

# 兮克

## Java EE框架 ---MVC

Java EE framework -环境搭建、Servlet、链接数据库、MVC

王磊

研发部

## CONTENTS









### 开发环境设置。

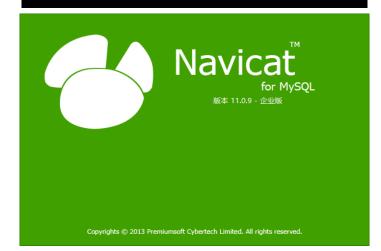
1、操作系统:Windows7、Windows10

2、应用软件: Jdk1.8.0\_162 Eclipse Oxygen Release Milestone 5 (4.7.0 M5)、

MySQL5.5、Navicat for MySQL11.0

3、服务器: Tomcat8.5.30

C:\Users\Administrator>java -version java version "1.8.0\_162" Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (buil Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (bu mode) C:\Users\Administrator>

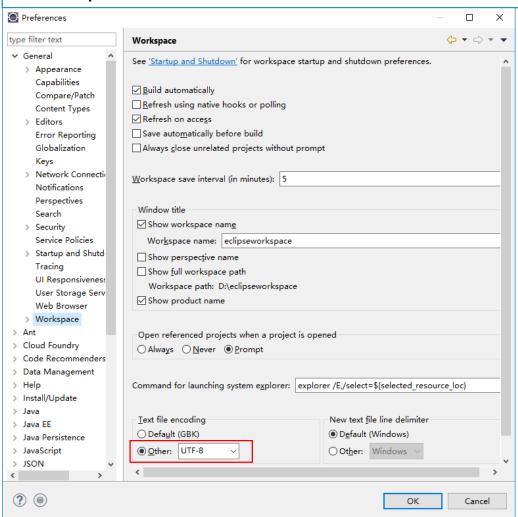




### 开发环境设置。

#### 设置Eclipse环境

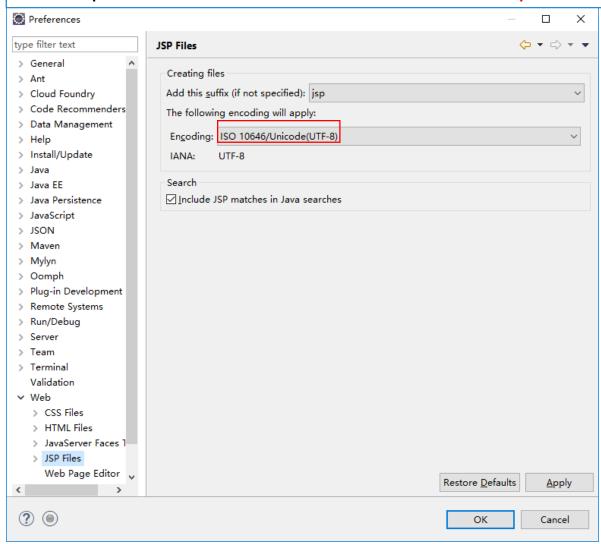
1、Eclipse→Windows->Preferences->General->Workspace



