14、基于 Spring Cloud Alibaba + Vue

前端: Vue + Element UI + Mint UI + MUI

买家端 (移动端): Vue + Mint UI + MUI

卖家端 (PC 端): Vue + Element UI

后端:

Spring Boot + Spring Cloud Alibaba + MyBatis Plus + MySQL + Rocket MQ + Redis + Gateway + 第三方短信服务接口

2 项目启动步骤

- 1、启动虚拟机 RocketMQ
- 2、启动 Redis
- 3、启动 Nacos
- 4、启动 Product-service, 提供商品服务
- 5、启动 Order-service, 提供订单服务
- 6、启动 Sms-service, 短信服务

- 7、启动 Account-service, 账户服务
- 8、启动 Mq-service, MQ 服务
- 9、启动 Gateway, 完成统一路径
- 10、启动买家端
- 11、启动卖家端

3 前端原型

前端原型 (不需要对接后台,使用假数据完成的页面)

买家端

- 1、创建 Vue 工程
- 2、添加 axios 插件



3、安装 Mint UI

```
cnpm install mint-ui -S
```

4、main.js 中引入 Mint UI 组件

```
import Vue from 'vue'
import './plugins/axios'
import App from './App.vue'
import router from './router'
import store from './store'
import Mint from 'mint-ui'
import 'mint-ui/lib/style.css'

Vue.config.productionTip = false

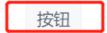
Vue.use(Mint)

new Vue({
   router,
   store,
   render: h => h(App)
}).$mount('#app')
```

5、测试,App.vue 使用 Mint UI 组件

```
<router-view/>
  </div>
</template>
<style>
#app {
  font-family: Avenir, Helvetica, Arial, sans-
serif;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
  text-align: center;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
#nav {
  padding: 30px;
}
#nav a {
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
#nav a.router-link-exact-active {
  color: #42b983:
}
</style>
<script>
  export default {
    methods: {
      test:function () {
        this.$toast('Hello World');
```

```
}
}
</script>
```



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For a guide and recipes on how to configure / customize this project, check out the <u>vue-cli documentation</u>.

安装成功

6、测试 axios

```
test:function () {
   axios.get('http://localhost:8181/index').then(f
unction (resp) {
      console.log(resp)
   })
}
```

```
@GetMapping("/index")
public String index(){
   return "index";
}
```

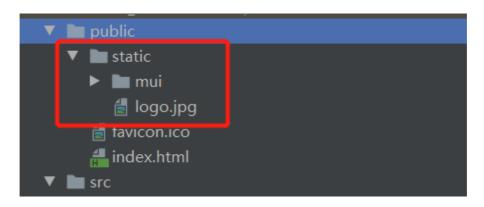
```
package com.southwind.configuration;
import
org.springframework.context.annotation.Configur
ation;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotati
on.CorsRegistry;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotati
on.WebMvcConfigurer;
@Configuration
public class CrosConfiguration implements
WebMvcConfigurer {
    @override
    public void addCorsMappings(CorsRegistry
registry) {
        registry.addMapping("/**")
                .allowedOrigins("*")
                .allowedMethods("GET", "HEAD",
"POST", "PUT", "DELETE", "OPTIONS")
                .allowCredentials(true)
                .maxAge(3600)
                .allowedHeaders("*");
    }
}
```

```
<u>App.vue?234e:40</u>
```

```
{data: "index", status: 200, statusText: "", headers: {...}, config: {...}, ...}
▶ config: {transformRequest: {...}, transformResponse: {...}, timeout: 0, xsrfCookieName: "XS...
 data: "index"
▶ headers: {content-length: "5", content-type: "application/json"}
▶ request: XMLHttpRequest {readyState: 4, timeout: 0, withCredentials: false, upload: XML...
 statusText: ""
   proto_: Object
```

