

# 04 SpringMVC-数据模型

SpringMVC

## 一：处理模型数据

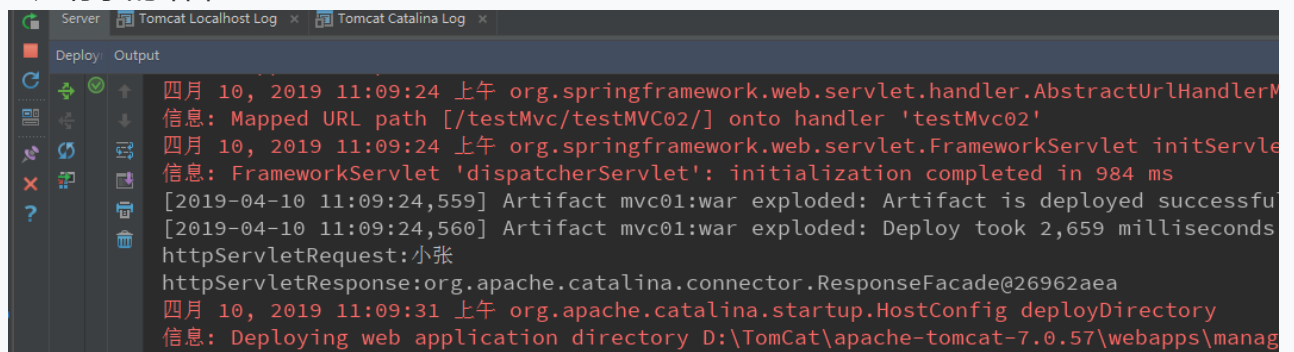
- 1、将数据返回到页面，页面进行显示出来，这时就需要模型进行处理对应的数据

## 二：ModelAndView

- 1、可以进行包含视图和模型信息
- 2、controller层

```
1.  @RequestMapping("/testModelAndView")
2.      public ModelAndView testModelAndView(){
3.          ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
4.          modelAndView.addObject("msg",new Date());
5.          modelAndView.setViewName("success");
6.          return modelAndView;
7.      }
8.  =====页面请求=====
9.      <a href="testModelAndView">testModelAndView</a>
10.  =====success.jsp页面获取信息=====
11.      msg:${requestScope.msg}
```

