



链滴

swagger 介绍以及 spring 自动化整合

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<p>Swagger 简单介绍</p>
<blockquote>
<p>Swagger 是一种 Rest API 的表示方式，它与语言无关，不但人可读，而且机器可读。简单来说 Swagger 可以用作 Rest API 的交互式文档。</p>
</blockquote>
<p>本文将从 Swagger 的下一组件介绍 swagger:是易于学习和可读的。</p>

<p>Swagger API Spec, 描述 Rest API 的语言</p>

<p>Swagger UI, 将 Swagger API Spec 以 HTML 页面展现出来</p>

<p>Swagger Editor, Swagger API Spec 的编辑器</p>

<p>Swagger Codegen , 从 OpenAPI 规范生成服务器存根和客户端库。</p>

<p>Swagger API Spec/Open API Spec</p>
<p>OpenAPI 规范 (以前的 Swagger 规范) 是 REST API 的 API 描述格式。OpenAPI 文件允许您 述整个 API, 包括: </p>

<p>/users 每个端点 (GET /users, POST /users) 上的可用端点 () 和操作</p>

<p>操作参数每个操作的输入和输出</p>

<p>认证方式</p>

<p>联系信息, 许可证, 使用条款和其他信息。</p>
<p>API 规范可以用 YAML 或 JSON 编写。这种格式对于人类和机器都是易于学习和可读的。</p>
<p>完整的 OpenAPI 规范可以在 GitHub: </p>
<p>OpenAPI 3.0 规范中找到</p>
<p>关于 Swagger API Spec 包含的内容, 可以查看官网文 </p>

<p>Swagger UI</p>
<p>Swagger UI 是 Swagger 中用于显示 Rest 接口文档的项目, 项目由一组 HTML, JavaScript 和 CSS 组成, 没有外部依赖。Swagger UI 可以根据 Swagger Spec 的 json 动态生成漂亮的帮助文档 支持常见浏览器。</p>
<p>可以访问官方在线 Swagger UI: http://petstore.swagger.io/< a></p>
<p>使用 Swagger UI, 可以将项目下载到本地 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http %3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fswagger-api%2Fswagger-ui" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"

<https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-ui>

然后使用浏览器打开 dist/index.html 就行了，可以将项目放到 HTTP Server 中通过 HTTP 访问。

将 index.html 页面的 json 文件修改成我们自己的 API 描述文件就行了。

Swagger Editor

Swagger Editor 是 Swagger API Spec 的编辑器，Swagger API Spec 有 2 中格式，yaml 和 json，Swagger Editor 使用 yaml 进行编辑，但允许导入和下载两种格式的文件。在 yaml 编辑器的右有所见即所得的预览。

Swagger Editor 的官方在线：<https://localhost:2460/swagger-editor>

Swagger Editor 的安装也很方便，下载最新的发布版：<https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-editor>，然后解压到文件夹，用 HTTP Server 将静态文件加载起来，下面是安装 node.js HTTP Server 并跑起来的指令

```
npm install -g http-server
```

```
wget https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-editor/releases/download/v2.10.1/swagger-editor.zip
```

```
unzip swagger-editor.zip
```

```
http-server -p 8080 swagger-editor
```

HTTP Server 启动后，就可以在浏览器中输入地址进行编辑了。

文件菜单提供了主要的功能

-

- New, 创建新的文件

- Open Example, 打开内建 Swagger API Spec 的示例

- Paste Json, 将剪贴板的内容贴到编辑器中，取代当前的内容。在 Paste 之前一定要先下载编辑的内容

- Import URL/Import File, 导入已有的 Swagger API Spec, 可以是 yaml 或 json 格式的

- Download YAML/Download JSON, 将编辑的结果下载到本地。

Swagger Codegen

未进行深入学习

Swagger 与 Spring 进行整合

在 Spring 项目中我们可以使用 Swagger 帮我们生成 Rest API 的文档，一般有两种方式。

-

-

在 Resource 中引入 Swagger UI, 通过自己编写 Swagger API 的 json 文件，将 index.html 的 json 文件进行替换的方式进行整合

-

通过引入依赖 springfox 来完成整合，这种整合方式需要我们在 api 的接口上添加注解，使代码起来比较冗余，但是这种方式避免了编写繁琐的 yml 文件，可以自动帮我们生成并引入 Swagger UI 中

下面介绍一下第二种方式：

-

1、添加依赖

io.springfox

springfox-swagger2

2.6.1

<p>2、添加 swagger 配置文件</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Configuration
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@EnableSwagger
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public class Swa
gerConfig {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    @Bean
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    public Docket
pi() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return new
ocket(DocumentationType.SWAGGER_2)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .select()
// 选择那些路径和api会生成document
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .paths(P
edicates.not(PathSelectors.regex("/error.*")))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            // .apis(
equestHandlerSelectors.basePackage("com.taikang.im.login.controller")) // 根据包名选择
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .apis(Re
uestHandlerSelectors.any()) // 对所有api进行监控
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .paths(P
thSelectors.any()) // 对所有路径进行监控
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .build();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    private ApiInfo
piInfo() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return new A
piInfoBuilder()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .title("Sp
ring Boot中使用Swagger2构建RESTful APIs")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .descript
ion("随便写点")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .termsO
fServiceUrl("随便写点")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .contact(
"程序猿DD")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .version(
"1.0")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            .build();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>通过注解 EnableSwagger2 声明 Swagger 的可用性，此处会定义一个类型为 Docket 的 bean 关于 docket 类的说明如下：</p>

