# Get请求

## 参数解析

url案例1：<http://localhost:8080/ck/?age=1&name=cc>

老样子，先启动服务 ~~

route := gin.Default()  
route.GET("/ck", ParamBindHandle)  
route.Run(":8080")

#### 方法一：query

func ParamQueryHandle(c \*gin.Context) {  
 name := c.DefaultQuery("name", "cc") // 如果不传，默认name为cc  
 age := c.Query("age")  
 c.AbortWithStatusJSON(http.*StatusOK*, gin.H{"name": name, "age": age})  
}

#### 方法二：bind

func ParamBindHandle(c \*gin.Context) {  
 // 1.定义参数接受结构体  
 type param struct {  
 startTM uint32 `form:"start\_tm" binding:"required"`  
 endTM uint32 `form:"end\_tm" binding:"required"`  
 pkgNM string `form:"pkg\_nm" binding:"required"`  
 }  
 // 2.通过bind方法将参数传给结构体  
 var p param  
 if err := c.Bind(&p); err != nil {  
 c.AbortWithStatusJSON(http.*StatusBadRequest*, "参数不能解析，只接受name和age")  
 }  
 fmt.Println()  
 c.AbortWithStatusJSON(http.*StatusOK*, p)  
}

url案例2：<http://localhost:8080/ck/cc/20>

获取路径中的参数，这时候cc和20都可以当参数提取出来