#### 开发环境设置

#### 设置Eclipse环境

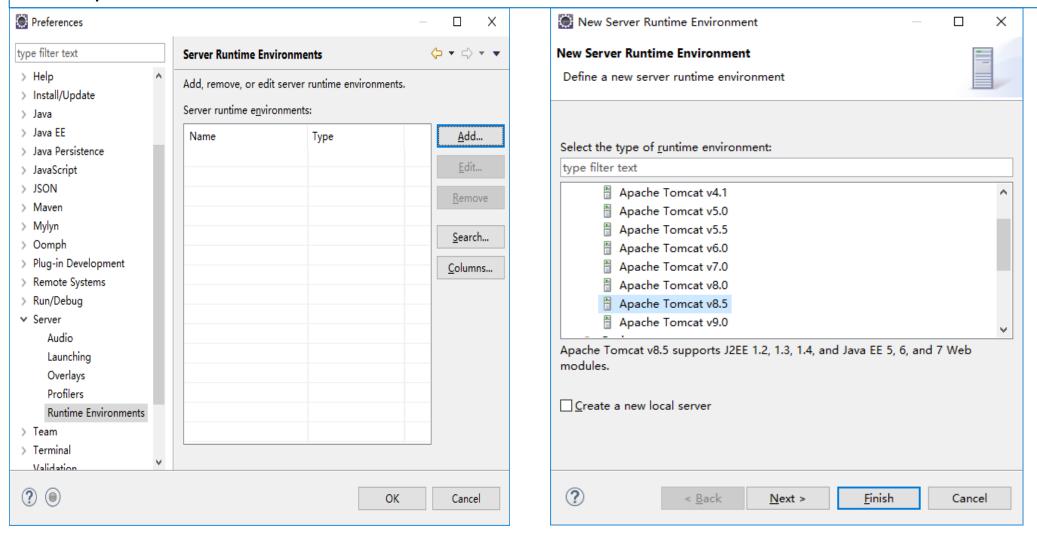
2、Eclipse→Windows->Preferences->Web->Jsp Files



### 开发环境设置:

#### 设置Eclipse环境

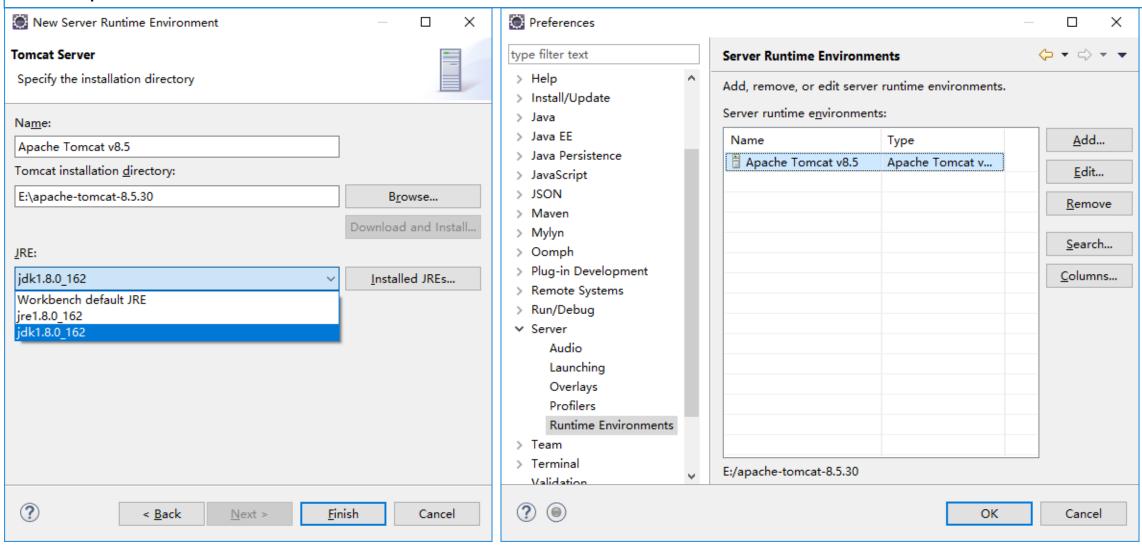
3、Eclipse→Windows->Preferences->Server->Runtime Environments



### 开发环境设置:

#### 设置Eclipse环境

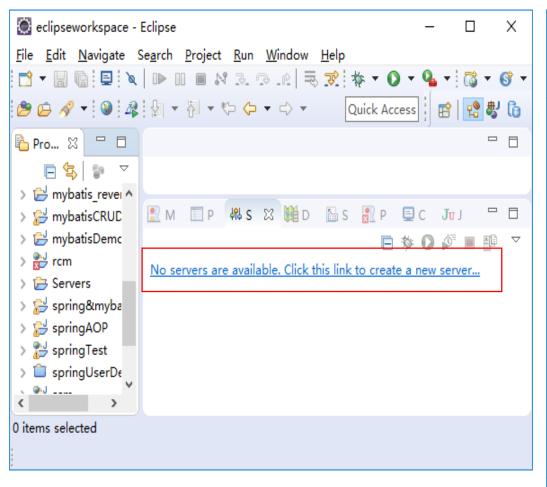
4、Eclipse→Windows->Preferences->Server->Runtime Environments