<blockquote>

<p>A builder which is intended to be the primary interface into the swagger-springmvc fram work.Provides sensible defaults and convenience methods for configuration.</p>

</blockquote>

<p>Docket 的 select()方法会提供给 swagger-springmvc framework 的一个默认构造器 (ApiSele

torBuilder) , 这个构造器为配置 swagger 提供了一系列的默认属性和便利方法。例如可以控制哪接口暴露给 Swagger 来展现, 本例采用指定扫描的包路径来定义, Swagger 会扫描该包下所有 Controller 定义的 API, 并产生文档内容 (除了被 @ApiIgnore 指定的请求) 。

<code>apiInfo()</code> 用来创建该 Api 的基本信息 (这些基本信息会展现在文档页面中) 。 </p>

<p>3、添加文档内容</p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">1. @ApiOperation(value="测试日志程序", notes="测试日志程序", produces = "application/json")
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">2. @ApiImplicitParams(value = {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">3. @ApiImplicitParam(name = "school", value = "学校名称", required = true, paramType = "query", dataType = "String"),
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">4. @ApiImplicitParam(name = "name", value = "姓名", required = true, paramType = "query", dataType = "String")
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">5. })
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">6. @RequestMapping(value = "/get", method = RequestMethod.GET)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">7. public void testProgram(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response){
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">8. logger.debug("debug");
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">9. logger.info("info");
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">10. logger.error("error");
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">11. logger.warn("warn");
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">12. Student student = studentCommandService.selectById(1);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">13. Student student = studentCommandService.queryById(1);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">14. // Student
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">15. System.out.println(student.toString());
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">16. this.renderJson(CodeEnum.success.getValue(), CodeEnum.success.getDescription(), student, request, response);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">17. }
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p>注解说明: </p>

<p>@Api: 用在类上, 说明该类的作用

@ApiOperation: 用在方法上, 说明方法的作用

@ApiImplicitParams: 用在方法上包含一组参数说明

@ApiImplicitParam: 用在 @ApiImplicitParams 注解中, 指定一个请求参数的各个方面

paramType: 参数放在哪个地方

header--> 请求参数的获取: @RequestHeader

query--> 请求参数的获取: @RequestParam

path (用于 restful 接口) --> 请求参数的获取: @PathVariable

body (不常用)

form (不常用)

name: 参数名

dataType: 参数类型

required: 参数是否必须传

value: 参数的意思

defaultValue: 参数的默认值

@ApiResponses: 用于表示一组响应

@ApiResponse: 用在 @ApiResponses 中, 一般用于表达一个错误的响应信息

code: 数字, 例如 400

message: 信息, 例如"请求参数没填好"

response: 抛出异常的类

@ApiModel: 描述一个 Model 的信息 (这种一般用在 post 创建的时候, 使用 @RequestBody 这的场景, 请求参数无法使用 @ApiImplicitParam 注解进行描述的时候)

@ApiModelProperty: 描述一个 model 的属性 </p>

<hr>

<p>swagger-ui 测试 rest 接口</p>

<p>1、添加依赖</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">&lt;dependency&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  &lt;groupId&gt;
o.springfox&lt;/groupId&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  &lt;artifactId&gt;
springfox-swagger-ui&lt;/artifactId&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  &lt;version&gt;
.4.0&lt;/version&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">&lt;/dependency
&gt;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>通过访问: <http://localhost:8080/your-app-root/v2/api-docs>, 能测试生成的 api 是否可用
此时返回的是一个 json 形式的页面, 可读性不好。可以通过 Swagger UI 来生成一个可读性良好的 a
i 页面。 </p>

<p>再次访问: <http://localhost:8080/your-app-root/swagger-ui.html> 就可以看到可读性较好的
pi 文档页面。 </p>

<p>API Security

有时候我们需要在 API 上添加认证, 在 Swagger 规范中定义了一些认证的方式以及 yaml 编写的规范, 需要注意的是, Swagger2.0 和 Swagger3.0 中关于认证的方式略有
同, Swagger3.0 中多了一个承载认证(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fswagger.io%2Fdocs%2Fspecification%2Fauthentication%2Fbearer-authentication%2F" ta
get="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Bearer Authentication), 即 token 认证, 而在 Swagger2
0 规范中没有, 所以我们可以使用 API 密钥认证(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fswagger.io%2Fdocs%2Fspecification%2Fauthentication%2Fapi-keys%2F" target=
_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">API Keys)进行替代, 关于两种规范之间的不同, 可以自行查阅
方文档

