 1.4.2.3 TransactionStatus: 事务的状态

• 事务状态: 用于记录在事务管理过程中, 事务的状态的对象。

### 1.4.2.4 事务管理的API的关系:

Spring进行事务管理的时候,首先平台事务管理器根据事务定义信息进行事务的管理,在事务管理过程中,产生各种状态,将这些状态的信息记录到事务状态的对象中。

## 1.4.3 Spring的事务的传播行为

### 1.4.3.1 Spring的传播行为

保证同一个事务中

PROPAGATION\_REQUIRED 支持当前事务,如果不存在就新建一个(默认)

PROPAGATION\_SUPPORTS 支持当前事务,如果不存在,就不使用事务

PROPAGATION MANDATORY 支持当前事务,如果不存在, 抛出异常

保证没有在同一个事务中

PROPAGATION\_REQUIRES\_NEW 如果有事务存在,挂起当前事务,创建一个新的事

务

ROPAGATION\_NOT\_SUPPORTED 以非事务方式运行,如果有事务存在,挂起当前事务

PROPAGATION\_NEVER 以非事务方式运行,如果有事务存在,抛出异常

嵌套事务

PROPAGATION NESTED 如果当前事务存在,则嵌套事务执行

#### • Spring中提供了七种事务的传播行为:

- 。 保证多个操作在同一个事务中
  - PROPAGATION\_REQUIRED : 默认值,如果A中有事务,使用A中的事务,如果A没有,创建一个新的事务,将操作包含进来
  - PROPAGATION\_SUPPORTS : 支持事务,如果A中有事务,使用A中的事务。如果A 没有事务,不使用事务。
  - PROPAGATION\_MANDATORY : 如果A中有事务,使用A中的事务。如果A没有事务, 抛出异常。

- 。 保证多个操作不在同一个事务中
  - PROPAGATION\_REQUIRES\_NEW : 如果A中有事务,将A的事务挂起(暂停),创建新事务,只包含自身操作。如果A中没有事务,创建一个新事务,包含自身操作。
  - PROPAGATION\_NOT\_SUPPORTED : 如果A中有事务,将A的事务挂起。不使用事务管理。
  - PROPAGATION\_NEVER : 如果A中有事务,报异常。
- 。 嵌套式事务
  - PROPAGATION\_NESTED : 嵌套事务,如果A中有事务,按照A的事务执行,执行完成后,设置一个保存点,执行B中的操作,如果没有异常,执行通过,如果有异常,可以选择回滚到最初始位置,也可以回滚到保存点。

# 1.4.4 Spring的事务管理

### 1.4.4.1 搭建Spring的事务管理的环境

• 创建Service的接口和实现类

```
/**
* @Title: AccountService.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
* @Description: 转账的业务层接口
* @author 白世鑫
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3;
public interface AccountService {
   /**
    * Title: transfer
    * Description:
    * @param from :转出账号
    * @param to :转入账号
    * @param money : 转账金额
   public void transfer(String from, String to, Double money);
}
```

```
public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {
    //注入 Dao
    private AccountDao accountDao;

public void setAccountDao(AccountDao accountDao) {
        this.accountDao = accountDao;
    }

@override
    public void transfer(String from, String to, Double money) {
    }
}
```

#### • 创建DAO的接口和实现类

```
/**
* @Title: AccountDao.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
* @Description:
* @author Admiral
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version V1.0
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3;
public interface AccountDao {
   /**
    * Title: outMoney
    * Description:
    * @param from :转出账号
    * @param money :转出金额
    */
   public void outMoney(String from, Double money);
    /**
    *
    * Title: inMoney
    * Description:
    * @param to :转入账号
    * @param money : 转账金额
   public void inMoney(String to, Double money);
}
```

```
/**
     * @Title: AccountDaoImpl.java
     * @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
     * @Description:
```

```
* @author Admiral
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version v1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3;

public class AccountDaoImpl implements AccountDao {
    @override
    public void outMoney(String from, Double money) {
    }

    @override
    public void inMoney(String to, Double money) {
    }
}
```