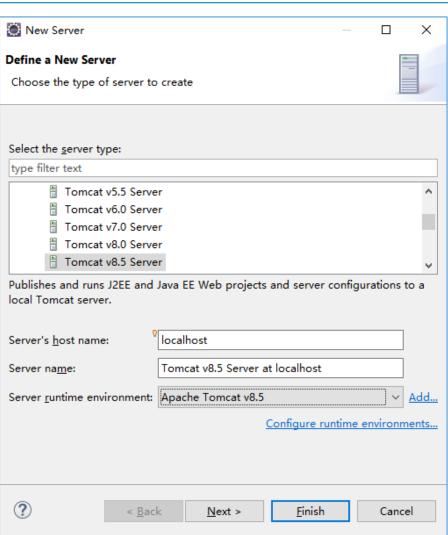


### 开发环境设置

#### 设置Eclipse环境

5、启动Eclipse,关联Tomcat服务器





### Web 技术

- 1、Web技术起源于八十年代,1991年CERN(European Organization for Nuclear Research)正式发布了Web技术标准。目前与web相关的各种标准都是由著名的W3C组织 (World wide web consortium)管理和维护的。
- 2、Web开发技术大体上也可以被分为客户端和服务器端两个大类。
- 3、Web客户端的主要任务是展现信息内容:常用的客户端信息显示语言是html,它是目前应用最广泛且被大多数浏览器支持的语言。(CSS,Javascript,vbscript)
- 4、Web服务器端响应客户的请求:服务器响应浏览器发来的http请求,动态响应客户端请求后,返回结果。从最早的CGI技术到目前的PHP, ASP, JSP/Servlet等。

#### 什么是 JavaEE

- 1、Java EE: Java 平台企业版(Java Platform Enterprise Edition), 之前称为Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE), 2018年3月更名为 Jakarta EE(英 [dʒəˈkɑ:tə], 这个名称应该还没有得到群众认可)。
- 2、Java EE是 Sun 公司为企业级应用推出的标准平台,用来开发B/S架构软件。
- 3、Java EE 可以说是一个框架,也可以说是一种规范。
- 4、所有的 Java EE API, 都是按照领域专家们所确定的标准发布的每个 Java EE API 都经过了 Java Community Process 的严谨审核。
- 5、Application Server应用服务器,是 Java EE 规范的完整实现。可以将 Java EE 程序部署 到任意一种 Application Server 上。如 Apache Tomcat, IBM WebSphere, Oracle WebLogic, JBoss Wildfly, Payara Server 等

### 什么是Servlet

Servlet是sun公司提供的一门用于开发动态web资源的技术。

Sun公司在其API中提供了一个servlet接口,用户若想用发一个动态web资源(即开发一个Java程序向浏览器输出数据),需要完成以下2个步骤:

- 1、编写一个Java类,实现servlet接口。
- 2、把开发好的Java类部署到web服务器中。

按照一种约定俗成的称呼习惯,通常也把实现了servlet接口的java程序,称之为Servlet

### Servlet的运行过程

Servlet程序是由WEB服务器调用, web服务器收到客户端的Servlet访问请求后:

- 1、Web服务器首先检查是否已经装载并创建了该Servlet的实例对象。如果是,则直接执行第④步,否则,执行第②步。
- 2、装载并创建该Servlet的一个实例对象。
- 3、调用Servlet实例对象的init()方法。
- 4、创建一个用于封装HTTP请求消息的HttpServletRequest对象和一个代表HTTP响应消息的HttpServletResponse对象,然后调用Servlet的service()方法并将请求和响应对象作为参数传递进去。
- 5、WEB应用程序被停止或重新启动之前,Servlet引擎将卸载Servlet,并在卸载之前调用Servlet的destroy()方法。

