```
表单验证:
客户端和服务器端的验证?
主要讲服务器端验证:
表单数据传输???
@PostMapping("/register")
public String register(@RequestParam String username,
                    @RequestParam String password,
                    @RequestParam String email,
                    @RequestParam Integer phone) {
   User user = new User();
   user.setUsername(username);
   user.setPassword(password);
   user.setEmail(email);
   user.setPhone(phone);
   userRepository.save(user);
   return "redirect:/login";
参数太多 写起来很麻烦, 如何优化?
@PostMapping("/register")
public String register(User user) {
   userRepository.save(user);
   return "redirect:/login";
Ш
@PostMapping("/register")
public String register(UserForm userForm) {
   User user = new User();
   BeanUtils.copyProperties(userForm, user);
   userRepository.save(user);
   return "redirect:/login";
----\
@PostMapping("/register")
public String register(UserForm userForm) {
```

User user = userForm.convertToUser();

userRepository.save(user);
return "redirect:/login";



```
<u>H</u>elp
🕽 🖿 form 🕽 🖸 UserForm
                                                          SpringBootAdvancedApplication (1) 
          C LoginController.java ×
                                 C UserForm.java X
                                                  ■ FormConvert.java ×
                      private String confirmPassword;
                      public UserForm() {
          12
          13
          14
          15
                      public User convertToUser() {
          16
                          User user = new UserFormConvert().convert( userForm: this);
          17
                          return user;
          18
          19
                      private class UserFormConvert implements FormConvert<UserForm, User>{
          20
                          @Override
                          public User convert(UserForm userForm) {
          21
                               User user = new User();
          23
                               BeanUtils.copyProperties(userForm, user);
          24
                               return user;
          25
          26
          27
          28
          29
                      public void setUsername(String username) { this.username = username; }
                      public void setPassword(String password) { this.password = password; }
          33
          36
                      public void setPhone(int phone) { this.phone = phone; }
          37
          40
```

数据验证???

首先在模型层进行限制,@Blank,length,pattern, email 等等

boo = false;

```
C LoginController.java ×
                        © UserForm.java × ■ FormConvert.java ×
           import org.hibernate.validator.constraints.Length;
           import org.springframework.beans.BeanUtils;
           import javax.validation.constraints.Email;
           import javax.validation.constraints.NotBlank;
          import javax.validation.constraints.Pattern;
          public class UserForm {
            public static final String PHONE_REG = "^((13[0-9])|(15[^4])|(18[0,2,3,5-9])|(17[0-8])|(147))\\d{8}$";
             @NotBlank
               private String username;
   15
              @NotBlank
              @Length(min=6, message = "密码至少需要六位")
               private String password;
              @Pattern (regexp=PHONE REG, message = "请输入正确手机号")
              private String phone;
              private String email;
               @NotBlank
              private String confirmPassword;
              public UserForm() {
   26
               public boolean confirmPassword() {
   28
                   if (this.password.equals(this.confirmPassword)) {
然后再 controller 层加入@Valid 进行验证
(Controller )
                                                     N SpringBootAdvancedApplication (1) V ( ₩ ₩ I Git: V V U )

    C LoginController.java ×

   16 🗳
          @Controller
           public class LoginController {
               @Autowired
   19 🐴
               private UserRepository userRepository;
               //跳转到注册页面
               @GetMapping("/register")
   22 😘 💆
               public String registerPage(){
                  return "register";
   24
   25
               @GetMapping("/login")
   26 😘
               public String loginPage() { return "login"; }
               //提交注册接收的方法
   29
    30
               @PostMapping("/register")
    31 👣
               public String register(@Valid UserForm userForm, BindingResult result){
                  boolean boo = true:
    33
                   if (! userForm.confirmPassword()){
    34
                       result.rejectValue(field: "confirmPassword", errorCode: "confirmError", defaultMessage: "两次密码不一致");
                       boo = false;
    36
    37
                   if (result.hasErrors()){
                       List<FieldError> fieldErrors = result.getFieldErrors();
                       for (FieldError error : fieldErrors) {
                           System.out.println(error.getField() + ":" + error.getDefaultMessage() + ":" + error.getCode());
    40
    41
```

```
BindingResult result=>esult.rejectValue("confirmPassword",
"confirmError","两次密码不一致");
=>List<FieldError> fieldErrors = result.getFieldErrors();
for (FieldError error : fieldErrors){
    System.out.println(error.getField() + ":" +
error.getDefaultMessage() + ":" + error.getCode());
}
```

错误处理:

如何把错误内容返回到前端???