• 配置Service和DAO: 交给Spring管理

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.jdbc.demo3.AccountDaoImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
    <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
    <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.jdbc.demo3.AccountDaoImpl"></bean>
</beans>
```

- 在DAO中编写扣钱和加钱方法:
  - 。 配置连接池和 JDBC 模板

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
```

```
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.jdbc.demo3.AccountServiceImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
   <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.jdbc.demo3.AccountDaoImpl">
       cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3P0 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
       cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
</beans>
```

```
public void inMoney(String to, Double money) {
    this.getJdbcTemplate().update("update account set money = money + ?
where name = ?", money,to);
}
```

#### • 测试

```
* @Title: SpringDemo3.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
* @Description:
* @author Admiral
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version V1.0
*/
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:tx.xml")
public class SpringDemo3 {
    @Resource(name = "accountService")
    private AccountService accountService;
    @Test
    public void demo1() {
        accountService.transfer("小黑黑", "小黄黄", 500d);
    }
}
```

# 1.4.5 Spring的事务管理:一类:编程式事务 (需要手动编写代码) --了解

### 1.4.5.1 第一步:配置平台事务管理器

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
    <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
</beans>
```

### 1.4.5.2 第二步: Spring提供了事务管理的模板类

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
   <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
        roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置事务管理的模板类 -->
    <bean id="transactionTemplate"</pre>
class="org.springframework.transaction.support.TransactionTemplate">
```

### 1.4.5.3 第三步: 在业务层注入事务管理的模板

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
    xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
    <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
    <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.jdbc.demo3.AccountServiceImpl">
        roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
        <!-- 注入事务管理模板类 -->
        cproperty name="transactionTemplate" ref="transactionTemplate" />
    </bean>
    <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
    <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
        roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
    </bean>
    <!-- 配置事务管理的模板类 -->
    <bean id="transactionTemplate"</pre>
class="org.springframework.transaction.support.TransactionTemplate">
        cproperty name="transactionManager" ref="transactionManager" />
    </bean>
</beans>
```

### 1.4.5.4 编写事务管理的代码

```
/**

* @Title: AccountServiceImpl.java

* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3

* @Description:

* @author Admiral

* @date 2020-10-13

* @version V1.0
```

```
package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3;
import org.springframework.transaction.TransactionStatus;
import org.springframework.transaction.support.TransactionCallbackWithoutResult;
import org.springframework.transaction.support.TransactionTemplate;
public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {
   // 注入 Dao
   private AccountDao accountDao;
   public void setAccountDao(AccountDao accountDao) {
       this.accountDao = accountDao;
   // 注入事务管理模板类
   private TransactionTemplate transactionTemplate;
   public void setTransactionTemplate(TransactionTemplate transactionTemplate)
{
       this.transactionTemplate = transactionTemplate;
   }
   @override
   public void transfer(String from, String to, Double money) {
       transactionTemplate.execute(new TransactionCallbackWithoutResult() {
            @override
            protected void doInTransactionWithoutResult(TransactionStatus
transactionStatus) {
               accountDao.outMoney(from, money);
               int i = 1 / 0;
               accountDao.inMoney(to, money);
           }
       });
   }
}
```

#### 1.4.5.5 测试:

```
import org.junit.runner.Runwith;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;

@Runwith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:tx.xml")
public class SpringDemo3 {

    @Resource(name = "accountService")
    private AccountService accountService;

@Test
    public void demo1() {
        accountService.transfer("小黑黑", "小黄黄", 1000d);
    }
}
```

# 

### 1.4.6.1 XML方式的声明式事务管理

第一步:引入aop的开发包第二步:恢复转账环境第三步:配置事务管理器

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountServiceImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
   <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountDaoImpl">
       coperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
```

