Cola-Admin 后端文档

序

项目地址

后端地址: https://gitee.com/xiaolifeizei/cola-admin
 前端地址: https://gitee.com/xiaolifeizei/cola-admin

在线演示

• 演示地址: http://www.cola-admin.vip

默认用户: admin默认密码: 123123

目录结构

环境要求

基础开发环境

- JDK1.8
- Maven 3.3 +
- Mysql 5.7+
- Redis 4.0+
- Nacos 2.1.0

IDE插件

• Lombok Plugin (必须要装)

推荐IDE

• Intellij IDEA

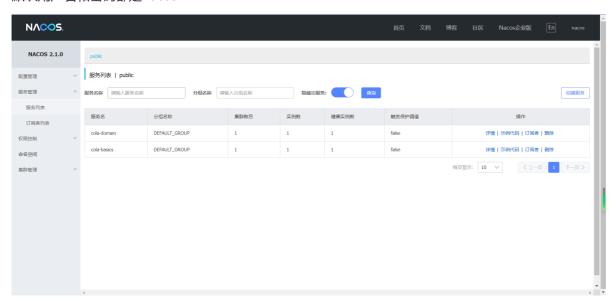
环境准备

Nacos安装

官方文档: https://nacos.io/zh-cn/docs/quick-start.html

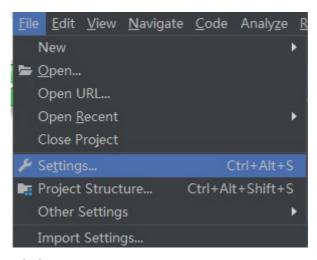
Nacos界面

默认用户名和密码都是nacos

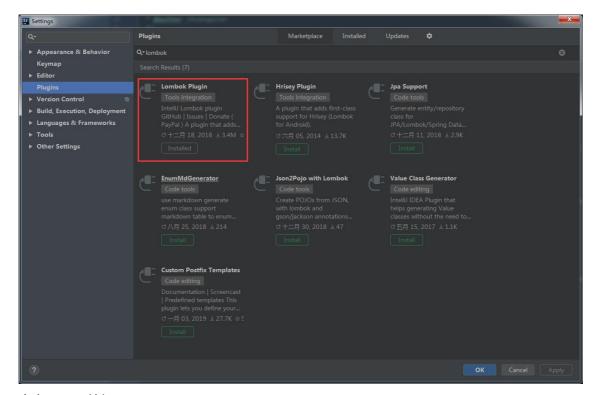


IDEA 插件安装

1. 选择 File->Settings



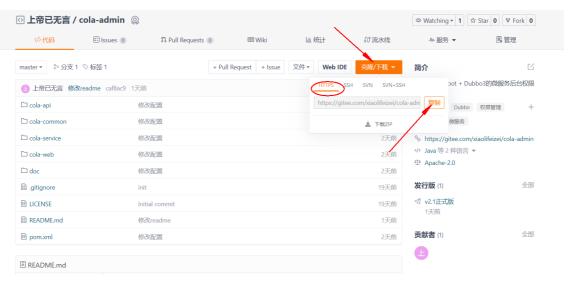
2. 选择 Plugins 并搜索 Lombok



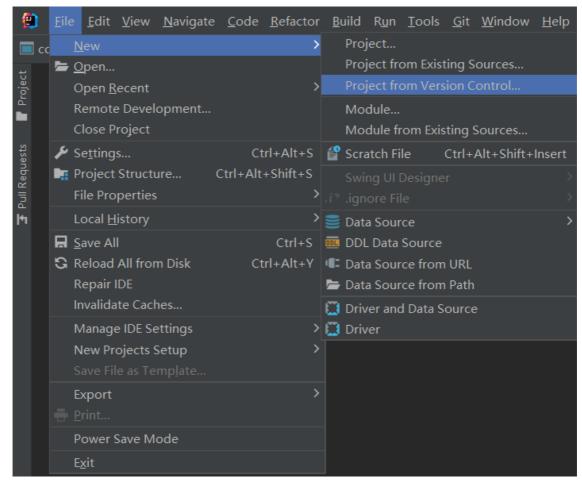
- 3. 点击 Install 按钮
- 4. 重启 idea 生效

导入工程

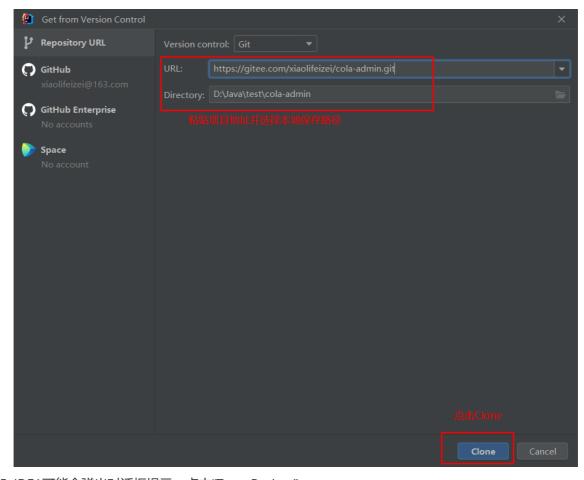
- 1. 进入cola-admin项目首页https://gitee.com/xiaolifeizei/cola-admin
- 2. 复制项目地址



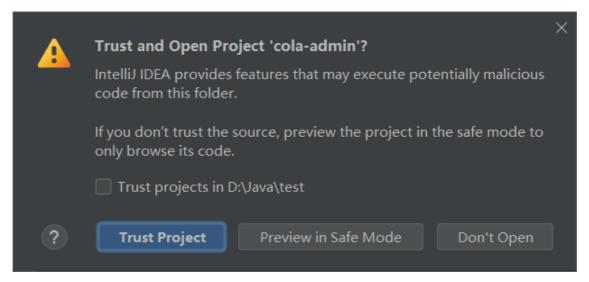
3. 打开IDEA,依次选择: File->New->Project from Version Control



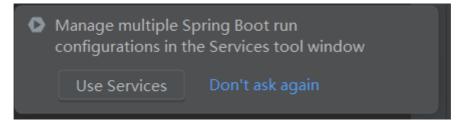
4. 在弹出的对话框中粘贴复制的项目地址



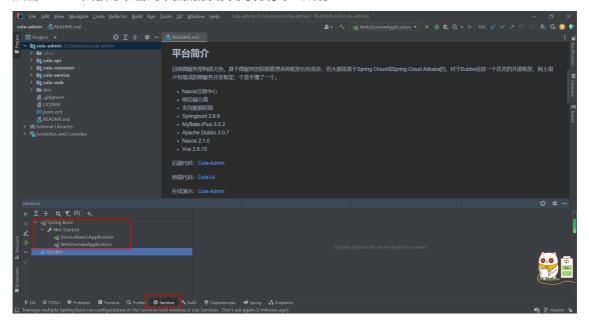
5. IDEA可能会弹出对话框提示,点击"Trust Project"



- 6. 等待代码下载完成,同时IDEA会自动导入依赖
- 7. 此时出现"Manage multiple Spring Boot run"对话框,点击Use Services