email

adminl@126.com

test1@qq.com

test2@gg.com

test3@gg.com

test4@qq.com

identity

admin

user

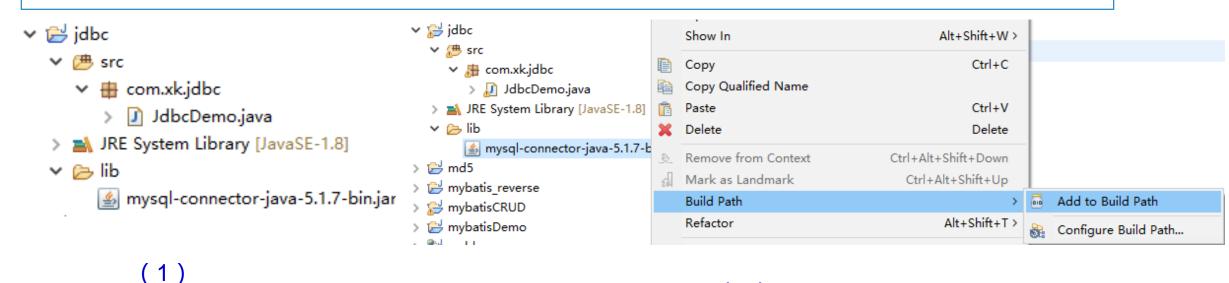
user

user

user

```
1、创建MySQL数据库
drop database if exists userdb;
create database userdb DEFAULT CHARSET utf8:
use userdb;
                                                                   password
                                                        username
create table user
                                                        admin
                                                                   123456
                                                       2 test1
                                                                   123456
 id int auto_increment primary key,
                                                                   123456
                                                       3 test2
 username varchar(255),
                                                       4 test3
                                                                   123456
 password varchar(255),
                                                                   123456
                                                       5 test4
 email varchar(255),
 identity varchar(255)
)ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
insert into user(`id`,`username`,`password`,`email`,`identity`) values
(0,'admin','123456','adminl@126.com','admin'),
(0,'test1','123456','test1@qq.com','user'),
(0,'test2','123456','test2@gg.com','user'),
(0,'test3','123456','test3@qq.com','user'),
(0,'test4','123456','test4@qq.com','user');
```

- 2、创建Java项目jdbc
- 2.1 创建文件夹lib,置入mysql驱动jar包
- 2.2 创建com.xk.jdbc包,在包下面创建JdbcDemo类
- 2.3 build path:构建路径



(2)

#### 3、编写链接数据库代码

```
package com.xk.jdbc;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
public class JdbcDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
       Connection ct=null;
        PreparedStatement ps=null;
       ResultSet rs=null;
        try {
            //1 加载驱动
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            //2 创建链接
            ct = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/"
                    + "userdb?characterEncoding=utf-8", "root", "root");
            //创建sql对象
            ps=ct.prepareStatement("select * from user");
            rs=ps.executeQuery();
```

#### 3、编写链接数据库代码

```
while(rs.next()) {
       System.out.println(rs.getString("id")+" "
                           +rs.getString("username")
                           +rs.getString("password")+" "+
                           rs.getString("email")+" "
                           +rs.getString("identity"));
   //ps.executeUpdate();
                                                                 if(ct!=null){
 catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
                                                                      try {
   e.printStackTrace();
                                                                           ct.close();
}finally{
                                                                      } catch (SQLException e) {
   //关闭资源
                                                                           e.printStackTrace();
   if(rs!=null){
       rs.close();
   if (ps!=null) {
       try {
           ps.close();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
```

#### 4、运行程序,观察结果

- 1 admin123456 admin1@126.com admin
- 2 test1123456 test1@qq.com user
- 3 test2123456 test2@qq.com user
- 4 test3123456 test3@qq.com user
- 5 test4123456 test4@qq.com user