## 3、请求的结果



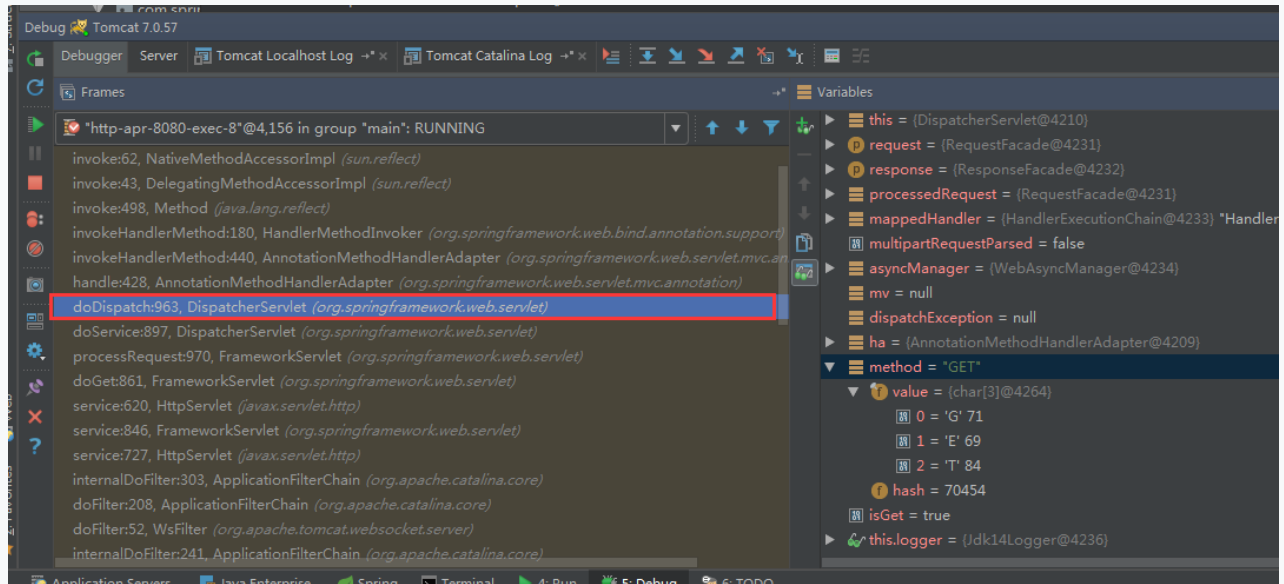
The screenshot shows the Tomcat Catalina Log with the following entries:

```
四月 10, 2019 11:09:24 上午 org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.AbstractUrlHandlerM
信息: Mapped URL path [/testMvc/testMVC02/] onto handler 'testMvc02'
四月 10, 2019 11:09:24 上午 org.springframework.web.servlet.FrameworkServlet initServle
信息: FrameworkServlet 'dispatcherServlet': initialization completed in 984 ms
[2019-04-10 11:09:24,559] Artifact mvc01:war exploded: Artifact is deployed successfu
[2019-04-10 11:09:24,560] Artifact mvc01:war exploded: Deploy took 2,659 milliseconds
HttpServletRequest:小张
HttpServletResponse:org.apache.catalina.connector.ResponseFacade@26962aea
四月 10, 2019 11:09:31 上午 org.apache.catalina.startup.HostConfig deployDirectory
信息: Deploying web application directory D:\TomCat\apache-tomcat-7.0.57\webapps\manag
```

## 1、内部原理

1、在代码 `modelAndView.addObject("msg", new Date());` 处进行DUG运行

2、点击DUG视图中doDispatch



3、进入DispatcherServlet类中有个doDispatch方法

```
1.     protected void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request,
2.     HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
3.         HttpServletRequest processedRequest = request;
4.         HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler = null;
5.         boolean multipartRequestParsed = false;
6.         WebAsyncManager asyncManager = WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request);
7.
8.         try {
9.             try {
10.                 ModelAndView mv = null;
11.                 //.....代码省略
12.                 /**
13.                 获取模型视图
14.                 */
15.                 mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, response,
16.                 mappedHandler.getHandler());
17.                 if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
18.                     return;
19.                 }
20.             }
21.         }
```

```

18.      //.....代码省略
19.      /**
20.       * 进行处理结果---点击进入
21.       */
22.      this.processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler,
    mv, (Exception)dispatchException);

```

#### 4、点击进入this.processDispatchResult()

```

1.      private void processDispatchResult(HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response, HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler,
    ModelAndView mv, Exception exception) throws Exception {
2.          boolean errorView = false;
3.          //.....代码省略
4.          if (mv != null && !mv.wasCleared()) {
5.              //进行渲染视图--点击进入
6.              this.render(mv, request, response);
7.              if (errorView) {
8.                  WebUtils.clearErrorRequestAttributes(request);
9.              }
10.             //.....代码省略

```

#### 5、点击进入his.render(...)

```

1.      protected void render(ModelAndView mv, HttpServletRequest request, Http
    pServletResponse response) throws Exception {
2.          Locale locale = this.localeResolver.resolveLocale(request);
3.          //.....代码省略
4.          try {
5.              if (mv.getStatus() != null) {
6.                  response.setStatus(mv.getStatus().value());
7.              }
8.              //进行渲染视图--点击进入
9.              view.render(mv.getModelInternal(), request, response);
10.             //.....代码省略