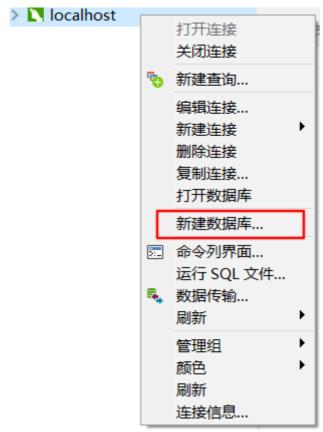


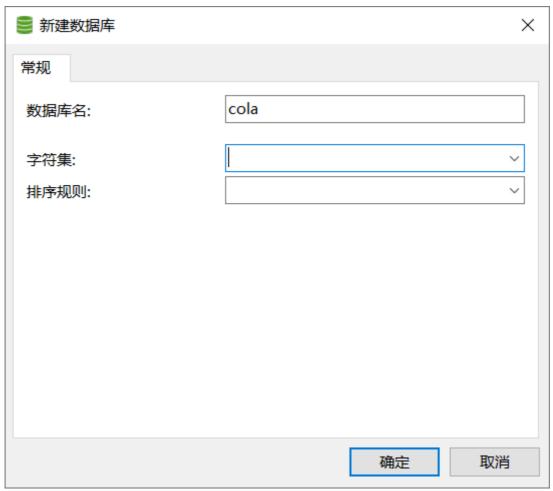
8. 点击Service面板可以看到下图的启动项则说明导入成功



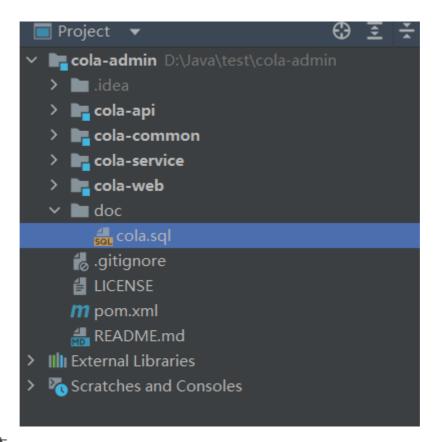
创建数据库

1. 打开Navicat (此处可以选择其他的客户端) ,新建一个数据库cola

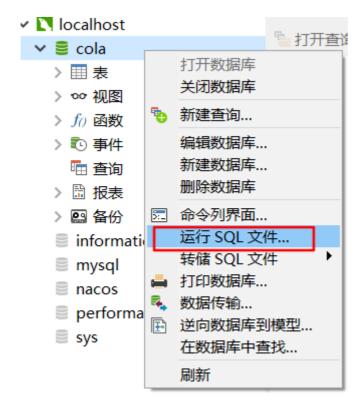


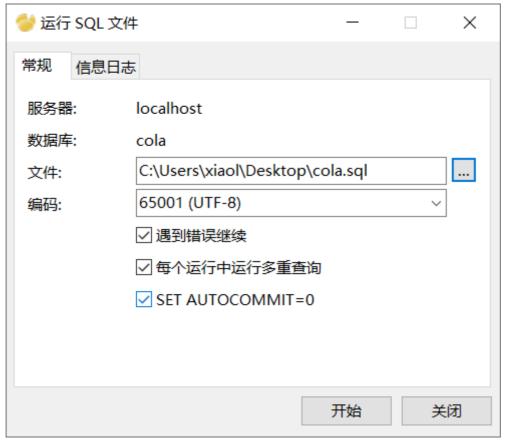


2. 找到cola-admin工程->doc->cola.sql

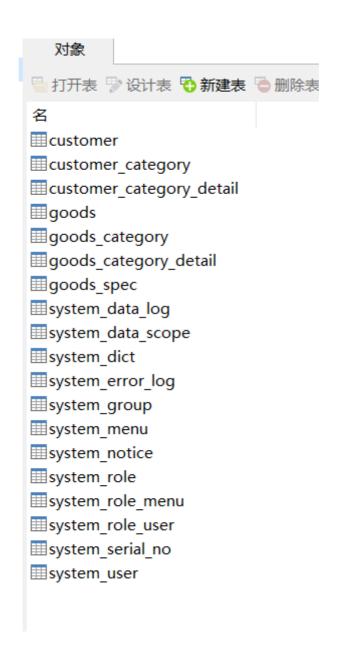


3. 执行sql脚本





4. 最终效果



运行工程

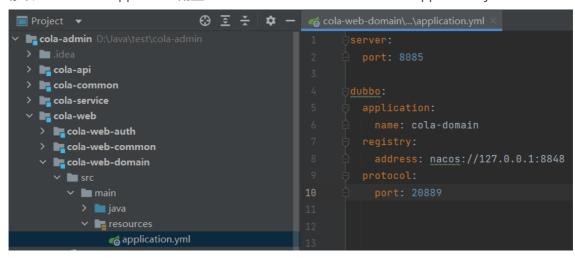
1. 修改配置文件

修改数据库配置: cola-service-common/src/resources/application.yaml

```
cola-admin D:\Java\test\cola-admin
idea
cola-api
cola-common
cola-service
cola-service-basics
cola-service-common
src
main
java
resources
META-INF.dubbo
application.yaml
```

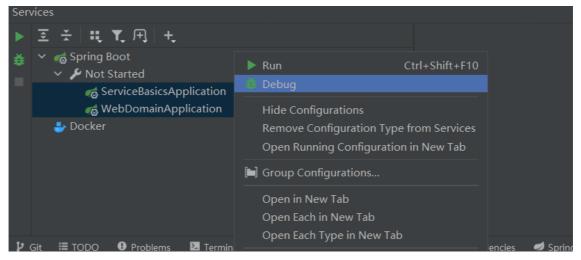
修改ServiceBasicsApplication配置: cola-service-basics/src/resources/application.yml

修改WebDomainApplication配置: cola-web-domain/src/resources/application.yml

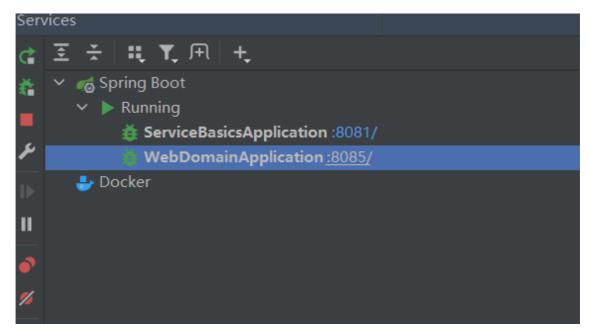


2. 启动项目

在Service面板中选中两个服务(ServiceBasicsApplication和WebDomainApplication)后点击右键并点击"Debug"



看到服务名后面的端口号时标识项目已经成功运行



3. 查看Nacos

打开浏览器登陆Nacos控制台并登陆,查看服务是否成功注册



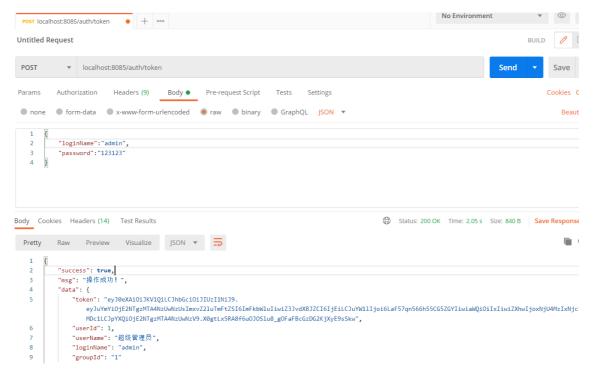
两个服务已经成功注册上了

4. 验证

打开Postman输入地址: http://localhost:8085/auth/token, 并选择**Post**方式提交,参数选择 **Body**并选择**JSON**,输入以下内容

```
1  {
2     "loginName":"admin",
3     "password":"123123"
4  }
```

点击发送



可以看到登陆成功并返回了token

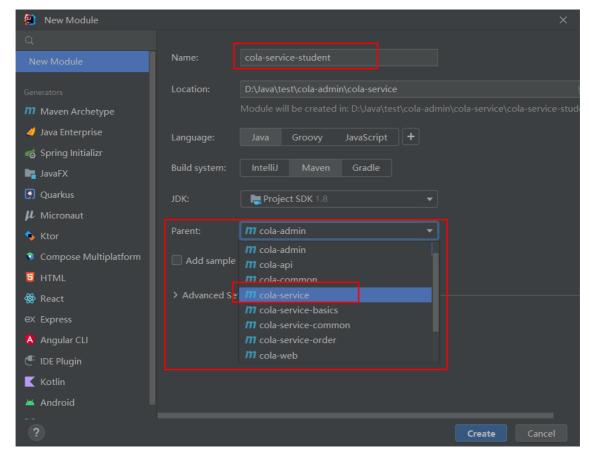
开发初探

新建微服务工程

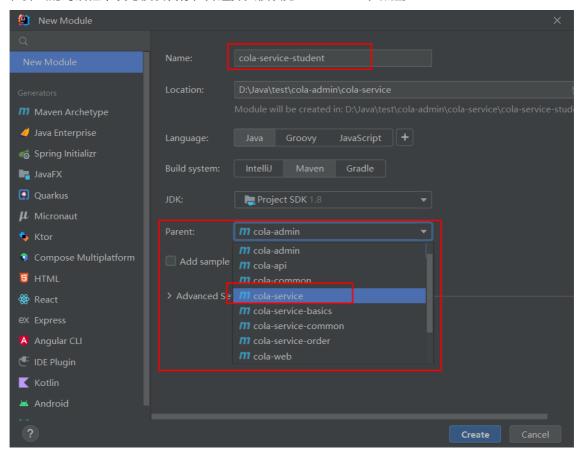
项目中已经有一个订单的空工程,可以根据需要改名后使用,下面介绍新建一个微服务工程的操作流程。

新建

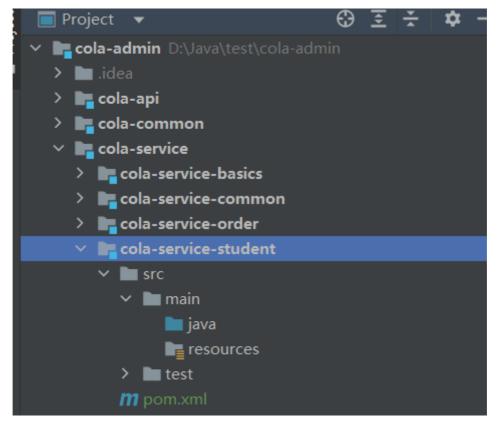
1. 在cola-service模块上右键,选择new-->module,这里以新建学生管理为例