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>register</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/css/bootstrap.min.css" th:href="@{/css/bootstrap.min.css}">
<body>
<div class="container" style="max-width:600px; margin-top:50px">
  <h3 class="page-header">注册</h3>
  <div class="well">
     <form action="/register" th:object="${userForm}" method="post">
        <div class="form-group">
           <label for="usernameId">用户名</label>
           <input type="text" name="username" id="usernameId" class="form-control" th:field="*{username}">
           th:errors="*{username}">用户名不能为空
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
           <label for="passwordId">密码</label>
           <input type="password" name="password" id="passwordId" class="form-control"</pre>
th:field="*{password}">
           th:errors="*{password}">
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
           <label for="confirmPasswordId">确认密码</label>
           <input type="password" name="confirmPassword" id="confirmPasswordId" class="form-control"</pre>
th:field="*{confirmPassword}">
           th:errors="*{confirmPassword}">
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
           <label for="emailId">邮箱</label>
           <input type="text" name="email" id="emailId" class="form-control" th:field="*{email}">
```

```
th:errors="*{email}">邮箱不能为空
       </div>
       <div class="form-group">
          <label for="phoneId">电话</label>
         <input type="text" name="phone" id="phoneId" class="form-control" th:field="*{phone}">
         th:errors="*{phone}">手机号不能为空
       </div>
       <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">注册</button>
       </form>
  </div>
</div>
<!--<\!script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.12.4/jquery.min.js"></script>-->
<script src="../static/js/jquery-3.2.1.min.js" th:href="@{/js/jquery-3.2.1.min.js}"></script>
<script src="../static/js/bootstrap.min.js" th:href="@{/js/bootstrap.min.js}"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

异常处理:

基于 thymeleaf 末班的异常处理

Restful API服务的异常处理???

在 resource, templates 文件夹下, 建立 error 目录, 加入 404.html,即可 customize 404 错误页面

使用 HTTP 状态码进行异常处理

常用状态码:

常用HTTP状态码

- 200 OK [GET]: 服务器成功返回用户请求的数据,该操作是幂等的(Idempotent)。
- 201 CREATED [POST/PUT/PATCH]: 用户新建或修改数据成功。
- 202 Accepted [*]:表示一个请求已经进入后台排队(异步任务)
- 204 NO CONTENT [DELETE]: 用户删除数据成功。
- 400 INVALID REQUEST [POST/PUT/PATCH]: 用户发出的请求有错误,服务器没有进行新建或修改数据的操作,该操作是幂等的。
- 401 Unauthorized [*]:表示用户没有权限(令牌、用户名、密码错误)。
- 403 Forbidden [*] 表示用户得到授权(与401错误相对),但是访问是被禁止的。
- 404 NOT FOUND [*]: 用户发出的请求针对的是不存在的记录,服务器没有进行操作,该操作是幂等的。
- 406 Not Acceptable [GET]: 用户请求的格式不可得(比如用户请求JSON格式,但是只有XML格式)。
- 410 Gone -[GET]: 用户请求的资源被永久删除, 且不会再得到的。
- 422 Unprocesable entity [POST/PUT/PATCH] 当创建一个对象时,发生一个验证错误。
- 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR [*]: 服务器发生错误,用户将无法判断发出的请求是否成功。

I

Spring boot 2.0以后, findById()会返回Optional<T>类型,可以通过isPresent()判断是否存在

在 service 层对 Optional<T>进行判断如下:

@Service

```
public class BookServiceImpl implements BookService {
    @Autowired
    private BookRepository bookRepository;
    @Override
    public Book getBookById(Long id) {
        Optional<Book> o = bookRepository.findById(id);
        if (! o.isPresent()) {
            throw new BookNotFoundException("书单不存在");
        }
        Book book = bookRepository.findById(id).get();
        return book;
    }
}
```

接着在 com. shuaiwang 包下新建 exception 文件夹,并使用 @ResponseStatus

```
SpringBootAdvancedApplication (1)
>ring-boot-advanced ⟩ ■ src ⟩ ■ main ⟩ ■ java ⟩ ■ com ⟩ ■ shuaiwang ⟩ ■ exception ⟩ � BookNotFoundException ⟩

    ⊕ The state of the sta
■ Project ▼
                                 v 🖿 com.shuaiwang
                                           domain
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseStatus;
                                                     > 🛅 form
                                                                © Book
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND)
public class BookNotFoundException extends RuntimeException {

    BookRepository

                                                                C User
                                                                UserRepository

✓ ■ exception

→ BookNotFoundException

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              public BookNotFoundException(String message) { super(message); }

✓ I service

                                                                BookService
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              public BookNotFoundException(String message, Throwable cause) { super(message, cause); }

    BookServiceImpl

                                            v 🖿 web
                                                                BookController
                                                                C LoginController
                                                      SpringBootAdvancedApplication
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 BookNotFoundException
```