- 5、插入一条数据,观察结果
- 5.1需要改写源代码,重新编译和运行

```
ps = ct.prepareStatement("insert into user values(?,?,?,?,?)");
   ps.setString(1, "12");
                                                     1 admin123456 admin1@126.com admin
   ps.setString(2, "mary");
   ps.setString(3, "123456");
                                                     2 test1123456 test1@qq.com user
   ps.setString(4, "mary@sohu.com");
                                                     3 test2123456 test2@qq.com user
   ps.setString(5, "admin");
                                                     4 test3123456 test3@qq.com user
   //执行sql语句
                                                     5 test4123456 test4@qq.com user
   ps.executeUpdate();
                                                     12 mary123456 mary@sohu.com admin
   ps = ct.prepareStatement("select * from user");
   rs = ps.executeQuery();
   while(rs.next()) {
       System.out.println(rs.getString("id")+" "
                           +rs.getString("username")
                           +rs.getString("password")+" "+
                           rs.qetString("email")+" "
                           +rs.getString("identity"));
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
```

### 访问数据库工具类代码封装

#### 需求:写出通用链接数据库工具类

```
package com.wl.util;
import java.io.IOException;
                                                            } catch (Exception e) {
public class SQLHelper {
                                                                e.printStackTrace();
    private static Connection ct=null;
    private static PreparedStatement ps=null;
                                                            }finally{
                                                                if(fis!=null){
    private static ResultSet rs=null;
    private static String driver="";
                                                                    try {
                                                                        fis.close();
    private static String url="";
    private static String user="";
                                                                    } catch (IOException e) {
                                                                        e.printStackTrace();
    private static String password="";
    private static Properties pp=null;
    private static InputStream fis=null;
    static{
        try {
            pp=new Properties();
            fis=SQLHelper.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream("dbinfo.properties");
            pp.load(fis);
            driver=pp.getProperty("driver");
            url=pp.getProperty("url");
            user=pp.getProperty("user");
            password=pp.getProperty("password");
            Class.forName(driver);
```

### 访问数据库工具类代码封装

需求:写出通用链接数据库工具类

```
public static Connection getConnection() {
    try {
        ct=DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        // TODO Auto-generated catch block
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return ct;
}
```

### ·访问数据库工具类代码封装

#### 需求:写出通用链接数据库工具类

// TODO Auto-generated catch block

e.printStackTrace();

```
public static void close(ResultSet rs, Statement ps, Connection ct) {
   if(rs!=null){
       try {
           rs.close();
                                                         public static Connection getCt() {
        } catch (SQLException e) {
           // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                                                             return ct;
           e.printStackTrace();
                                                         public static PreparedStatement getPs() {
                                                             return ps;
   if (ps!=null) {
       try {
           ps.close();
                                                         public static ResultSet getRs() {
        } catch (SQLException e) {
                                                             return rs;
           // TODO Auto-generated catch block
           e.printStackTrace();
   if(ct!=null) {
       try {
           ct.close();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
```

### ·访问数据库工具类代码封装

需求:写出通用链接数据库工具类

```
public static ResultSet executeQuery(String sql,String[]parameters) {
    try {
      ct=getConnection();
      ps=ct.prepareStatement(sql);
      if (parameters!=null) {
          for(int i=0;i<parameters.length;i++) {</pre>
              ps.setString(i+1, parameters[i]);
      rs=ps.executeQuery();
  } catch (SQLException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    return rs;
```

### ·访问数据库工具类代码封装

需求:写出通用链接数据库工具类

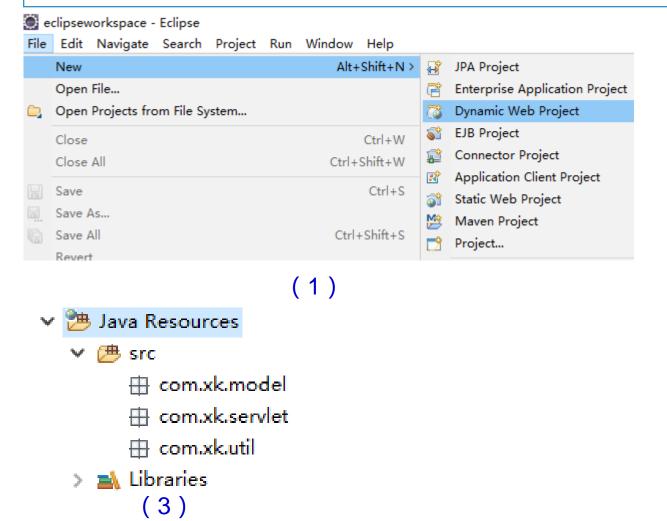
```
public static void executeUpdate(String sql,String[]parameters) {
    try {
          ct=getConnection();
          ps=ct.prepareStatement(sql);
          if(parameters!=null) {
              for(int i=0;i<parameters.length;i++) {</pre>
                   ps.setString(i+1, parameters[i]);
              ps.executeUpdate();
      } catch (SQLException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
          throw new RuntimeException();
      }finally{
          close(rs, ps, ct);
```