2. 在弹出的对话框中填写模块名称,并选择父模块为cola-service,点击create

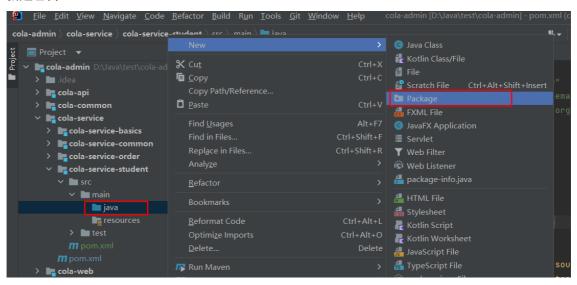


3. 创建成功

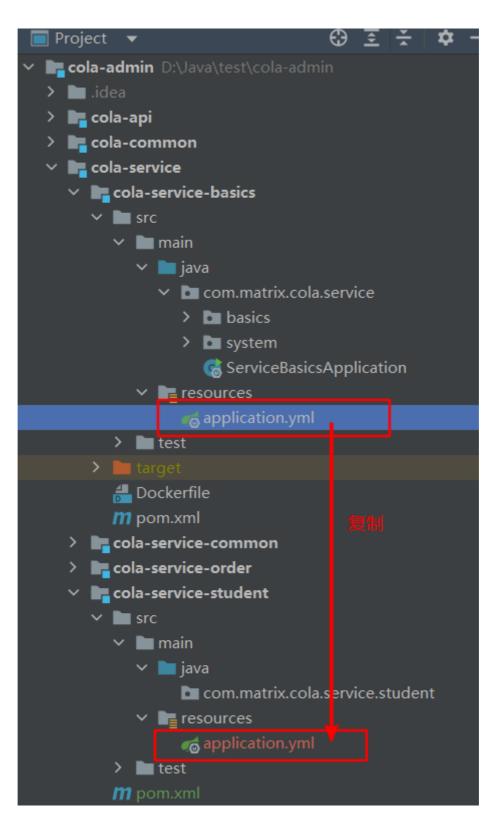


4. 建包、添加配置文件

新建包名com.matrix.cola.service.student



拷贝cola-service-basics服务下的application.yml文件到cola-service-student服务的resources下



修改配置文件

```
cola-admin 
angle cola-service 
angle cola-service-student 
angle src 
angle main 
angle resources 
angle application.yml
                                > 🖿 .idea
   🗦 📭 cola-api
   > 📴 cola-common
    cola-service
      > 📴 cola-service-basics
      > 📭 cola-service-common
      > 📭 cola-service-order
      Cola-service-student

✓ Image: Src

✓ Imain

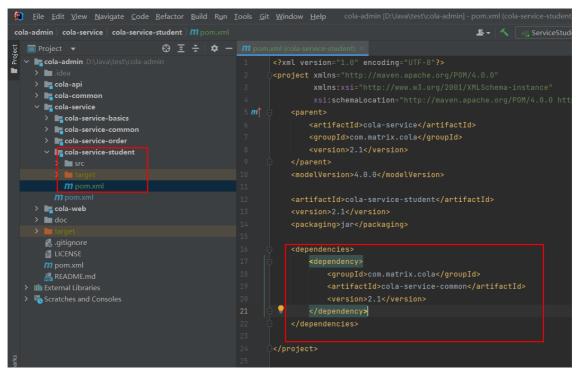
✓ Image: Com.matrix.cola.service.student

                   G ServiceStudentApplication

✓ I resources
```

5. 引入依赖

在cola-service-student的pom文件中引入cola-service-common,该模块中有数据库配置,所以需要单独引入



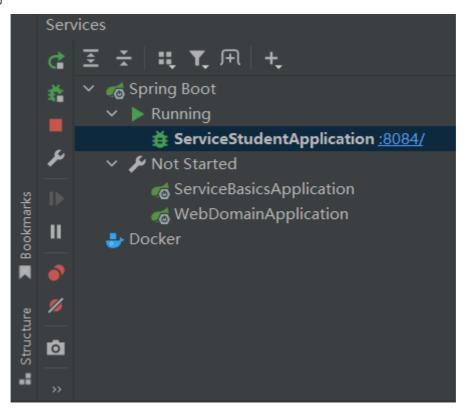
启动

1. 创建启动类

```
cola-admin | cola-service | cola-service | student | src | main | java | com | matrix | cola | service | servicestudentApplication | services
```

注意: cola-admin推荐将启动类放到com.matrix.cola.service包下,否则需要添加 @ComponentScan("com.matrix.cola.service")注解。因为很多配置是放到cola-service-common 中的,如果不加则不能自动加载,如分页插件、数据库连接池配置等。

1. 启动成功



查看nacos中服务是否注册成功



第一个CURD

通过上面的学习,已经可以成功地添加一个微服务也就是Dubbo的服务提供者,下面用一个增删改 查来学习一下在cola-admin中是如何实现CURD的。

建表

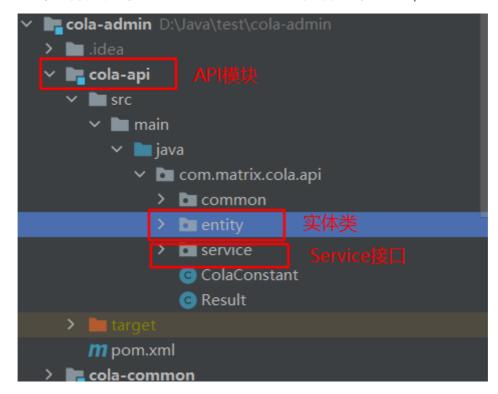
以学生管理为例,先创建一个学生表student。

```
CREATE TABLE `student` (
   `id` bigint(64) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT ,
   `name` varchar(20) NOT NULL COMMENT '姓名',
   `age` int(2) NOT NULL COMMENT '年龄',
   `sex` int(2) NOT NULL COMMENT '姓别',
5
   `address` varchar(100) NULL COMMENT '住址',
6
   `creator` bigint(64) NULL COMMENT '创建人',
7
   `create_time` datetime NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT '创建时间',
   `reviser` bigint(64) NULL COMMENT '修改人',
9
   `revise_time` datetime NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT '修改时间',
10
   `deleted` int(2) NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '是否删除: 0=未删除, 1=已删除',
11
   `group_id` varchar(64) NULL ,
12
   PRIMARY KEY ('id')
14 );
```

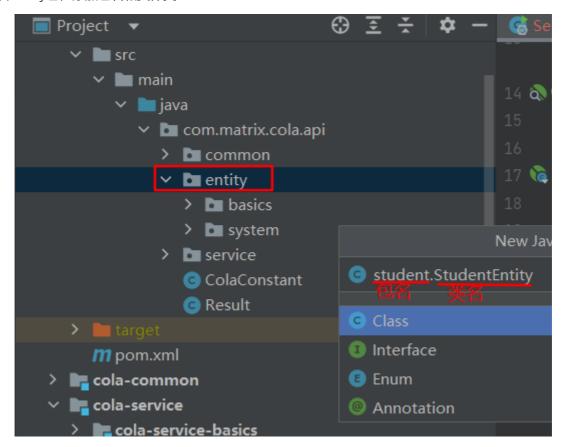
表中的"creator"、"create_time"、"reviser"、"revise_time"、"deleted"、"group_id"这六个字段是固定的业务字段,建议每个业务表都加上。表的字段名单词之间用下划线连接,这样就可以在实体类中直接使用驼峰方式命名,如字段"create_time"在实体类中的属性名就是"createTime"。

创建实体类

实体类和Service接口需要添加到cola-api中,这个包在Dubbo的服务提供者端和消费者端都需要引入,在cola-service中的服务只要引用了cola-service-common包就会默认引入cola-api。



展开entity包,添加包名和实体类



继承实体类

cola-admin中有两个实体类的抽象父类,业务实体抽象类(带那六个业务字段)BaseColaEntity和普通 实体抽象类(不带业务字段)BaseEntity。我们的StudentEntity是业务实体类,所以需要继承 BaseColaEntity。继承该抽象类后,StudentEntity类将自动带有那六个业务字段。

```
* 学生实体类

* @author : cui_feng

* @since : 2022-07-21 13:00

*/
public class StudentEntity extends BaseColaEntity {
}
```

主键策略

cola-admin的业务实体类默认主键策略是数据库自增长,定义在了BaseColaEntity中,可以根据需要修改

```
@Data
public abstract class BaseColaEntity extends BaseEntity {

/**

* id号

* 默认数据库自增

*/

@TableId(type = IdType.AUTO)

private Long id;
```

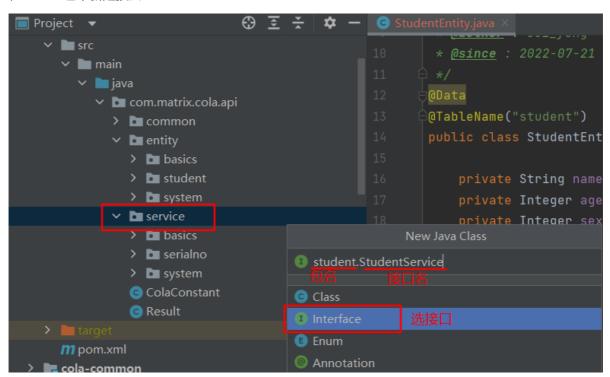
添加属性并映射表名

由于父类中已经定义了主键id,这里可以省略

```
private String name;
private Integer age;
private String address;
}
```

创建Service接口

在service包下新建接口StudentService



继承Service接口

cola-admin中有两个Service接口可以继承,与实体类一样,分为业务实体类Service父接口 BaseColaEntityService和普通实体类Service父接口BaseEntityService。这两个父接口不可以混合使 用,如果实体类继承了业务实体抽象类,则Service必须继承BaseColaEntityService,否则需要继承 BaseEntityService。

```
* 学生管理接口

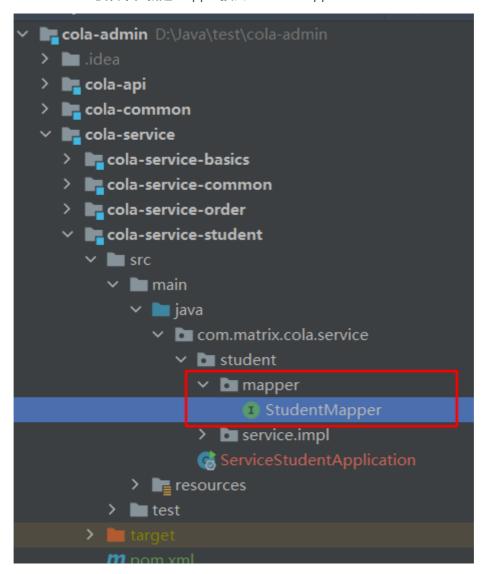
* @author : cui_feng

* @since : 2022-07-21 13:14

*/
public interface StudentService extends BaseColaEntityService<StudentEntity> {
    指定实体类
```