可以对产生的错误进行自定义状态码返回

在 controller 中处理异常???

```
© BookController.java ×
                      error.html ×
          import java.sql.SQLException;
  16
          import java.util.Optional;
  17 👋
          @Controller
          @RequestMapping("/books")
  19 윦
          public class BookController {
              private final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(BookController.class);
  22 😭
              private BookService bookService;
              //书单详情
              @GetMapping("/{id}")
  25 😘
              public String getBook(@PathVariable Long id, Model model){
  26
                  Book book = bookService.getBookById(id);
                  model.addAttribute( attributeName: "book", book);
                  return "book";
  29
              @ExceptionHandler({Exception.class})
              public ModelAndView handleException(HttpServletRequest request, Exception e) throws Exception{
                  logger.error("Request URL:{}, Exception:{}",request.getRequestURL(),e.getMessage());
                  if(AnnotationUtils.findAnnotation(e.getClass(), ResponseStatus.class)!= null){
  34
                      throw e;
  36
                  ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView();
                 mav.addObject( attributeName: "url", request.getRequestURL());
                 mav.addObject( attributeName: "exception", e);
  38
  39
                  mav.setViewName("error/error");
  40
                  return mav;
  41
  42
ites > error > arror.html >
                                                                               SpringBootAdvancedApplication (1) 
    © BookController.java ×
                          # error.html ×
            <!DOCTYPE html>
            <html lang="en" xmlns:th="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
            <head>
                <meta charset="UTF-8">
                <title>错误</title>
     5
                <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
                <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/bootstrap.min.css" th:href="@{/css/bootstrap.min.css}">
     8
            </head>
            <div class="container" style="margin-top:50px;max-width:600px">
                <div class="jumbotron">
                    <h2>error</h2>
                    对不起,后台服务异常
    14
                    请求路径:<span th:text="${url}"></span>
                    字字常信息: <code th:text="${exception.message}"></code>
                </div>
            </div>
            </body>
            </html>
```

浅显理解什么是 ModelAndView???

Model 是数据模型,例如 book 类,user 类都是一个 model,model 具有属性,可以向表单注入 model,即一个 object,然后 th:object=\${book}=→接着 th:name="*{book_name}"这样使用,即向表单传入了一个 object,就是一个 model View 就是视图,可以是一个前端页面,比如一个表单,一个 html 文件等等。

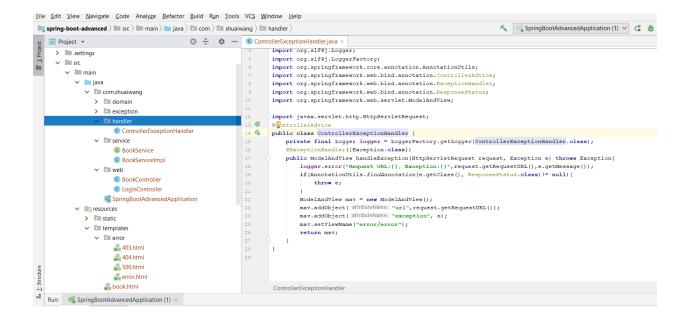
ModelAndView mav = new ModelAndView();
Mav.addObject(url,"?");
Mav.addObject(exception,"?");

Mav.setViewName("error/error"); => 设置返回的视图名称 (error文件夹下的 error.html 文件) (包含 url 和 exception 两个 object)

上面这种方法的 exceptionhandler 只能在单一 controller 中起作用

如何让异常处理全局统一起作用???

@ControllerAdvice 标记一个拦截器,所有的 controller 都会被他拦截,如果有异常,就会被 catch 到,进行全局统一处理。



如何能再浏览器里隐藏堆栈信息,在源代码里显示???



Restful 服务的异常处理???