```

#### 5、点击进入his.render(...)

```

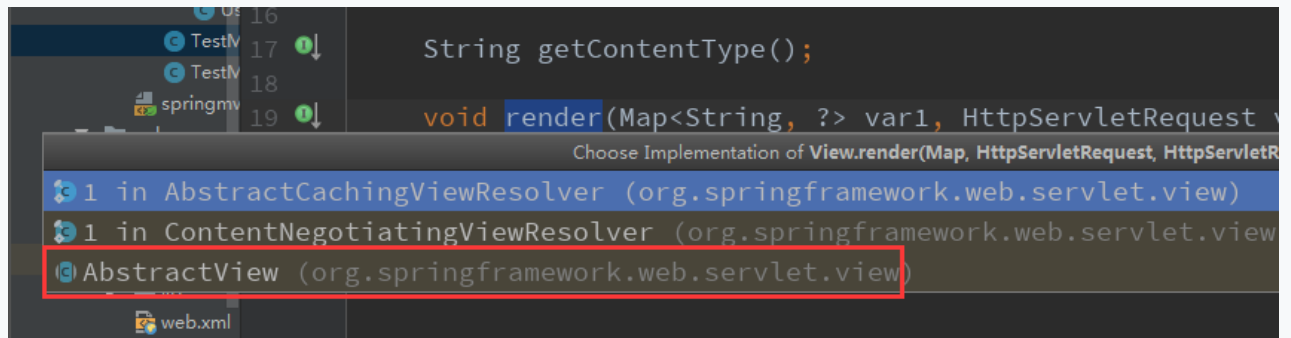
1.      public interface View {

```

```

2.         //.....代码省略
3.         //Ctrl+Alt+B  返回实现类
4.         void render(Map<String, ?> var1, HttpServletRequest var2, HttpServlet
etResponse var3) throws Exception;
5.     }

```



## 5、点击进入AbstractView

```

1.     public void render(Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request, Http
tpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
2.         //.....代码省略
3.         //进行输出结果---点击进行
4.         this.renderMergedOutputModel(mergedModel, this.getRequestToExpo
se(request), response);
5.     }

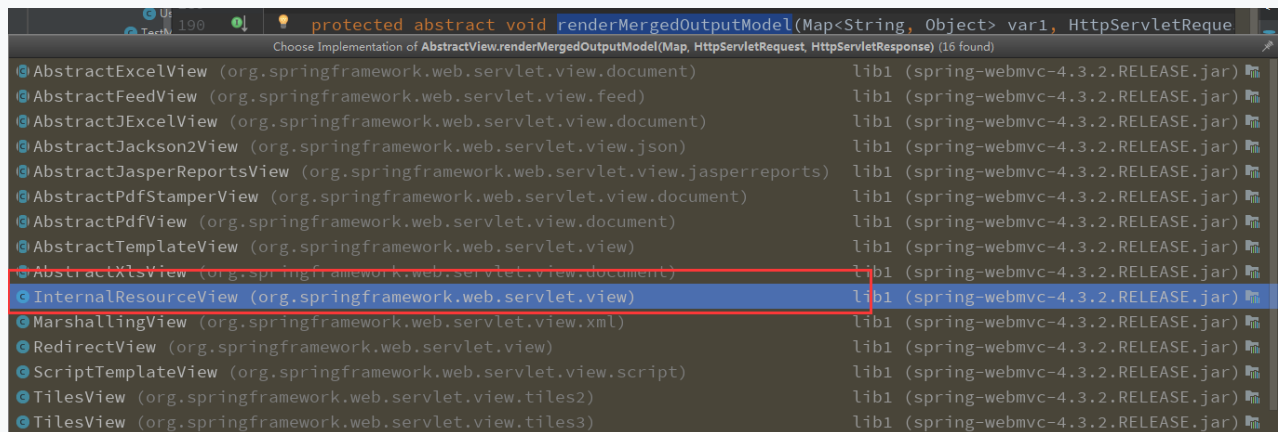
```

## 6、抽象类renderMergedOutputModel

```

1.         //Ctrl+Alt+B  返回实现类 InternalResourceView
2.         protected abstract void renderMergedOutputModel(Map<String, Object>
var1, HttpServletRequest var2, HttpServletResponse var3) throws
Exception;