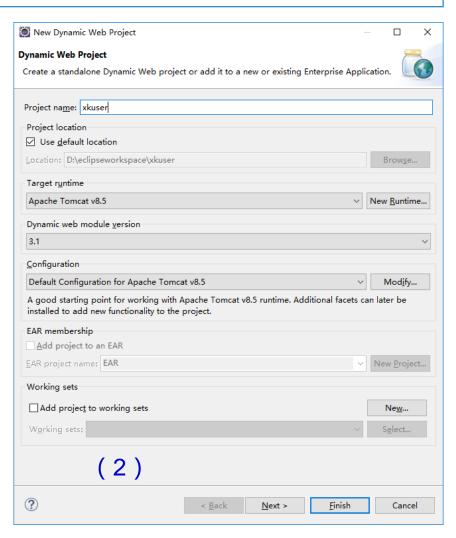
### 访问数据库工具类代码封装

#### 总结:

- 1、编写配置文件(解耦)
- 2、利用java类的反射,在静态代码块中读取配置文件,动态加载
- 3、编写getConnection、executeUpdate、executeQuery、close方法
- 4、封装成SQLHelpe类,供项目调用

- 1、创建项目xkuser
- 2、项目下创建com. xk. model com. xk. servlet com. xk. service com. xk. util 包





- 3、在WEB-INF->lib文件夹下引入mysql 驱动jar包, Build Path
- 4、在src文件夹下,引入dbinfo.properties配置文件
- 5、将SQLHelper.java引入com.xk.util包中
- 🗸 📂 xkuser
  - Deployment Descriptor: xkuser
  - JAX-WS Web Services
  - ▼ 

    B

    B

    Java Resources

    In the property of the property
    - - com.xk.model
        - > 🚺 User.java
      - com.xk.service
      - - > 🕖 LoginServlet.java
      - ✓ 

         de com.xk.util
        - > 🚺 SQLHelper.java
        - dbinfo.properties
    - > Mail Libraries

```
1 url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/userdb?characterEncoding=utf-8
2 driver=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
3 user=root
4 password= root
```

#### 6、在com.xk.model包中编写JavaBean

```
package com.xk.model;
                                                   public String getPassword() {
public class User {
                                                       return password;
   private String id;
   private String username;
                                                   public void setPassword(String password) {
   private String password;
                                                       this.password = password;
   private String email;
   private String identity;
                                                   public String getIdentity() {
   public String getId() {
                                                       return identity;
        return id;
                                                   public void setIdentity(String identity) {
   public void setId(String id) {
                                                       this.identity = identity;
       this.id = id;
                                                   public String getEmail() {
   public String getUsername() {
                                                       return email:
        return username;
                                                   public void setEmail(String email) {
   public void setUsername(String username) {
                                                       this.email = email;
        this.username = username;
```

#### 7、在com.xk.servlet包中编写LoginServlet,修剪原始Servlet

```
LoginServlet.java ⊠
1 package com.xk.servlet;
20 import java.io.IOException;
3 import javax.servlet.ServletException;
  import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
5 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
                                                                    注解
  @WebServlet("/LoginServlet") ____
9 public class LoginServlet extends HttpServlet {
      private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
0
.1⊖
      protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
.2
               throws ServletException, IOException {
.3
           doPost(request, response);
. 4
.5
.60
      protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
               throws ServletException, IOException {
. 8
.9
20
```