创建mapper接口

回到cola-service-student模块中,新建mapper接口StudentMapper



mapper接口必须在mapper包下,并以xxxxMapper命名

继承BaseMapper

建好mapper接口后需要继承BaseMapper接口,同时指定泛型为实体类

```
| Divided | Cola-admin Divided | Divided | Cola-appi | Cola-appi | Cola-common | Cola-service |
```

创建Service实现类

在cola-service-student中创建StudentService接口的实现类StudentServiceImpl

```
cola-admin D:\Java\test\cola-admin
🔪 🖿 .idea
🗦 📭 cola-api
> I cola-common
Cola-service
  >  cola-service-basics
  > r cola-service-common
  > la cola-service-order
  Cola-service-student

✓ Image: Src

       main
         🗸 🖿 java
           Com.matrix.cola.service
              student
                > a mapper
                StudentServiceImpl
                ServiceStudentApplication
         resources
       > test
       m pom.xml
```

继承抽象类

对于Service的实现类,cola-admin也提供了两个抽象类可以用来直接继承。抽象类中实现了增、删、查、改等各种常用的实体类操作方法,无需单独实现。对于业务实体类的Service实现类需要继承AbstractColaEntityService抽象类,对于普通实体类需要继承AbstractEntityService抽象类,同时添加上实体类和Mapper接口的泛型。

通过上面的例子可以看到,业务对象相关的抽象类、接口都带有Cola标识,如BaseColaEntity、BaseColaEntityService、AbstractColaEntityService。普通的实体类相关的都没有Cola标识,如BaseEntity、BaseEntityService、AbstractEntityService。这样可以方便记忆。

添加Dubbo注解

在StudentServiceImpl类上添加@DubboService注解

```
* 学生管理Service实现类

*
* @author : cui_feng
* @since : 2022-07-21 15:52

] */

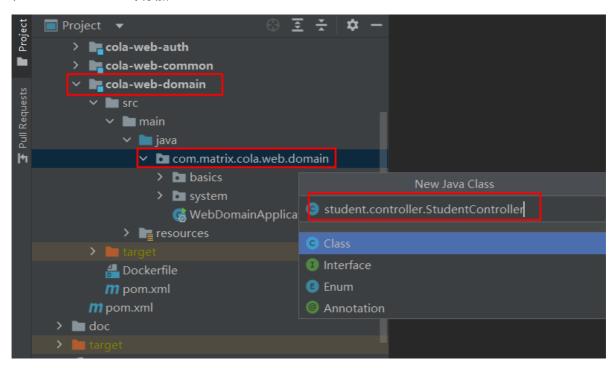
@DubboService 声明为Dubbo的服务提供者

public class StudentServiceImpl extends AbstractColaEntityService<StudentEntity, StudentMapper> implements StudentService {
}
```

这样就完成了学生管理Service的全部功能(包括增、删、查、改、分页等功能),是不是很简单。

创建web接口

在cola-web-domain中添加controller



添加@RestController和@RequestMapping注解,因为是前后端分离项目所以需要使用@RestController。

```
| Cola-admin D:\Java\test\cola-admin D:\Java\test\co
```

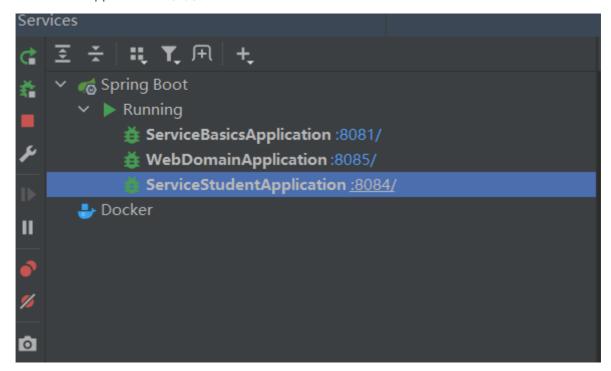
```
1
    package com.matrix.cola.web.domain.student.controller;
 2
 3
    import com.matrix.cola.api.Result;
4
    import com.matrix.cola.api.common.entity.Query;
    import com.matrix.cola.api.entity.student.StudentEntity;
 6
    import com.matrix.cola.api.service.student.StudentService;
    import org.apache.dubbo.config.annotation.DubboReference;
 7
8
    import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
9
    import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PostMapping;
    import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
10
11
    import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
    import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
12
13
14
15
    * 学生管理Controller
16
17
     * @author : cui_feng
     * @since : 2022-07-21 16:58
18
19
20
    @RestController
21
    @RequestMapping("/student")
    public class StudentController {
22
23
24
        @DubboReference
25
        StudentService studentService;
26
        @PostMapping("/getStudentPage")
27
28
        public Result getStudentPage(@RequestBody Query<StudentEntity> query) {
29
            return Result.page(studentService.getPage(query));
30
        }
31
32
        @PostMapping("/addStudent")
33
        public Result addStudent(@RequestBody StudentEntity student) {
            return studentService.insert(student);
34
35
        }
36
        @PostMapping("/editStudent")
37
        public Result editStudent(@RequestBody StudentEntity student) {
38
39
            return studentService.modify(student);
40
        }
41
        @PostMapping("/deleteStudent")
42
43
        public Result deleteStudent(@RequestBody StudentEntity student) {
44
            return studentService.remove(student);
        }
45
46
    }
47
```

这样就大功告成了。

cola-admin中Web层接口就是Dubbo的服务消费者,Service层就是服务提供者。这样在物理上就将Controller和Service进行了分离。cola-admin不建议在controller中处理业务逻辑,所有的业务处理都应该放到服务提供者也就是service中进行实现。

启动服务

打开services面板,启动ServiceBasicsApplication、ServiceStudentApplication、WebDomainApplication三个服务。



由于系统管理的业务都放到了ServiceBasicsApplication服务中,所以该服务必须要启动。cola-admin默认关闭了Dubbo的服务检查,所以并不要求服务的启动顺序。

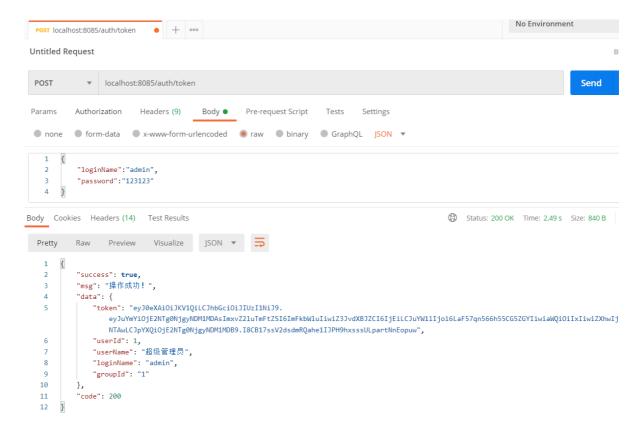
接口测试

获取token

打开Postman,输入<u>http://localhost:8085/auth/token</u>,选择Post方式提交,参数选择Body并选择 JSON,输入以下内容

```
1 {
2     "loginName":"admin",
3     "password":"123123"
4 }
```

点击send,看到如下内容则表示获取token成功

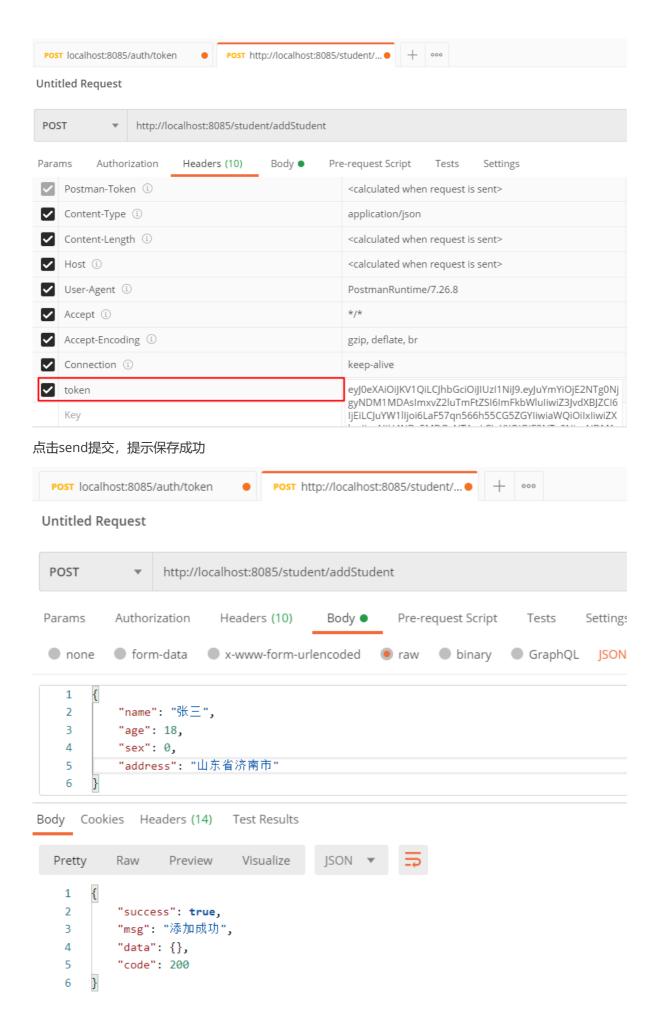


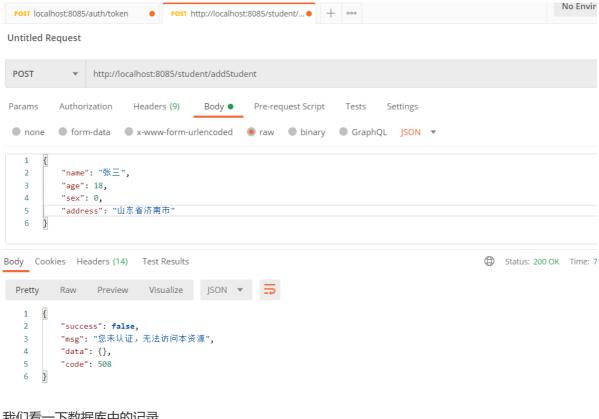
复制获取到的token值,后面的请求都需要用到。

新增学生

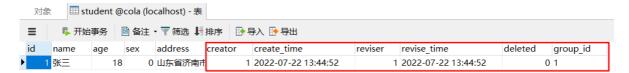
在Postman中新建一个标签,输入<u>http://localhost:8085/student/addStudent</u> , 选择Post方式提交,输入下面的参数:

在Headers中添加参数token并粘贴上刚才复制的token值,如下图





我们看一下数据库中的记录



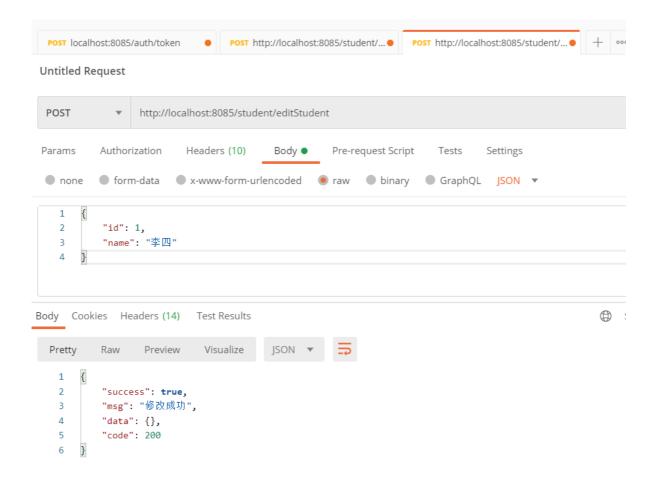
我们可以看到,最后的六个业务字段已经被填充了数据,这就是在AbstractColaEntityService中实现 的。

修改学生

在Postman中再新建一个标签,输入http://localhost:8085/student/editStudent,选择Post方式提交, 输入下面的参数:

```
1 {
      "id": 1,
2
      "name": "李四"
3
4 }
```

在Header中添加token, 点击send



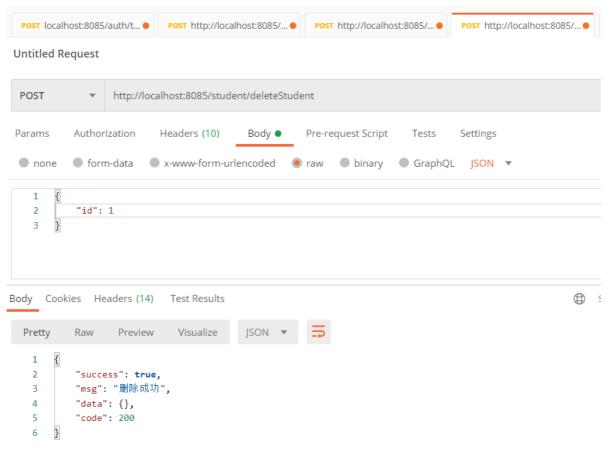
数据修改成功



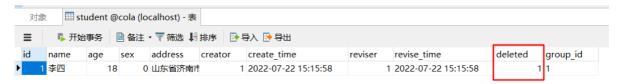
删除学生

在Postman中新建一个标签页面,输入<u>http://localhost:8085/student/deleteStudent</u>,选择Post方式 提交,输入下面的参数:

```
1 |
```



查看数据库可以看到deleted已为1,逻辑删除成功。



分页查询

先填充几条数据

```
1 INSERT INTO `student` VALUES ('2', '张三', '16', '1', null, '1', '2022-07-22 15:38:15', null, '2022-07-22 15:38:15', '0', '1');
2 INSERT INTO `student` VALUES ('3', '王五', '19', '0', null, '1', '2022-07-22 15:38:15', null, '2022-07-22 15:38:15', '0', '1');
3 INSERT INTO `student` VALUES ('4', '赵六', '20', '1', null, '1', '2022-07-22 15:38:16', null, '2022-07-22 15:38:16', '0', '1');
4 INSERT INTO `student` VALUES ('5', '张生', '19', '0', null, '1', '2022-07-22 15:38:18', null, '2022-07-22 15:38:18', '0', '1');
```

在Post中新建一个标签页,输入<u>http://localhost:8085/student/getStudentPage</u> ,选择Post方式提交,输入下面的参数:

```
1 | {
2     "pageSize": 2
3     }
```

```
1
    {
 2
        "success": true,
        "msg": "操作成功!",
 3
 4
        "data": {
 5
            "page": {
                "records": [
 6
 7
                     {
 8
                         "id": 2,
                         "creator": 1,
9
                         "createTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
10
11
                         "reviser": null,
12
                         "reviseTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
13
                         "deleted": 0,
14
                         "groupId": "1",
15
                         "name": "张三",
16
                         "age": 16,
                         "sex": 1,
17
                         "address": null
18
19
                     },
20
                     {
21
                         "id": 3,
                         "creator": 1,
22
                         "createTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
23
24
                         "reviser": null,
25
                         "reviseTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
26
                         "deleted": 0,
                         "groupId": "1",
27
                         "name": "王五",
28
29
                         "age": 19,
                         "sex": 0,
30
31
                         "address": null
                    }
32
33
                ],
                "total": 4,
34
35
                "size": 2,
                "current": 1,
36
37
                "orders": [],
                "optimizeCountSql": true,
38
39
                 "searchCount": true,
                "countId": null,
40
                "maxLimit": null,
41
                "pages": 2
42
43
            }
44
        "code": 200
45
46 }
```

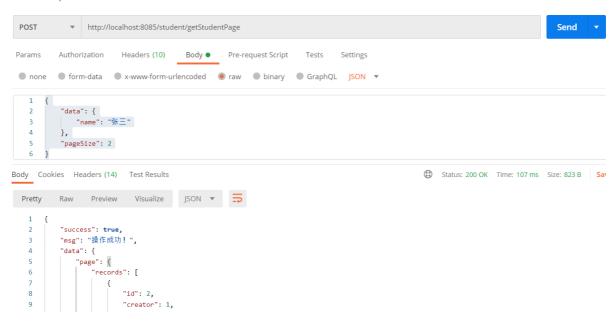
带条件的查询

参数部分输入以下内容, 查询姓名为张三的学生

返回结果为

```
1 {
 2
        "success": true,
 3
        "msg": "操作成功!",
 4
        "data": {
 5
            "page": {
                "records": [
 6
 7
                    {
                        "id": 2,
 8
                        "creator": 1,
9
                        "createTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
10
                        "reviser": null,
11
12
                        "reviseTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
13
                        "deleted": 0,
                        "groupId": "1",
14
15
                        "name": "张三",
                        "age": 16,
16
17
                        "sex": 1,
18
                        "address": null
                    }
19
20
                ],
                "total": 1,
21
22
                "size": 2,
23
                "current": 1,
                "orders": [],
24
                "optimizeCountSql": true,
25
26
                "searchCount": true,
                "countId": null,
27
                "maxLimit": null,
28
29
                "pages": 1
30
            }
31
32
        "code": 200
33 }
```

Untitled Request BUILT



下面的name查询是=号查询,在定义在data中的数据默认都是=号查询,下面演示like查询,参数部分改成如下内容

```
1
    {
 2
        "conditions": [
 3
                 "name": "name",
 4
                 "keyword": "like"
 5
 6
            },
            {
                 "name": "age",
 8
 9
                 "keyword": "between",
                 "value1": 10,
10
11
                "value2": 20
12
            }
13
        ],
        "data": {
14
            "name": "张"
15
16
17
        "pageSize": 2
18 }
```

上面的查询条件会转化为以下SQL:

```
1 | select * from student where name like '%张%' and age between 10 and 20 and deleted=0
```

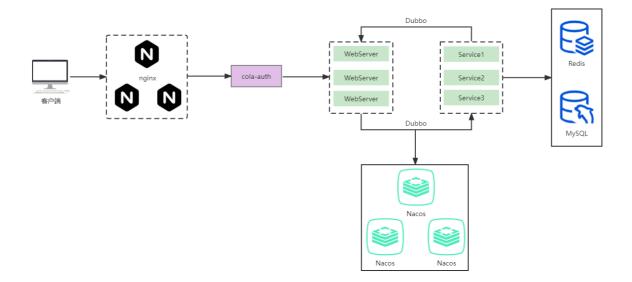
查询结果如下:

```
"creator": 1,
9
10
                         "createTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
                         "reviser": null,
11
                         "reviseTime": "2022-07-22 15:38:15",
12
                         "deleted": 0,
13
14
                         "groupId": "1",
                         "name": "张三",
15
16
                         "age": 16,
                         "sex": 1,
17
                         "address": null
18
19
                    },
20
                     {
21
                         "id": 5,
22
                         "creator": 1,
                         "createTime": "2022-07-22 17:31:11",
23
24
                         "reviser": null,
                         "reviseTime": "2022-07-22 17:31:11",
25
                         "deleted": 0,
26
27
                         "groupId": "1",
                         "name": "张生",
28
29
                         "age": 19,
30
                         "sex": 0,
                         "address": null
31
32
                    }
33
                ],
                "total": 2,
34
35
                "size": 2,
36
                "current": 1,
37
                "orders": [],
                "optimizeCountSql": true,
38
                "searchCount": true,
39
                "countId": null,
40
41
                "maxLimit": null,
42
                "pages": 1
            }
43
44
        },
        "code": 200
45
46 }
```