```



## 6、renderMergedOutputModel

1. `protected void renderMergedOutputModel(Map<String, Object> model, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {`
2. `//将模型放入到请求域中, 点击`
3. `this.exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(model, request);`

## 7、exposeModelAsRequestAttributes

1. `protected void exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(Map<String, Object> model, HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {`
2. `Iterator var3 = model.entrySet().iterator();`
3. `//使用的循环将map进行遍历, 在将对应的value放入到域中`
4. `while(var3.hasNext()) {`
5. `Entry<String, Object> entry = (Entry)var3.next();`
6. `String modelName = (String)entry.getKey();`
7. `Object modelValue = entry.getValue();`
8. `if (modelValue != null) {`
9. `//放入到域中`
10. `request.setAttribute(modelName, modelValue);`

## 2、返回DispatcherServlet

### 1、返回DispatcherServlet中的render查询视图

1. `//点击模型mv.getModelInternal() 返回的是model`
2. `view.render(mv.getModelInternal(), request, response);`

## 2、返回的model

```
1.     protected Map<String, Object> getModelInternal() {
2.         return this.model;
3.     }
```

## 3、返回Controller中的ModelAndView中ADD方法(点击)

```
1.     ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView();
2.     //点击
3.     modelAndView.addObject("msg", new Date());
```

```
1.     public ModelAndView addObject(String attributeName, Object attributeValue) {
2.         //在点击getModelMap()返回的也是一个model
3.         this.getModelMap().addAttribute(attributeName, attributeValue);
4.         return this;
5.     }
```

```
1.     public ModelMap getModelMap() {
2.         if (this.model == null) {
3.             this.model = new ModelMap();
4.         }
5.         return this.model;
6.     }
```

4、ModelAndView中的Model中的数据会通过遍历的方式，进行放入到request域对象中。

## 三：Map模型系列

- 1、Spring MVC 在内部使用了一个org.springframework.ui.Model 接口存储模型数据
- 2、Spring MVC 在调用方法前会创建一个隐含的模型对象作为模型数据的存储容器

3、如果方法传入的参数是 Map 或 Model 类型，Spring MVC 会将隐含模型的引用传递给这些参数

4、在方法体内，开发者可以通过这个参数对象访问到模型中的所有数据，也可以向模型中添加新的属性数据

## 1、controller层

### 1、使用Map类型来进行编辑模型

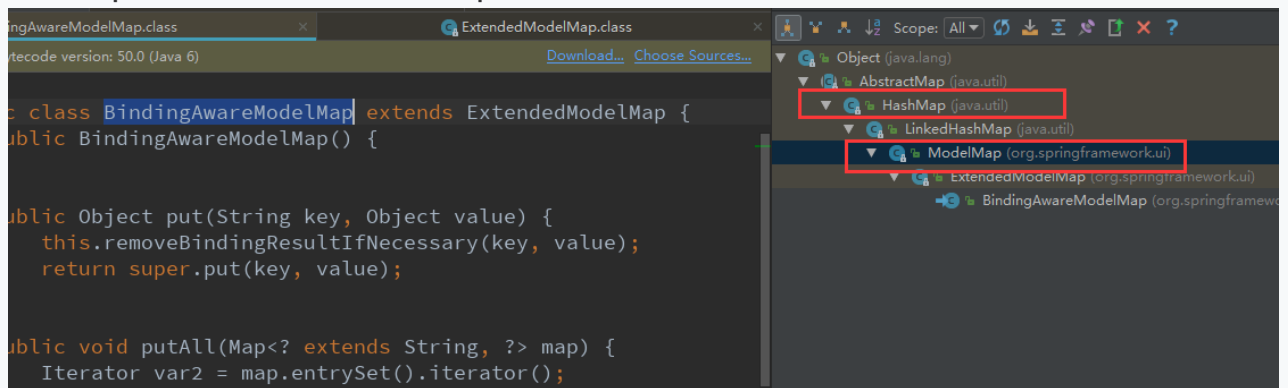
```
1.      /**
2.       * 使用map来作为模型
3.       * @param map
4.       * @return
5.       */
6.      @RequestMapping("/testMap")
7.      public String testMap(Map<String, Object> map){
8.          System.out.println(map.getClass().getName());
9.          map.put("key",new Date());
10.         return "success";
11.     }
12.     /**
13.      * 使用ModelMap 来作为模型
14.      * @param map
15.      * @return
16.      */
17.      @RequestMapping("/testModelMap")
18.      public String testModelMap(ModelMap map){
19.          map.addAttribute("key",new Date());
20.          return "success";
21.      }
22.
23.      /**
24.       * 使用model来作为模型
25.       * @param model
26.       * @return
27.       */
28.      @RequestMapping("/testModel")
29.      public String testModel(Model model){
30.
31.          model.addAttribute("key", new Date()); //传入Request域
```

```

32.         return "success";
33.     }
34.
35.     =====请求页面=====
36.     <a href="testModelMap">testModelMap</a>
37.     <HR>
38.     <a href="testMap">testMap</a>
39.     <HR>
40.     <a href="testModel">testModel</a>
41.     =====获取值页面=====
42.     <HR>
43.     key:${requestScope.key}