返回 ResponseEntity!!!!!!

```
© BookDTO.java × © CustomBeanUtils.java ×
  © BookApi.java ×
              @GetMapping("/books")
              public ResponseEntity<?> listAllBooks() {
                  List<Book> books = bookService.findAllBooks();
  34
                  return new ResponseEntity<List<Book>> (books, HttpStatus.OK);
              //获取一个书单
  36
              @GetMapping("/books/{id}")
              public ResponseEntity<?> getBook(@PathVariable Long id) {
  39
                  Book book = bookService.getBookById(id);
  40
                  return new ResponseEntity<Object>(book, HttpStatus.OK);
  41
              //新增一条书单
  42
  43
              @PostMapping("/books")
  44
              public ResponseEntity<?> saveBook(@RequestBody Book book) {
  45
                  Book book1 = bookService.saveBook(book);
  46
                  return new ResponseEntity<Object>(book1, HttpStatus.CREATED);
  47
              //更新一条书单
  48
              @PutMapping("/books/{id}")
  49
              public ResponseEntity<?> updateBook(@PathVariable Long id,@RequestBody BookDTO bookDTO) {
51
                  Book currentBook = bookService.getBookById(id);
                  //BeanUtils.copyProperties(bookDTO,currentBook);
                  bookDTO.convertToBook(currentBook);
  54
                  Book book1 = bookService.saveBook(currentBook):
                  return new ResponseEntity<Object>(book1, HttpStatus.OK);
              //删除一条书单
              @DeleteMapping("/books/{id}")
              public ResponseEntity<?> deleteBook(@PathVariable Long id) {
          BookApi
```

对 bookDTO 类型使用注解进行限制,<u>在 book.api 里使用@Valid</u>对请求输入 BOOK 参数进行参数检查,同时使用bindingResult.hasErrors(){

Throw new CustomizedException("error
message");

Rest 服务统一异常处理???

新建 resource 文件夹,定义各种类型异常的变量。

```
demo E:\spring-boot-api\demo
                                                     package com.example.demo.resource;
> idea
                                                     public class InvalidErrorResource {
> mvn
                                                         private String message;
∨ ■ src
                                                        private Object errors;
  ∨ 🗎 main
                                                         public InvalidErrorResource(String message, Object errors) {
       com.example.demo
                                               8
                                                            this.message = message;
                                                            this.errors = errors:
         > 🖿 api
         > domain
         > 🛅 dto
                                                         public String getMessage() {
         return message;

♠ InvalidRequestException.

                                              14

◆ NotFoundException

                                              16
                                                         public void setMessage(String message) {
         > Imandler

✓ Image: very resource

              © ErrorResource
              FieldResource
                                                         public Object getErrors() {
              InvalidErrorResource
                                                            return errors;
         > service
         > 🖿 util
                                              24
                                                        public void setErrors(Object errors) {
           ® DemoApplication
                                                            this.errors = errors;

✓ ■ resources

         static
         templates
         application.properties
```

在 handler 文件夹下新建 ApiExceptionHandler 文件,使用 @RestControllerAdvice 全局拦截异常,

使用@ExceptionHandler(Exception.class) 定义此方法拦截的 异常,使用@ResponseBody 返回 Json 格式,

使用 ResponseEntity 标记返回封装对象,Entity 里需要放入对应 异常(包括所有 field)返回格式为 Json 格式,和对应的 HttpStatus.code

404 对应 HttpStatus.NOT Found

参数验证失败对应 HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST

500 对应 HttpStatus.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR

```
demo > im src > im main > im java > im com > im example > im demo > im handler > i
                ■ Project ▼
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              ✓ ■ demo E:\spring-boot-api\demo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           @RestControllerAdvice
public class ApiExceptionHandler {
                          > 🗎 .mvn
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               @ExceptionHandler(NotFoundExc
@ResponseBody

✓ Image: Src

                                           ∨ III main
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    public ResponseEntity<?> handleNotFound(RuntimeException e) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ErrorResource errorResource = new ErrorResource(e.getMessage());
return new ResponseEntity<Object>(errorResource, HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND);

✓ iava

                                                                        > 🖿 api
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         //处理参数验证失败异常
                                                                                      > I domain
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   @ExceptionHandler(InvalidRequestException.class)
@ResponseBody
                                                                                      > 🛅 dto
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 public ResponseEntity<?> handleInvalidRequest(InvalidRequestException e) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Errors errors = e.getErrors();
List<FieldResource> fieldResources = new ArrayList<>();
List<FieldError> fieldErrors = errors.getFieldErrors();

◆ InvalidRequestException

∨ Imandler

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ApiExceptionHandler

✓ Image: Very large very lar
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            fieldError.getCode(),
    fieldError.getDefaultMessage());
fieldResources.add(fieldResource);
                                                                                                                      C FrrorResource
                                                                                                                      FieldResource
                                                                                                                      InvalidErrorResource
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        InvalidErrorResource ier = new InvalidErrorResource(e.getMessage(), fieldResources);
                                                                                         > 🛅 util
                                                                                                   © DemoApplication
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        return new ResponseEntity<Object>(ier, HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST);

√ Image: resources

                                                                                         static
                                                                                       templates
                                                                                         application.properties
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   public ResponseEntity<?> handleException(Exception e) {
                                           > test
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        return new ResponseEntity<Object>(HttpStatus.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR);
test

itst

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ApiExceptionHandler > handleException()
```