可以看到,查询出了张三和张生两条学生记录,更多查询用法请参考开发进阶中的Query对象。

开发进阶

系统架构图



@Autowired和@DubboReference

@Autowired是注入本服务内的Bean,而@DubboReference是注入Dubbo的Service。引用一个本服务内的Service推荐使用@Autowired,原因是Mybatis-Plus的QueryWrapper不支持Dubbo的Rpc调用传输。

Query对象

为了解决Mybatis-Plus的QueryWrapper不支持Dubbo调用的问题,cola-admin提供了Query类,再配合QueryUtil工具类实现了对QueryWrapper的封装,使其不但支持了Dubbo的调用,还支持前端直接传参查询的功能,且支持查询条件的嵌套。下面举例说明

一个例子

在上面的StudentController中新建一个测试方法

```
@PostMapping("/test")
 2
    public Result test() {
 3
        QueryWrapper<StudentEntity> queryWrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
        queryWrapper.like("name", "张");
4
 5
        List<StudentEntity> list1 = studentService.getList(queryWrapper);
        System.out.println("测试Mybatis-Plus的QueryWrapper");
 6
 7
        list1.forEach(System.out::println);
 8
9
        Query<StudentEntity> query = new Query<>();
10
        query.like("name","张");
        List<StudentEntity> list2 = studentService.getList(query);
11
12
        System.out.println("测试Query");
        list2.forEach(System.out::println);
13
14
        return Result.ok();
15
16
    }
```

测试一下看输出结果, 报错了

```
com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.HessianFieldException:
    com.baomidou.mybatisplus.core.conditions.segments.MergeSegments.normal:
    'java.lang.invoke.SerializedLambda' could not be instantiated
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.JavaDeserializer.logDeserializeError(JavaD
    eserializer.java:168)
 3
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.JavaDeserializer$ObjectFieldDeserializer.d
    eserialize(JavaDeserializer.java:415)
4
        at
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.JavaDeserializer.readObject(JavaDeserializ
    er.java:277)
 5
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.JavaDeserializer.readObject(JavaDeserializ
    er.java:204)
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.Hessian2Input.readObjectInstance(Hessian2I
    nput.java:2848)
        at
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.Hessian2Input.readObject(Hessian2Input.jav
    a:2175)
        at
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.Hessian2Input.readObject(Hessian2Input.jav
    a:2104)
        at
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.Hessian2Input.readObject(Hessian2Input.jav
    a:2148)
10
    com.alibaba.com.caucho.hessian.io.Hessian2Input.readObject(Hessian2Input.jav
    a:2104)
```

说明Dubbo不支持QueryWrapper,我们把QueryWrapper的代码注释掉

```
@PostMapping("/test")
2
    public Result test() {
3
       // QueryWrapper<StudentEntity> queryWrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
       // queryWrapper.like("name", "张");
4
5
       // List<StudentEntity> list1 = studentService.getList(queryWrapper);
       // System.out.println("测试Mybatis-Plus的QueryWrapper");
6
 7
        // list1.forEach(System.out::println);
8
9
        Query<StudentEntity> query = new Query<>();
10
        query.like("name","张");
        List<StudentEntity> list2 = studentService.getList(query);
11
        System.out.println("测试Query");
12
13
        list2.forEach(System.out::println);
14
15
        return Result.ok();
16 }
```

```
请求地址: POST: /student/test
请求参数: 无
.eyJuYmYi0jE2NTg3MjAxNTQ4MjAsImxvZ2luTmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiZ3JvdXBJZCI6IjEiLCJuYW1lIjoi6LaF57qn566h55C
U00DIwLCJpYXQi0jE2NTg3MjAxNTQ4MjB9.NiEYBMu1yGm3H9DvMG1ogKAXz70NDiLCCNqugNIxz-A
请求头: cache-control : no-cache
请求头: host : localhost:8085
请求头: accept-encoding : gzip, deflate, br
请求头: content-length : 319
测试Query
StudentEntity(name=张三, age=16, sex=1, address=null)
StudentEntity(name=张生, age=19, sex=0, address=null)
2022-07-25 11:42:31.851 INFO 12360 --- [nio-8085-exec-3] c.m.c.w.c.aspect.ControllerLogAspect
{"success":true,"msg":"操作成功! ","data":{},"code":200}
响应地址: POST: /student/test
```

可以看到查询成功

查询方法

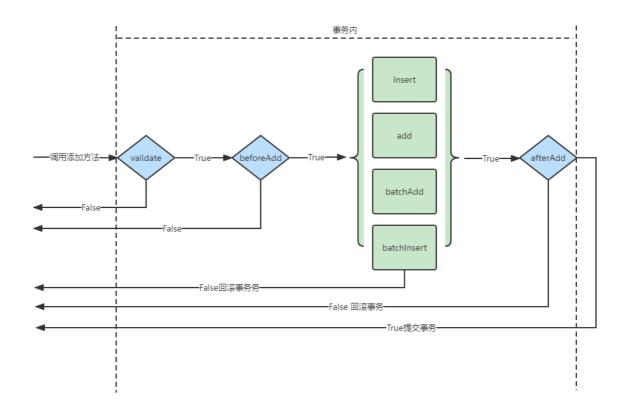
与QueryWrapper一样,Query类提供了大部分QueryWrapper一样的方法,如下表

函数名	说明	例子
eq	等于=	eq("name","老王") -> name='老王'
ne	不等于<>	ne("name","老王") -> name<>'老王'
gt	大于>	gt("age",20) -> age>20
ge	大于等于>=	ge("age",20) -> age>=20
lt	小于<	lt("age",20) -> age<20
le	小于等于<=	le("age",20) -> age<=20
between	between 值1 and 值2	between("age",10,20) -> age between 10 and 20
notBetwwen	not between 值1 and 值2	notBetween("age",10,20) -> age not between 10 and 20
like	like '%值%'	like("name","王") -> name like '%王%'
notLike	not like '%值%'	notLike("name","王") -> name not like '%王%'
likeLeft	like '%值'	likeLeft("name","王") -> name like '%王'
likeRight	like '值%'	likeRight("name","王") -> name like '王%'
isNull	字段 is null	isNull("name") -> name is null
isNotNull	字段 is not null	isNotNull("name") -> name is not null
in	字段 in (值1,值 2,值3)	in("id","1,2,3") -> id in ('1','2','3') 或 in("id",{1,2,3}) -> id in (1,2,3)
notln	字段 not in (值1, 值2,值3)	notln("id","1,2,3") -> id not in ('1','2','3') 或 notln("id", {1,2,3}) -> id not in (1,2,3)
orderBy	order by 字段	orderBy("id") -> order by id 或 orderBy("id",false) order by id desc