测试成功

7、引入 mui,导入静态文件,注意位置 public/static/



8、main.js 引入相关依赖

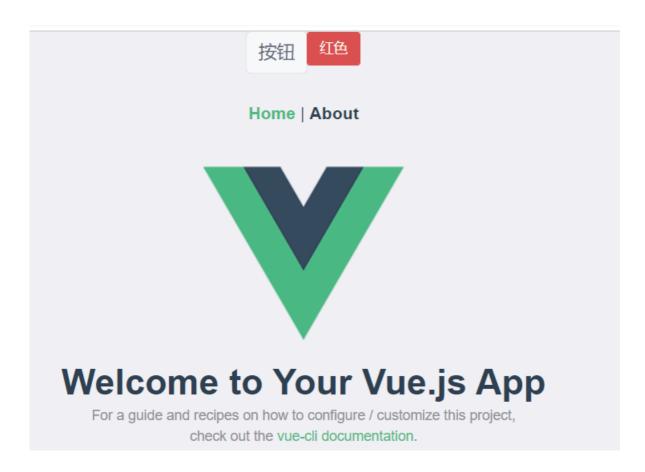
```
import Vue from 'vue'
import './plugins/axios'
import App from './App.vue'
import router from './router'
import store from './store'
import Mint from 'mint-ui'
import 'mint-ui/lib/style.css'
import '../public/static/mui/css/mui.min.css'
Vue.config.productionTip = false
Vue.use(Mint)
new Vue({
  router.
```

```
store,
render: h => h(App)
}).$mount('#app')
```

9、测试, App.vue 使用 mui 组件

```
<template>
  <div id="app">
    <mt-button @click.native="test">按钮</mt-
button>
    <button type="button" class="mui-btn mui-</pre>
btn-danger">红色</button>
    <div id="nav">
      <router-link to="/">Home</router-link> |
      <router-link to="/about">About</router-</pre>
link>
    </div>
    <router-view/>
  </div>
</template>
<style>
#app {
  font-family: Avenir, Helvetica, Arial, sans-
serif:
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
  text-align: center;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
#nav {
  padding: 30px;
```

```
}
#nav a {
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #2c3e50;
}
#nav a.router-link-exact-active {
  color: #42b983;
}
</style>
<script>
  export default {
    methods: {
      test:function () {
 axios.get('http://localhost:8181/index').then(
function (resp) {
            console.log(resp)
        })
      }
    }
  }
</script>
```



添加成功, takeout_buyer 基于移动端的买家前端工程 Vue + Mint UI + mui + axios 环境搭建成功。

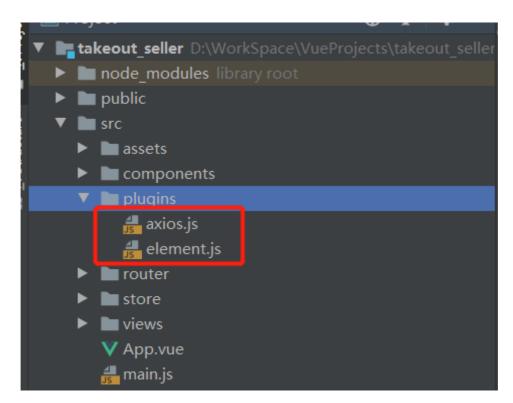
接下来完成前端页面原型的开发,**使用假数据把用户交互界 面做出来**。

卖家端

- 1、创建 Vue 工程
- 2、添加 Element UI、axios 插件



3、将工程导入 IDEA, 启动



4、用假数据写静态原型页面

4 MyBatis 和 MyBatis Plus 整合开发

单独使用 MyBatis 或者 MyBatis Plus, Mapper 接口只需要在启动类进行注册即可,配置文件不需要进行任何配置。

```
package com.southwind;
import
org.mybatis.spring.annotation.MapperScan;
import
org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBo
otApplication;
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.southwind.mapper")
public class OrderServiceApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
 SpringApplication.run(OrderServiceApplication.
class, args);
    }
}
```