### • 第四步: 配置增强

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountServiceImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
    <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountDaoImpl">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3PO 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
       cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
   <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
```

#### • 第五步: AOP的配置

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountServiceImpl">
       cproperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
   <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountDaoImpl">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3PO 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
       roperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
```

```
<!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
    <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
        roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
    </bean>
   <!-- 配置事务的增强 -->
    <tx:advice id="txAdvice" transaction-manager="transactionManager">
        <tx:attributes>
            <!-- 事务管理的规则 -->
            <!-- <tx:method name="save*" propagation="REQUIRED"
isolation="DEFAULT"/>
            <tx:method name="update*" propagation="REQUIRED"/>
            <tx:method name="delete*" propagation="REQUIRED"/>
            <tx:method name="find*" read-only="true"/> -->
            <tx:method name="*" propagation="REQUIRED"/>
        </tx:attributes>
   </tx:advice>
    <!-- AOP 的配置 -->
    <aop:config>
        <aop:pointcut expression="execution(*)</pre>
com.admiral.tx.demo2.AccountServiceImpl.*(..))" id="pointcut1"/>
       <aop:advisor advice-ref="txAdvice" pointcut-ref="pointcut1"/>
    </aop:config>
</beans>
```

#### • 测试

```
/**
* @Title: SpringDemo3.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
* @Description:
* @author Admiral
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version v1.0
package com.admiral.tx.demo2;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:tx2.xml")
public class SpringDemo3 {
    @Resource(name = "accountService")
    private AccountService accountService;
   @Test
    public void demo1() {
```

```
accountService.transfer("小黑黑", "小黄黄", 1000d);
}
}
```

### 1.4.6.2 注解方式的声明式事务管理

第一步:引入aop的开发包第二步:恢复转账环境第三步:配置事务管理器

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.tx.demo3.AccountServiceImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
   <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.tx.demo3.AccountDaoImpl">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3PO 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
       cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
   <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
       roperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
</beans>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
   xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
   xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
   http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd">
   <!-- 配置 AccountService -->
   <bean id="accountService" class="com.admiral.tx.demo3.AccountServiceImpl">
       roperty name="accountDao" ref="accountDao" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置 AccountDao -->
   <bean id="accountDao" class="com.admiral.tx.demo3.AccountDaoImpl">
       cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 方式二:引入外部属性文件 -->
   <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:jdbc.properties"/>
   <!-- 配置 C3P0 连接池 -->
   <bean id="dataSource" class="com.mchange.v2.c3p0.ComboPooledDataSource">
       cproperty name="driverClass" value="${jdbc.driverClass}" />
       cproperty name="jdbcUrl" value="${jdbc.url}" />
       cproperty name="user" value="${jdbc.username}" />
       cproperty name="password" value="${jdbc.password}" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 配置平台事务管理器 -->
   <bean id="transactionManager"</pre>
class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.DataSourceTransactionManager">
       cproperty name="dataSource" ref="dataSource" />
   </bean>
   <!-- 开启注解事务 -->
   <tx:annotation-driven transaction-manager="transactionManager"/>
</beans>
```

#### • 第五步:在业务层添加注解

```
package com.admiral.tx.demo3;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Isolation;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Propagation;
import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.Transactional;
@Transactional(isolation = Isolation.DEFAULT,propagation = Propagation.REQUIRED)
public class AccountServiceImpl implements AccountService {
    // 注入 Dao
    private AccountDao accountDao;
    public void setAccountDao(AccountDao accountDao) {
       this.accountDao = accountDao;
   @override
    public void transfer(String from, String to, Double money) {
        accountDao.outMoney(from, money);
        int i = 1 / 0;
        accountDao.inMoney(to, money);
   }
}
```

#### 测试

```
/**
* @Title: SpringDemo3.java
* @Package com.admiral.jdbc.demo3
* @Description:
* @author Admiral
* @date 2020-10-13
* @version v1.0
package com.admiral.tx.demo3;
import javax.annotation.Resource;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration;
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner;
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration("classpath:tx3.xml")
public class SpringDemo3 {
   @Resource(name = "accountService")
    private AccountService accountService;
   @Test
    public void demo1() {
```

```
accountService.transfer("小黑黑", "小黄黄", 1000d);
}
}
```

### http://dist.springsource.com/release/TOOLS/update/e4.16/