CRUD生命周期

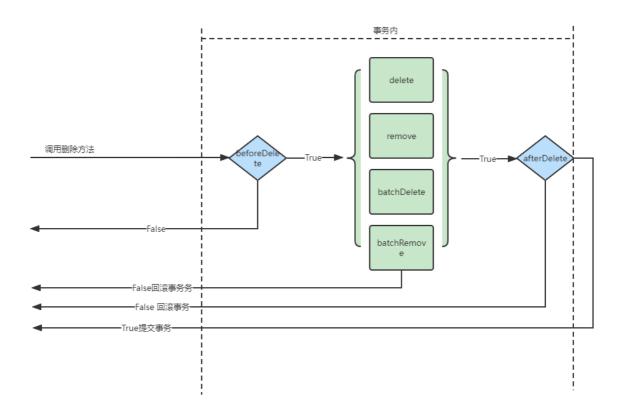
cola-admin对于CRUD操作进行了封装,并可以根据需要进行扩展

添加过程生命周期

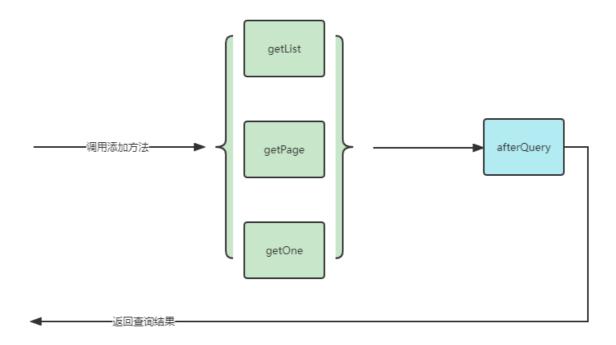


修改过程生命周期

删除过程生命周期



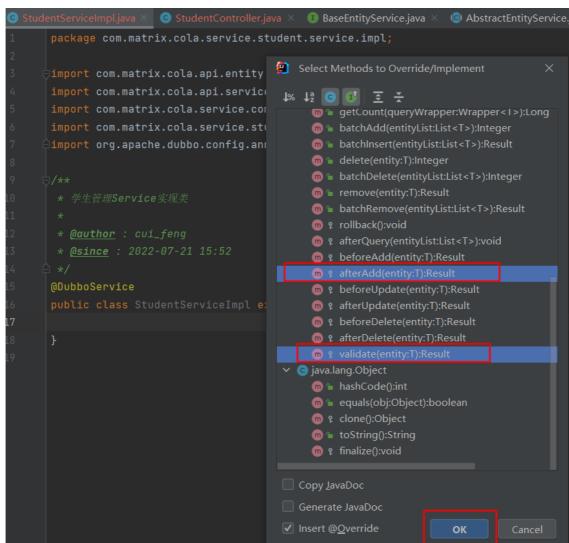
查询过程生命周期



生命周期怎么用

以学生管理为例,现在我们要求学生的姓名为必填项,长度最大为4,添加学生时,同时生成一条学生证的信息。

1. 进入StudentServiceImpl类,按下Ctrl+O快捷键



2. 选择validate和afterAdd方法,点击OK

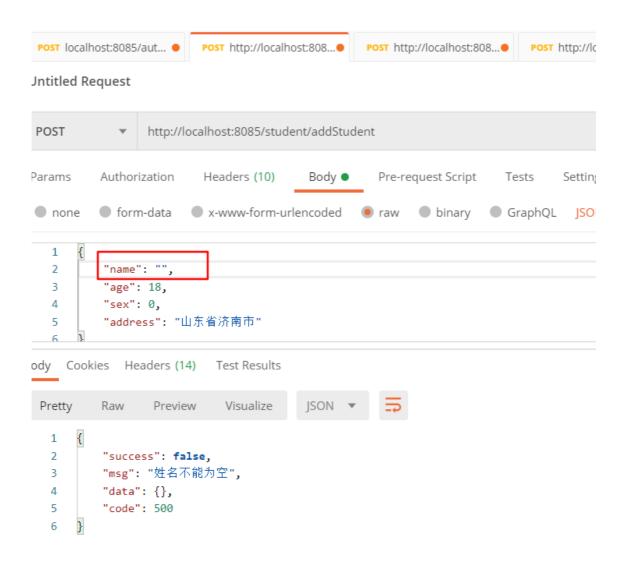
3. 实现validate

```
1 @Override
 2
    protected Result validate(StudentEntity entity) {
 3
        if (ObjectUtil.isNull(entity)) {
 4
           return Result.err("学生信息不能为空");
 5
       if (StrUtil.isEmpty(entity.getName())) {
 6
 7
           return Result.err("姓名不能为空");
 8
9
       if (entity.getName().length()>4) {
           return Result.err("姓名不能超过四个字");
10
11
        return super.validate(entity);
12
13 }
```

4. 实现afterAdd

```
1 @override
   protected Result afterAdd(StudentEntity entity) {
 3
       // 添加学生证
       Result result = studentIdCardService.addIdCard(entity);
4
 5
       if (!result.isSuccess()) {
           // 回滚事务, 学生信息和学生证信息同时回滚
 6
 7
           rollback();
8
           return result;
9
       }
10
       return super.afterAdd(entity);
11 }
```

5. 最终效果



Service中自定义的方法不在生命周期中,如果需要请自行调用。

EntityWrapper

EntityWrapper用于解决前端页面显示问题,一般我们在一个表中会存储另一个表的id进行关联,对应的,Entity中也只存了另一个对象的id字段,可是有时候前端查询的时候会要求显示出另一个表中的其他信息,这时候就用到了EntityWrapper。

举个例子

我们再新建一个选课表

```
CREATE TABLE `student_course` (
   `id` bigint(64) NOT NULL ,
   `student_id` bigint(64) NULL COMMENT '学生',
   `course_name` varchar(100) NULL COMMENT '课程名称',
    `creator` bigint(64) NULL COMMENT '创建人',
   `create_time` datetime NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT '创建时间',
7
   `reviser` bigint(64) NULL COMMENT '修改人',
    `revise_time` datetime NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT '修改是时间'
    `deleted` int(2) NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT '是否删除, 0=未删除, 1=已删除',
9
   `group_id` varchar(64) NULL COMMENT '所属机构',
10
11
   PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
   );
12
```

```
1     @Data
2     @TableName("student_course")
3     public class StudentCourseEntity extends BaseColaEntity {
4          private Long studentId;
6          private String courseName;
7     }
```

创建选课Service

```
public interface StudentCourseService extends
BaseColaEntityService<StudentCourseEntity> {
}
```

创建选课Mapper

创建选课Service实现类

创建选课Controller, 为方便测试, 只添加查询方法

```
@RestController
    @RequestMapping("/studentCourse")
3
    public class StudentCourseController {
4
5
       @DubboReference
6
        StudentCourseService studentCourseService;
7
      @PostMapping("getList")
8
9
       public Result getList() {
            return Result.list(studentCourseService.getList(new Query<>()));
10
11
12 }
```

添加几条数据

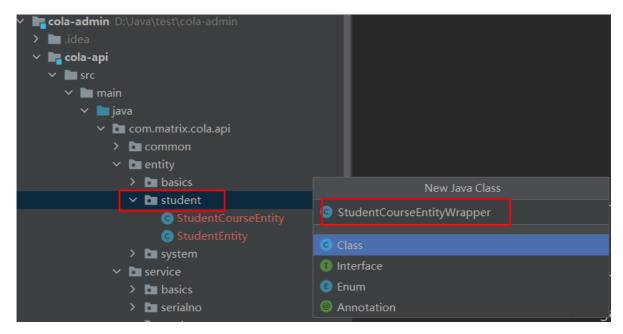
```
1 INSERT INTO `student_course` VALUES ('1', '2', '语文', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:18', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:18', '0', '1');
2 INSERT INTO `student_course` VALUES ('2', '3', '数学', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:18', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:18', '0', '1');
3 INSERT INTO `student_course` VALUES ('3', '4', '地理', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:26', '1', '2022-07-25 15:30:26', '0', '1');
```

```
1
    {
 2
        "success": true,
        "msg": "操作成功!",
 3
 4
        "data": {
 5
            "list": [
 6
                {
 7
                     "id": 1,
                     "creator": 1,
 8
9
                     "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
                     "reviser": 1,
10
11
                     "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
12
                     "deleted": 0,
                     "groupId": "1",
13
                     "studentId": 2,
14
                     "courseName": "语文"
15
16
                },
17
                 {
                     "id": 2,
18
19
                     "creator": 1,
                     "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
20
21
                     "reviser": 1,
                     "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
22
23
                     "deleted": 0,
24
                     "groupId": "1",
                     "studentId": 3,
25
                     "courseName": "数学"
26
27
                },
28
                     "id": 3,
29
                     "creator": 1,
30
                     "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:26",
31
32
                     "reviser": 1,
                     "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:26",
33
34
                     "deleted": 0,
                     "groupId": "1",
35
                     "studentId": 4,
36
                     "courseName": "地理"
37
38
                }
39
            ]
40
        },
        "code": 200
41
42 }
```

可以看到查到了三条数据,但是我们想除了查询学生的id外还要查询学生的姓名,这时时候就需要 EntityWrapper了

创建EntityWrapper

1. 在StudentCourseEntity类的包下创建StudentCourseEntityWrapper



2. 添加Lombok的@Data注解并复制StudentCourseEntity中的全部字段到 StudentCourseEntityWrapper中

```
QData
public class StudentCourseEntityWrapper {
    private Long studentId;
    private String courseName;
}
```

3. 添加需要包装的字段,这里添加studentName

```
@Data
public class StudentCourseEntityWrapper {
    private Long studentId;
    private String courseName;

    // 需要包装的字段
    private String studentName;
}
```

4. 继承抽象类

同Entity一样,EntityWrapper也提供了两个抽象类可以继承,一个是带业务字段的 BaseColaEntityWrapper,该抽象类中添加了创建人、修改人、组织机构的包装字段,直接可以使用;另一个是BaseEntityWrapper,该抽象类中没有业务字段。

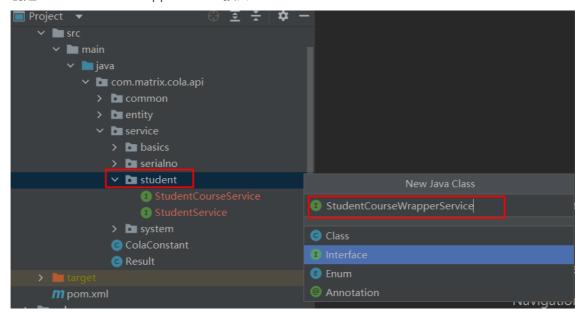
```
@Data
public class StudentCourseEntityWrapper extends BaseColaEntityWrapper {

private Long studentId;
private String courseName;

// 需要包装的字段
private String studentName;
}
```

创建WrapperService

1. 创建StudentCourseWrapperService接口



2. 继承父接口

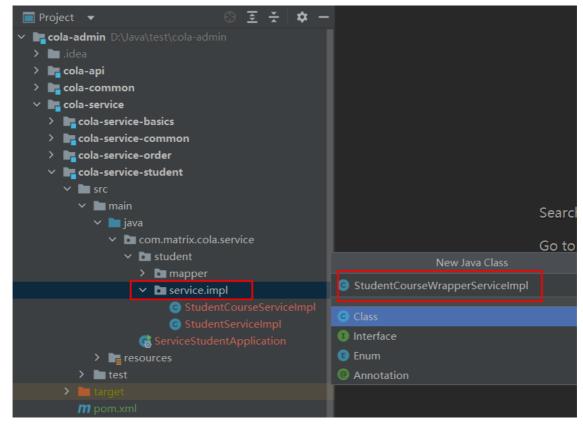
同EntityService一样,WrapperService也提供了两个父接口,一个是 BaseColaEntityWrapperService,另一个是BaseEntityWrapperService。如果EntityWrapper继承 了BaseColaEntityWrapper,那么接口就需要继承BaseColaEntityWrapperService;如果继承了 BaseEntityWrapper,那么接口就需要继承BaseEntityWrapperService。