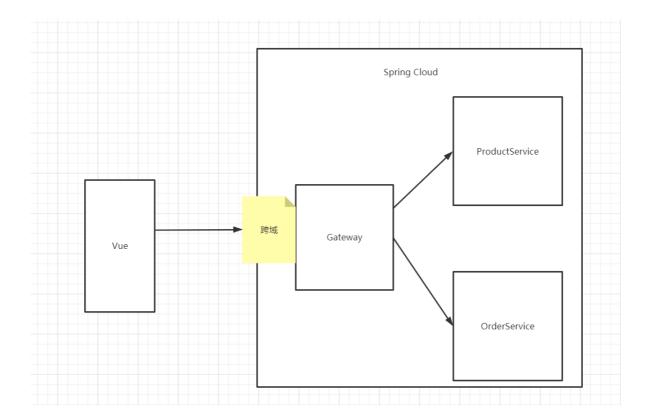
但是如果要整合 MyBatis 和 MyBatis Plus , 就需要额外在 application.yml 中配置 Mapper.xml 文件的路径 (用 MyBatis Plus 来配置) 。

```
mybatis-plus:
   mapper-locations:
   classpath:com/southwind/mapper/xml/*.xml
```

5 网关跨域

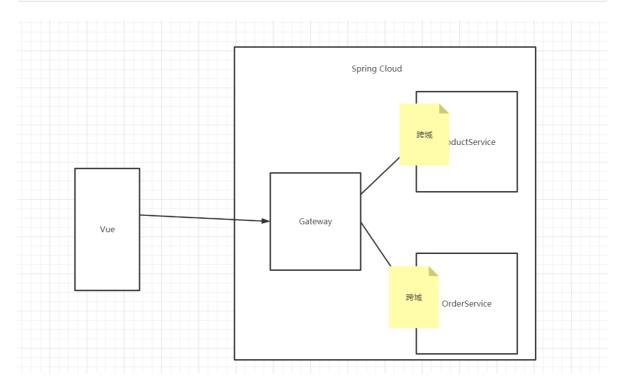
网关上游配置跨域,下游服务就不用配了

```
server:
 port: 8180
spring:
  application:
    name: gateway
  cloud:
    gateway:
      globalcors:
        cors-configurations:
          '[/**]':
            allowed-origins:
            - "http://localhost:8080" #客户端
(买家uri)
            - "http://localhost:8082" #客户端
(卖家uri)
            allowed-headers: "*"
            allowed-methods: "*"
            max-age: 3600
      discovery:
        locator:
          enabled: true
product-service:
  ribbon:
    NFLoadBalancerRuleClassName:
com.southwind.configuration.NacosWeightedRule
```



网关上游不配,下游服务通过配置类进行配置

```
package com.southwind.configuration;
import
org.springframework.context.annotation.Configur
ation;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotati
on.CorsRegistry;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotati
on.WebMvcConfigurer;
@Configuration
public class CorsConfiguration implements
WebMvcConfigurer {
    @override
```



6 WebSocket

实现 Order-Service 和前端工程的实时通信,Order-Service 创建订单的时候,通过 WebSocket 向前端发送消息,进行通知,让前端完成相关的业务逻辑处理(播放提示音乐,完成页面跳转)

后端

1、pom.xml

2、创建 WebSocket

```
package com.southwind.service.impl;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import
org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import javax.websocket.OnClose;
import javax.websocket.OnMessage;
import javax.websocket.OnOpen;
import javax.websocket.Session;
import javax.websocket.server.ServerEndpoint;
import javax.io.IOException;
import
java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArraySet;
@Component
@ServerEndpoint("/webSocket")
```

```
@s1f4j
public class WebSocket {
    private Session session;
    private static
CopyOnWriteArraySet<WebSocket> webSocketSet =
new CopyOnWriteArraySet<>();
   @OnOpen
    public void onOpen(Session session){
       this.session = session;
       webSocketSet.add(this);
       log.info("【websocket消息】有新的连接,总
数: {}",webSocketSet.size());
    }
   @onclose
    public void onClose(){
       webSocketSet.remove(this);
       log.info("【websocket】连接断开,总数:
{}",webSocketSet.size());
    @OnMessage
    public void onMessage(String message) {
       log.info("【websocket】收到客户端发来的消
息: {}",message);
    }
    public void sendMessage(String message){
       for(WebSocket webSocketSet){
```