日志和 AOP: 控制台输出

控制台输出日志???

Spring boot 提供了对常用日志的支持,如 java util logging, log4j, log4j2, logback.默认使用 logback 记录日志。

Logback 不需要任何配置

如何产生 debug 级别日志???

1.

Mvn package 首先打包,

然后使用 java -jar ***.jar -debug 运行输出 debug 级别日志。

2.

在 yml 或者 property 文件里使用 debug:true 打印 debug 级别的日志。

2、日志级别 日志级别从低到高: *** TRACE '< DEBUG '< INFO '< WARN '< ERROR '</td>

```
@RestController
public class LogTestApi {
    private final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(this.getClass());
    @GetMapping("/log")
    public String log() {
        logger.info("info --- log");
        logger.warn("warn --- log");
        logger.error("error --- log");
        logger.debug("debug --- log");
        logger.trace("trace --- log");
        return "logtest";
    }
}
```

日志级别配置:

Spring boot 默认 logback 分为五种,

Trace<debug<info<warn<error</pre>

比如日志级别 debug,不能输出 trace 级别

如何改变日志级别???

在 properties 文件中修改:

logging.level.root=error

logging.level.org.springframework.w

eb=warn

logging.level.com.example.demo=debu

使用 spring.profiles.active=dev 即声明使用 application-dev。Properties 配置。

文件输出日志

在 application.properties 里面写入 Logging.file.name=log/my.log

自定义配置日志:

4、自定义配置

1、在 application.properties 或 application.yml 中配置:

配置属性	书名
logging.config	指定日志配置文件的位置
logging.file ^Y	指定日志文件,可以是相对路径,也可以是绝对路径
logging.path	指定日志文件存放目录
logging.pattern.console	指定在控制台输出的日志格式
logging.pattern.file	指定在日志文件保存的日志格式
logging.pattern.level	指定日志的级别
logging.exception-conversion-word	log异常时使用哪个格式转换器(base.xml 中定义了三个 conversionRule
logging.register-shutdown-hook=false	系统启动时

如何自定义每一天生成一个日志?

加入 logback-spring.xml 在 resource 文件夹下!

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<configuration>
   <!--包含Spring boot 对logback 日志的默认配置-->
   <include resource="org/springframework/boot/logging/logback/defaults.xml" />
   /tmp}}}/spring.log}"/>
   <include resource="org/springframework/boot/logging/logback/console-appender.xml"_/>
   <!--重写了Spring Boot框架 org/springframework/boot/logging/logback/file-appender.xml 配置-->
   <appender name="TIME FILE"</pre>
          class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.RollingFileAppender">
      <encoder>
         <pattern>${FILE_LOG_PATTERN}</pattern>
      </encoder>
      <file>$ {LOG_FILE} </file>
      <rollingPolicy class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.TimeBasedRollingPolicy">
         <fileNamePattern>${LOG FILE}.%d{yyyy-MM-dd}.%i</fileNamePattern>
         <!--保留历史日志一年的时间-->
         <maxHistory>10</maxHistory>
         Spring Boot 默认情况下, 日志文件 10M 时, 会切分日志文件,这样设置日志文件会在 100M 时切分日志
         <timeBasedFileNamingAndTriggeringPolicy class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.SizeAndTimeBasedFNATP">
            <maxFileSize>30KB</maxFileSize>
         </timeBasedFileNamingAndTriggeringPolicy>
      </rollingPolicy>
   </appender>
   <root level="INFO">
      <appender-ref ref="CONSOLE" />
      <appender-ref ref="TIME_FILE" />
   </root>
</configuration>
   1、继承 Spring boot logback 设置 (可以在 appliaction.yml 或者 application.properties 设置 logging.*属性)
```

2、重写了默认配置,设置目志文件大小在100MB时,按日期切分日志,切分后目录:

 my.2017-08-01.0
 80MB

 my.2017-08-01.1
 10MB

 my.2017-08-02.0
 56MB

 my.2017-08-03.0
 53MB

.

-->

完全自定义配置 logback???

Logback-custom.xml 文件

AOP: 切面编程

Aspect oriented programming

给程序定义一个切入点,在前后切入不同的执行内容 不会破坏原来的程序逻辑,因为只是定义方法前后的操作

AOP 用于: 日志记录, 事务管理, 安全检查, 资源控制。

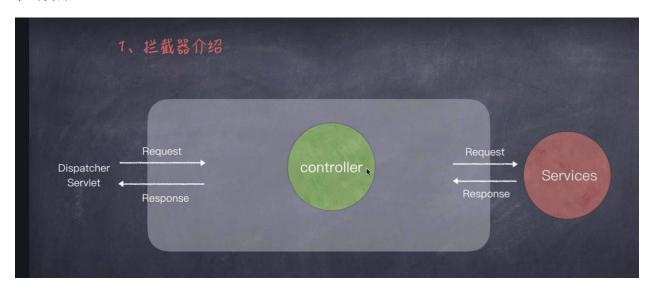
AOP 统一记录日志:

请求: URL, IP, class, method, param,

返回内容:?