这 里我们继承BaseColaEntityWrapperService

```
public interface StudentCourseWrapperService extends
BaseColaEntityWrapperService<StudentCourseEntity,
StudentCourseEntityWrapper> {
}
```

这里BaseColaEntityWrapperService需要两个泛型,一个是BaseColaEntity的子类,一个是BaseColaEntityWrapper的子类

3. 创建EntityWrapperService的实现类



4. 继承抽象类

同Service一样,WrapperService有两个抽象类可以继承,一个是 AbstractColaEntityWrapperService,另一个是AbstractEntityWrapperService。规则同Service的继承规则一样。这里继承AbstractColaEntityWrapperService。

```
public class StudentCourseWrapperServiceImpl extends
  AbstractColaEntityWrapperService<StudentCourseEntity,
  StudentCourseEntityWrapper, StudentCourseService> implements
  StudentCourseWrapperService {
}
```

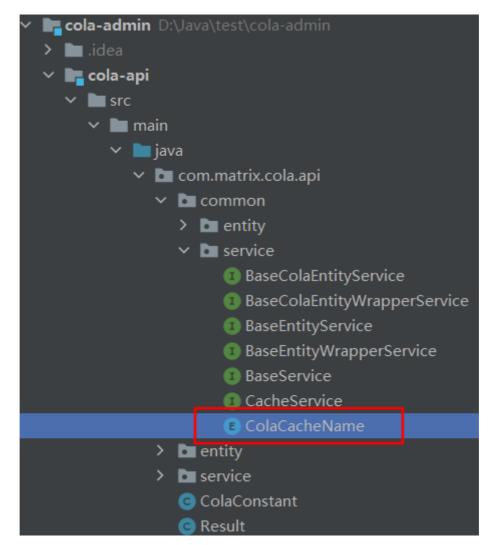
AbstractColaEntityWrapperService需要三个泛型,第一个是BaseColaEntity的子类,第二个是BaseColaEntityWrapper的子类,第三个是BaseColaEntityService接口的实现类。

添加@DubboService注解

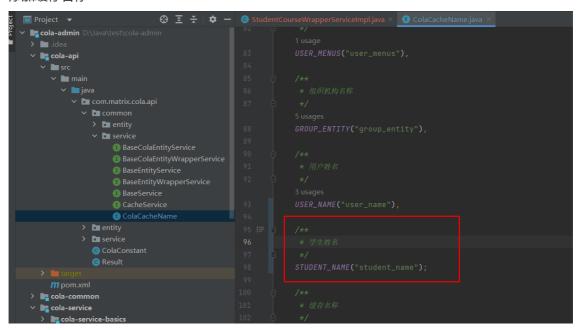
```
@DubboService
public class StudentCourseWrapperServiceImpl extends AbstractColaEntityWrapperServic
```

5. 重写包装方法

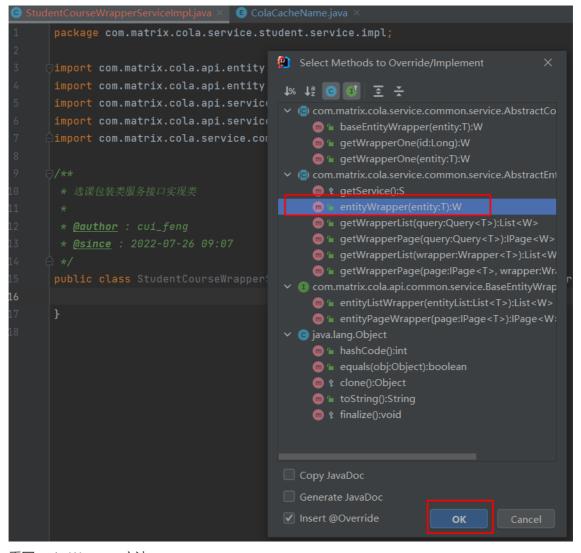
打开ColaCacheName类



添加缓存名称



在StudentCourseWrapperServiceImpl中按下Ctrl+O键,选择entityWrapper方法,点OK



重写entityWrapper方法

```
@DubboService
 1
    public class StudentCourseWrapperServiceImpl extends
    AbstractColaEntityWrapperService<StudentCourseEntity,
    StudentCourseEntityWrapper, StudentCourseService> implements
    StudentCourseWrapperService {
 3
        // 由于StudentService的实现类与当前类在同一服务中,故使用@Autowired注解,如
 4
    果使用@DubboReference注解,studentService将无法使用QueryWrapper,所以推荐服务
    内的相互引用使用@Autowired注解
 5
        @Autowired
        StudentService studentService;
 6
 8
        @override
 9
        public StudentCourseEntityWrapper entityWrapper(StudentCourseEntity
    entity) {
10
            StudentCourseEntityWrapper studentCourseEntityWrapper = new
    StudentCourseEntityWrapper();
11
            if (ObjectUtil.isNotNull(entity.getStudentId())) {
12
                String studentName =
    cacheProxy.getObjectFromLoader(ColaCacheName.STUDENT_NAME,
    entity.getStudentId().toString(),() -> {
13
                    StudentEntity student =
    studentService.getOne(entity.getStudentId());
                    if (ObjectUtil.isNull(student)) {
14
15
                       return null;
```

6. 使用EntityWrapperService

修改StudentCourseController

```
1 @RestController
    @RequestMapping("/studentCourse")
   public class StudentCourseController {
 4
 5
        @DubboReference
 6
        StudentCourseWrapperService studentCourseWrapperService;
 7
 8
        @PostMapping("getList")
 9
        public Result getList() {
10
            return
    Result.list(studentCourseWrapperService.getWrapperList(new Query<>()));
11
        }
12
    }
```

7. 查看查询结果

```
1
   {
 2
        "success": true,
        "msg": "操作成功!",
 3
 4
        "data": {
            "list": [
 5
 6
                {
                    "id": 1,
 7
                    "creator": 1,
 8
                    "creatorName": "超级管理员",
 9
                    "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
10
                    "startTime": null,
11
12
                    "endTime": null,
                    "reviser": 1,
13
                    "reviserName": "超级管理员",
14
                    "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
15
                    "deleted": 0,
16
17
                    "showDeleted": null,
                    "groupId": "1",
18
                    "groupName": "集团公司",
19
                    "studentId": 2,
20
                    "courseName": "语文",
21
22
                    "studentName": "张三"
                },
23
24
                    "id": 2,
25
26
                    "creator": 1,
27
                    "creatorName": "超级管理员",
28
                    "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
```

```
29
                     "startTime": null,
30
                     "endTime": null,
31
                     "reviser": 1,
                     "reviserName": "超级管理员",
32
                     "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:18",
33
34
                    "deleted": 0,
35
                     "showDeleted": null,
                     "groupId": "1",
36
37
                     "groupName": "集团公司",
                     "studentId": 3,
38
                     "courseName": "数学",
39
40
                     "studentName": "王五"
41
                },
42
                {
                    "id": 3,
43
                    "creator": 1,
44
                     "creatorName": "超级管理员",
45
46
                     "createTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:26",
47
                    "startTime": null,
                     "endTime": null,
48
                    "reviser": 1,
49
50
                     "reviserName": "超级管理员",
                     "reviseTime": "2022-07-25 15:30:26",
51
52
                    "deleted": 0,
                     "showDeleted": null,
53
                    "groupId": "1",
54
                     "groupName": "集团公司",
55
56
                     "studentId": 4,
                     "courseName": "地理",
57
                     "studentName": "赵六"
58
59
                }
60
            ]
61
        },
        "code": 200
62
63
    }
```

可以看到成功显示了学生姓名,而且创建人、修改人、组织机构也都显示正确。

数据日志

cola-admin中提供了DataLogService来记录数据日志,接口定义如下

```
public interface DataLogService extends BaseColaEntityService<DataLogEntity>
    {
2
       /**
3
4
        * 记录修改日志
5
         * @param tableName 表名
6
        * @param before 更新前的数据
 7
        * @param after 更新后的数据
8
        */
9
        void addUpdateLog(String tableName, BaseColaEntity before,
    BaseColaEntity after);
10
        /**
11
12
        * 记录删除日志
13
         * @param tableName 表名
```

```
14
      * @param before 删除前的记录
15
        */
       void addDeleteLog(String tableName, BaseColaEntity before);
16
17
18
19
       * 物理删除数据日志
20
       * @param dataLogEntity 数据日志实体类
        * @return 统一结果
21
22
       */
23
       Result deleteDataLog(DataLogEntity dataLogEntity);
24
      /**
25
       * 删除全部数据日志
26
27
       * @return 统一结果
       */
28
29
       Result clearDataLog();
30 }
```

使用方式,例如需要修改学生信息和删除学生信息时需要记录日志,

工具类说明

DubboUtil

WebUtil

CacheProxy

FAQ

1、添加服务后启动报错

```
*******
1
2
    APPLICATION FAILED TO START
    *******
3
4
5
    Description:
6
7
    Failed to configure a DataSource: 'url' attribute is not specified and no
  embedded datasource could be configured.
8
9
    Reason: Failed to determine a suitable driver class
```

请打开maven面板刷新整个工程