3、配置 WebSocket

```
package com.southwind.configuration;
import
org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import
org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import
org.springframework.web.socket.server.standard.
ServerEndpointExporter;
@Component
public class WebSocketConfiguration {
    @Bean
    public ServerEndpointExporter
serverEndpointExporter(){
        return new ServerEndpointExporter();
```

```
}
}
```

4、创建订单的时候,调用 WebSocket 发消息

```
//通知后台管理系统
this.webSocket.sendMessage("有新的订单");
```

前端

App.vue

```
<template>
  <div id="app">
    <router-view/>
    <audio hidden id="notice" :src="music">
</audio>
  </div>
</template>
<script>
import Helloworld from
'./components/HelloWorld.vue'
export default {
  name: 'app',
  components: {
   Helloworld
  },
  data() {
    return {
      websock: null,
      music:'alert.mp3',
```

```
},
  methods:{
    initWebSocket(){
      this.websock = new
webSocket('ws://localhost:8180/order-
service/webSocket');
      this.websock.onmessage =
this.webSocketOnMessage;
      this.websock.onopen =
this.webSocketOnOpen;
      this.websock.onerror =
this.websocketonerror;
      this.websock.onclose =
this.webSocketClose:
    },
    webSocketOnOpen(event) {
      console.log('建立连接')
    },
    webSocketOnMessage(event) {
      document.getElementById('notice').play();
      const _this = this
      this.$alert('有新的订单', '消息', {
        confirmButtonText: '确定',
        callback: action => {
          _this.$router.push('/orderManage')
        }
      });
    },
    webSocketClose(event){
      console.log('连接关闭');
    }
```

```
},
  created() {
    this.initWebSocket();
  },
  destroyed() {
    this.websock.close()
  }
}
</script>
<style>
#app {
  font-family: 'Avenir', Helvetica, Arial,
sans-serif;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
  text-align: center;
  color: #2c3e50;
  margin-top: 60px;
</style>
```

7 ECharts 开发流程

7.1 前端原型搭建

安装 Echarts

1、执行命令

```
cnpm install echarts@4.9.0 --save
```

2、main.js 中引入

```
import echarts from 'echarts'
Vue.prototype.$echarts = echarts
```

3、代码

```
<template>
    <div id="myChart" :style="{width: '300px',</pre>
height: '300px'}"></div>
</template>
<script>
    export default {
        name: 'Echarts',
        data () {
            return {
                msg: 'Welcome use Echarts'
            }
        },
        mounted(){
            this.drawLine();
        },
        methods: {
            drawLine(){
                // 基于准备好的dom, 初始化echarts实
例
                let myChart =
this.$echarts.init(document.getElementById('myC
hart'))
                // 绘制图表
                myChart.setOption({
```

```
title: { text: '在Vue中使用
echarts' },
                   tooltip: {},
                   xAxis: {
                       data: ["衬衫","羊毛
衫","雪纺衫","裤子","高跟鞋","袜子"]
                   },
                   yAxis: {},
                   series: [{
                       name: '销量',
                       type: 'bar',
                       data: [5, 20, 36, 10,
10, 20]
                   }]
               });
           }
       }
    }
</script>
```

7.2 后端项目开发

7.2.1 创建工程结构

ECharts 数据库

```
1、第一步统计有销量的日期
select distinct
DATE_FORMAT(order_detail.create_time, '%Y-%m-%d') as dd from order_detail
```

```
2、将第1步的结果作为虚拟表查询商品在这些日期的数据
select pi.product_name,mm.dd
from product_info pi,
     (select distinct
DATE_FORMAT(order_detail.create_time, '%Y-%m-
%d') as dd from order_detail)
        as mm
where pi.product_name = '鸡汤米线';
3、在第2步基础上查询商品在当天的销量
select product_name as name,mm.dd as date,(
    select COALESCE(sum(product_quantity),0)
    from order detail where
    pi.product_id = order_detail.product_id and
   DATE_FORMAT(order_detail.create_time, '%Y-
%m - %d') = mm.dd
   ) as count
from product_info pi,
     (select distinct
DATE_FORMAT(order_detail.create_time, '%Y-%m-
%d') as dd from order_detail)
        as mm
where pi.product_name = '皮蛋瘦肉粥'order by
mm.dd;
```