```
C LogAspect.java ×
           private final Logger logger = LoggerFactorv.getLogger(this.getClass()):
           @Pointcut("execution(* com.example.demo.api.*.*(..))")
21
           public void log(){
22
23
           @Before("log()")
25 🔎
           public void deBefore(JoinPoint joinPoint) {
              ServletRequestAttributes attributes = (ServletRequestAttributes) RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
26
27
               HttpServletRequest request = attributes.getRequest();
28
               String classMethod = joinPoint.getSignature().getDeclaringTypeName() + "." + joinPoint.getSignature().getName();
29
               RequestLog requestLog = new RequestLog(
                       request.getRequestURL().toString(),
31
                       request.getRemoteAddr(),
32
                       classMethod,
33
                       joinPoint.getArgs()
               logger.info("request-- {}",requestLog);
36
37
            @After("log()")
38
39
                 logger.info("----doAfter----");
40
41
           @AfterReturning(returning = "result", pointcut = "log()")
42 🛝
           public void doAfterReturning(Object result) {
43
               logger.info("---return---{}",result);
44
45
46
47
           private class RequestLog{
48
              private String url;
49
               private String ip;
50
               private String classMethod;
               private Object[] args;
               public String toString() {
        LogAspect > deBefore()
```

拦截器:



拦截器在 dispatchservlet 分发请求之后和返回响应之前进行额外的操作。

实现拦截器+注册拦截器!!!!!!

继承 HandlerInterceptorAdapter,它是实现了HandleInterceptor的抽象类实现拦截器:

2、注册拦截器

拦截器 登录实例:

要求:

必须登录之后才能返回首页面和 localhost: 8080/books/1

实现拦截器

```
interceptor / w Logimmerceptor /
WebConfig.java ×
                   C LoginInterceptor.java ×
        package com.shuaiwang.interceptor;
3
      import org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.HandlerInterceptorAdapter;
        import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
        import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
        import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
8
        public class LoginInterceptor extends HandlerInterceptorAdapter {
            @Override
10
11 0
            public boolean preHandle (HttpServletRequest request,
                                      HttpServletResponse response,
13
                                      Object handler) throws Exception {
                if (request.getSession().getAttribute( name: "user") == null) {
                    response.sendRedirect(|ocation: "/login");
15
                    return false;
17
18
                return true;
19
20
21
```

注册拦截器

```
SpringBootAdvancedApplication (
| > Interceptor > C WebConfig >
                       C LoginInterceptor.java ×
     package com.shuaiwang.interceptor;
            import org.springframework.beans.factory.ListableBeanFactory;
            import org.springframework.beans.factory.ObjectProvider;
            import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.http.HttpMessageConverters;
            import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.ResourceProperties;
            import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.servlet.WebMvcAutoConfiguration;
                       springframework.boot.autoconfigure.web.servlet.WebMvcProperties;
  Unused import statement springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
            import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.InterceptorRegistry;
            import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.WebMvcConfigurerAdapter;
    12 윦
            public class WebConfig extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter {
    13
    14
                @Override
    15 0
                public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
                    registry.addInterceptor(new LoginInterceptor())
    16
    17
                       .addPathPatterns("/")
                            .addPathPatterns("/books/**");
    18
    19
    21
```

里面写入拦截 url。