```

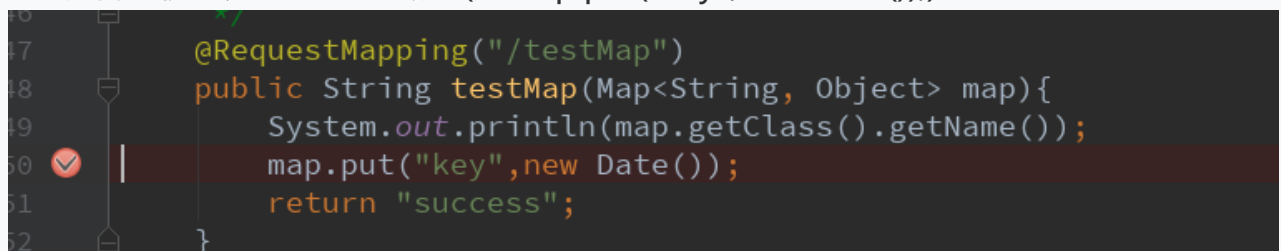
## 2、Map模型继承图，打印出map类地址名称



## 3、Model是ExtendedModelMap的实现接口

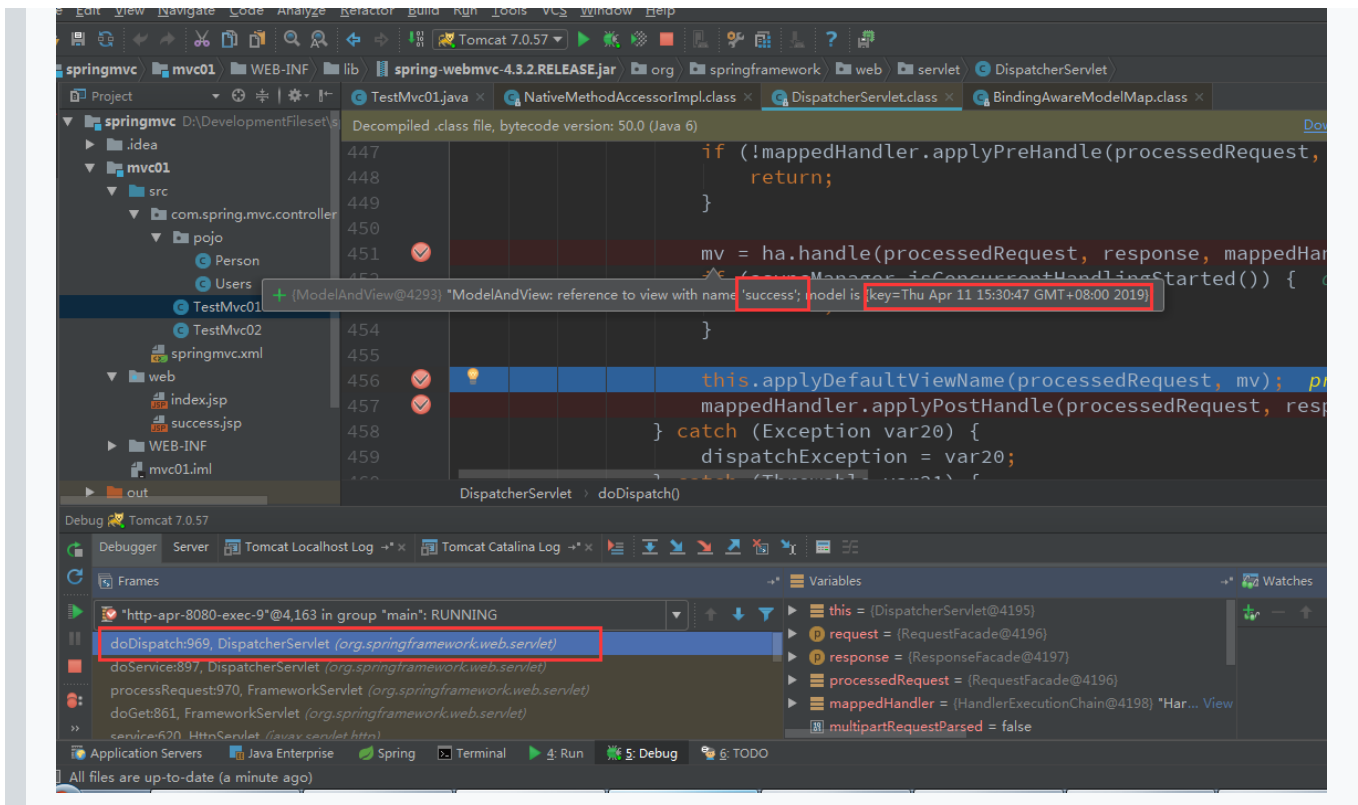
## 2、原理

### 1、在传入模型处打入DUG断点(如map.put("key",new Date());)



### 2、查询执行结果





## 四：@SessionAttributes

- 1、若希望在多个请求之间共用某个模型属性数据，则可以在控制器类上标注一个 @SessionAttributes，而不在方法上使用
- 2、Spring MVC 将在模型中对应的属性暂存到 HttpSession 中
- 3、@SessionAttributes除了可以通过属性名指定需要放到会话中的属性外，还可以通过模型属性的对象类型指定哪些模型属性需要放到会话中

### 1、controller层

```

1.  @SessionAttributes(value = {"sessionKey","sessionKey1"},types = {String
2.  .class,Date.class})
3.  @Controller
4.  public class TestMvc01 {
5.      @RequestMapping("/testSessionAttributes")
6.      public String testSessionAttributes(ModelMap map) {
7.          map.addAttribute("sessionKey",new Date());
8.          map.addAttribute("sessionKey1",new Date());

```

```

8.         map.addAttribute("name", "小王");
9.
10.        RequestAttributes requestAttributes = RequestContextHolder.g
etRequestAttributes();
11.        Object sessionKey = requestAttributes.getAttribute("sessionKey"
, RequestAttributes.SCOPE_SESSION);
12.        System.out.println("date"+sessionKey);
13.
14.
15.        return "success";
16.    }

```

## 1、页面代码

```

1.  =====请求页面=====
2.    <a href="testSessionAttributes">testSessionAttributes</a>
3.    <HR>
4.  =====获取值的页面=====
5.  sessionScope-sessionKey1:${sessionScope.sessionKey1}
6.  <HR>
7.  requestScope-sessionKey1:${requestScope.sessionKey1}
8.  <HR>
9.  sessionScope-sessionKey:${sessionScope.sessionKey}
10. <HR>
11. requestScope-sessionKey:${requestScope.sessionKey}
12. <HR>
13. sessionScope-name:${sessionScope.name}
14. <HR>
15. requestScope-name:${requestScope.name}
16. <HR>

```