#### 9、编写login.jsp登录页面

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"</pre>
     pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http</pre>
→ <html>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
 <title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
body>
    <center>
         <form action="LoginServlet" method="post">
         用户姓名: <input type="text" name="username"> <br/> <br/>
         用户密码: <input type="password" name="password"> <br/> <br/>
         <input type="submit" value="登录"/>
         </form>
     </center>
 </body>
 </html>
```

#### 10、(1)在com.xk.service包下面编写UserService类

```
package com.xk.service;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import com.xk.model.User;
import com.xk.util.SQLHelper;
public class UserService {
    //checkUser
    public boolean checkUser(User user) {
        boolean flag = false;
        String sql = "select * from user where username = ? and password = ?";
        String []parameters = {user.getUsername(), user.getPassword()};
        ResultSet rs = SQLHelper.executeQuery(sql, parameters);
        try {
            if(rs!=null) {
                flag = true;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }finally {
            SQLHelper.close(rs, SQLHelper.getPs(), SQLHelper.getCt());
        return flag;
```

10、(2)在com.xk.service包下面编写UserService类

```
//qetAllUsers
public ArrayList<User> getAllUsers() {
    ArrayList<User> allUsers = new ArrayList<User>();
    String sql = "select * from user";
    String []parameters = null;
    ResultSet rs = SQLHelper.executeQuery(sql, parameters);
    try {
        while(rs.next()){
            User user=new User();
            user.setId(rs.getString(1));
            user.setUsername(rs.getString(2));
            user.setPassword(rs.getString(3));
            user.setEmail(rs.getString(4));
            user.setIdentity(rs.getString(5));
            allUsers.add(user);
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        SQLHelper.close(rs, SQLHelper.getPs(),SQLHelper.getCt());
    return allUsers;
```

#### 11、完善LoginServlet

```
package com.xk.servlet;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import com.xk.model.User;
import com.xk.service.UserService;
@WebServlet("/LoginServlet")
public class LoginServlet extends HttpServlet {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
            throws ServletException, IOException {
        doPost(request, response);
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
            throws ServletException, IOException {
        //从login.jsp页面获取登录用户名和密码
        String username = request.getParameter("username");
        String password = request.getParameter("password");
```

#### 11、完善LoginServlet

```
//创建userService类,业务逻辑类
UserService userService = new UserService();
//封装user, 登录对象
User user = new User();
user.setUsername(username);
user.setPassword(password);
//验证登录是否合法
if(userService.checkUser(user)) {
//合法,则从数据库中取出全体数据,植入request的attribute域中,页面跳转到main.jsp
    ArrayList<User> allUsers = userService.getAllUsers();
    request.setAttribute("allUsers", allUsers);
    request.getRequestDispatcher("main.jsp").forward(request, response);
}else {
//非法,则重新定位到登录页面
    request.getRequestDispatcher("login.jsp").forward(request, response);
```

#### 12、编写main.jsp

```
< @ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
   pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<%@ page language="java" import="java.util.*,com.xk.model.*"%>
<body>
   <% ArrayList<User> allUsers = (ArrayList<User>)request.getAttribute("allUsers"); %>
   <center>
       < %
             for(int i = 0;i < allUsers.size();i++){</pre>
                User user = allUsers.get(i);
          응>
                <\text{-user.getId()} \} > 
                   <=user.getUsername()%>
                   <%=user.getPassword()%>
                   <\text{-user.getEmail()%>
                   <=user.getIdentity()%>
                <응
          응>
       </center>
</body>
```

#### 12、运行,查看结果

http://localhost:8080/xkuser/login.jsp

admin

用户姓名:

用户密码:

•••••	
登录	

1	admin	123456	adminl@126.com	admin
2	test1	123456	test1@qq.com	user
3	test2	123456	test2@qq.com	user
4	test3	123456	test3@qq.com	user
5	test4	123456	test4@qq.com	user
12	mary	123456	mary@sohu.com	admin

### 作业.

- 1、在windows实体机或者虚拟机中配置开发环境。
- 2、理解MVC架构体系。
- 3、编写用户登录功能,并在欢迎页面显示欢迎xxx登录字样,显示全体用户信息。用IE8或firefox浏览器调试程序,记录并调试过程中出现的问题。
- 4、项目陈述。