具体配置参考 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fspringfox.github.io%2Fspringfox%2Fdocs%2Fcurrent%2F%23springfox-spring-mvc-and-spring-boot" target="_bl
nk" rel="nofollow ugc">Springfox Spring MVC 和 Spring Boot

值得一提的是最新版本的 Springfox 实现的规范是 Swagger2.0 而不是 Swagger3.0 </p>

<p>注解部分: </p>

<p>具体参考 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fsw
gger-api%2Fswagger-core%2Fwiki%2FAnnotations-1.5.X%23quick-annotation-overview" targ
t="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-core/wiki/Annotati

ns-1.5.X#quick-annotation-overview </p>

<h3 id="-Api">@Api </h3>

<p>In Swagger 2.0, resources were replaced by tags, and this impacts the @Api annotation. It is no longer used to declare a resource, and it is now used to apply definitions for all the operations defined under it.</p>

<p>A JAX-RS usage would be:</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Path("/pet")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Api(value = "pet
, authorizations = {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Authorization(va
ue="sampleoauth", scopes = {})
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">})
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Produces({"appl
ication/json", "application/xml"})
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public class PetRe
source {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">...
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>In this example, we're saying that the tag for the operations under this class is pet (so the would all be grouped together). Swagger will pick up on the @Produces annotation but you an override this value if you wish.</p>

<p>@Api can also be used to declare authorization at the resource-level. These definitions apply to all operations under this resource, but can be overridden at the operation level if needed. In the example above, we're adding a previously-declared OAuth2 authorization scheme without any scopes. For further details, check the @Authorization annotation.</p>

<p>Instead of using the value(), you can use the tags() property which allows you to set multiple tags for the operations. For example:</p>

<p>@Api(tags = {"external_info","user_info"})</p>

<p>Note that in this case, value() would be ignored even if it exists.</p>

<p>The boolean hidden property can be used to entirely hide an @Api even if it declared. This is especially useful when using sub-resources to remove unwanted artifacts.</p>

<p>In swagger-core 1.5.X, description(), basePath(), and position() are no longer used.</p>

<p>For further details about this annotation, usage and edge cases, check out the javadocs.</p>

<h3 id="-ApiResponse---ApiResponse">@ApiResponse, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fdocs.swagger.io%2Fs

agger-core%2Fcurrent%2Fapidocs%2Findex.html%3Fio%2Fswagger%2Fannotations%2FApiResponse.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">@ApiResponse </h3>

<p>It's a common practice to return errors (or other success messages) using HTTP status codes. While the general return type of an operation is defined in the @ApiOperation, the rest of the return codes should be described using these annotations.</p>

<p>The @ApiResponse describes a concrete possible response. It cannot be used directly on the method or class/interface and needs to be included in the array value of @ApiResponses (whether there's one response or more).</p>

<p>If the response is accompanied with a body, the body model can be described as well (one model per response).</p>

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@ApiResponses(value = {
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@ApiResponse(c
</span></span>ode = 400, message = "Invalid ID supplied",
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">responseHeaders
</span></span>= @ResponseHeader(name = "X-Rack-Cache", description = "Explains whether or not a cache
</span></span>was used", response = Boolean.class)),
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@ApiResponse(c
</span></span>ode = 404, message = "Pet not found") })
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public Response
</span></span>etPetById(...) {...}
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>In swagger-core 1.5.X, you can also add description of response headers as seen in the example above.</p>

<p>For further details about this annotation, usage and edge cases, check out the javadocs (@ApiResponses, @ApiResponse).</p>

<p>遇到的问题</p>

<p>我们在使用 SpringBoot 集成 Swagger2 中, 访问: http://127.0.0.1:8080/swagger-ui.html</p>

<p>可能出现两种错误: </p> <p>1.页面显示默认报错页面。后台报错: </p> <p>No handler found for GET /swagger-ui.html</p> <p>2.显示 Swagger 空白页面: </p> <p>后台报错: </p> <p>No mapping found for HTTP request with URI [/swagger-resources/configuration/ui] in DispatcherServlet with name 'dispatcherServlet' </p> <p>这个错误, 是因为资源映射问题导致。</p> <p>我们在访问 http://127.0.0.1:8188/swagger-ui.html 时, 这个 swagger-ui.html 相关的所有前端静态文件都在 springfox-swagger-ui-2.6.1.jar

面。目录如下: </p>

<p>Spring Boot 自动配置本身不会自动把/swagger-ui.html 这个路径映射到对应的目录 META-INF resources/下面。我们加上这个映射即可。代码如下: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Configuration
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class WebMvcCon
ig extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    @Override
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    void addResour
eHandlers(ResourceHandlerRegistry registry) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        registry.addR
sourceHandler("swagger-ui.html")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        .addRes
ourceLocations("classpath:/META-INF/resources/")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        registry.addR
sourceHandler("/webjars/**")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        .addRes
ourceLocations("classpath:/META-INF/resources/webjars/")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span></code></pre>
```