



链滴

Spring Boot 整合 MyBatis

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MyBatis 是一款优秀的持久层框架，原名叫作iBaits，2010年由 ApacheSoftwareFoundation 迁移到 Google Code 并改名为 MyBatis，2013年又迁移到 GitHub 上。MyBatis 支持定制化 SQL、存储过程以及高级映射。MyBatis 避免了几乎所有的 JDBC 代码和手动设置参数以及获取结果集。在传的 SSM 框架整合中，使用 MyBatis 需要大量 XML 配置，而 Spring Boot 中，MyBatis 官方提供一套自动化配置方案，可以做到 MyBatis 开箱即用。具体使用步骤如下：

1.新建Spring Boot工程，然后添加 **spring-boot-starter-web**，**mysql-connector-java**，**mybatis-spring-boot-starter**，**druid** 依赖，代码如下：

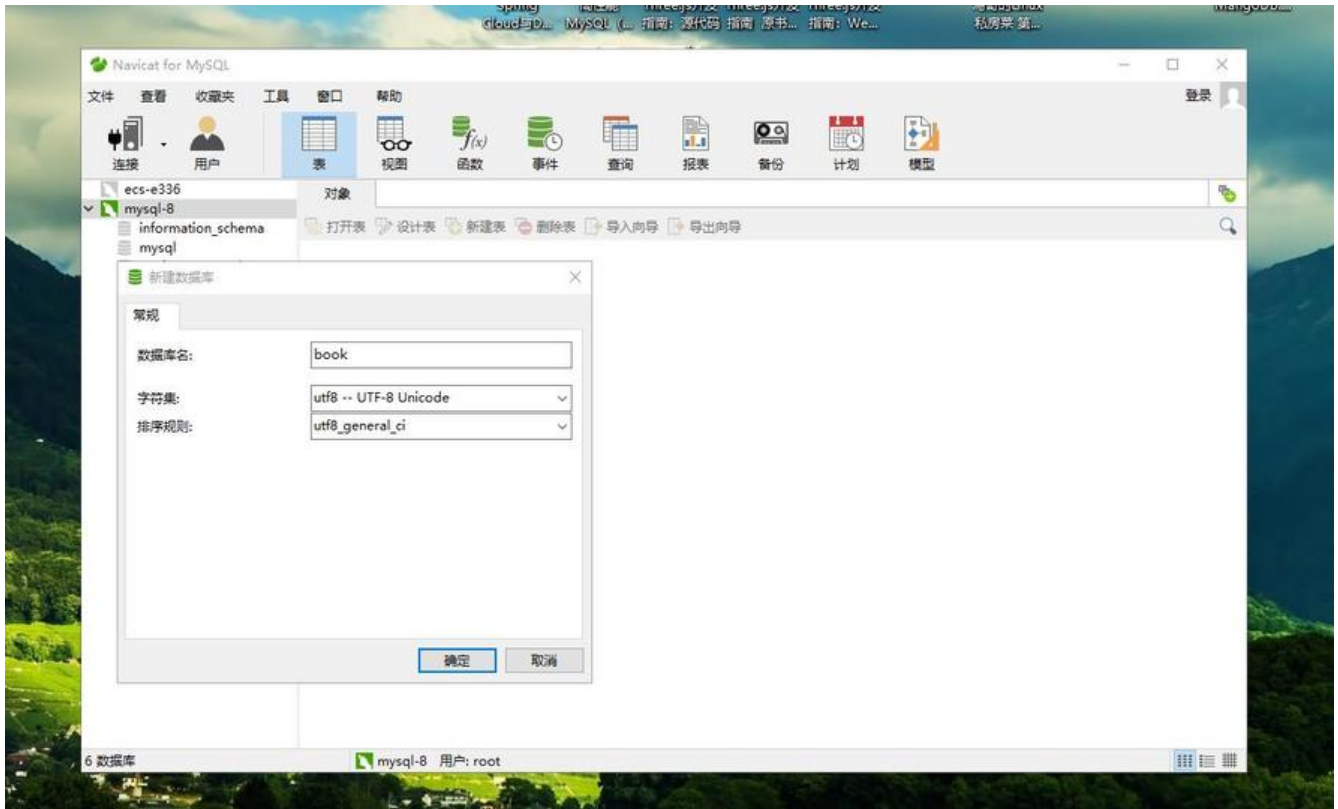
```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
<!-- 本实例使用mysql 8.x 版本-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>mysql</groupId>
  <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
  <scope>runtime</scope>
  <version>8.0.15</version>
</dependency>
<!-- mybatis依赖 -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
  <version>2.0.0</version>
</dependency>
<!-- 引入第三方数据源 地址:https://github.com/alibaba/druid-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
  <artifactId>druid</artifactId>
  <version>1.1.9</version>
</dependency>
```

2.在 application.properties 中配置 **Mysql** 基本连接信息，并启用 **druid** 数据源，代码如下：

```
#=====数据库相关=====
# 请自行安装 8.x mysql
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/book?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-8&serverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring.datasource.username =root
spring.datasource.password =xinxin
#如果不使用默认的数据源（com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource）
spring.datasource.type =com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource

#增加打印sql语句，一般用于本地开发测试
mybatis.configuration.log-impl=org.apache.ibatis.logging.stdout.StdoutImpl
```

3.创建数据库：



名	类型	长度	小数点	不是 null	
id	int	11	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🔑 1
name	varchar	128	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
author	varchar	128	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	

默认: NULL

注释: 作者

字符集: utf8

排序规则: utf8_general_ci

键长度:

二进制

4.创建 Book 实体类，代码如下：

```
public class Book {
    private Integer id;
    private String name;
    private String author;
}
```

```

public Book() {
}

public Book(String name, String author) {
    this.name = name;
    this.author = author;
}

@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Book{" +
        "id=" + id +
        ", name='" + name + '\'' +
        ", author='" + author + '\'' +
        '}';
}

public Integer getId() {
    return id;
}

public void setId(Integer id) {
    this.id = id;
}

public String getName() {
    return name;
}

public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}

public String getAuthor() {
    return author;
}

public void setAuthor(String author) {
    this.author = author;
}
}

```

4.创建数据访问层 **BookMapper** 与 **BookProvider** 并在启动类中加入 **@MapperScan** 注解具体代码如下:

```

public interface BookMapper {

    @Select("select * from book")

    List<Book> findAll();

    @Select("SELECT * FROM book WHERE id = #{id}")
    List<Book> findById(int id);
}

```

```

//@Update("UPDATE book set name=#{name} WHERE id = #{id}")
@UpdateProvider(type = BookProvider.class,method = "updateBook")
int update(Book book);

@Delete("DELETE FROM book WHERE id =#{id}")
int delete(int id);

@Insert("INSERT INTO `book`.`book` (`name`,`author`) " +
        " VALUES " +
        "({#{name},{#{author}});")
@Options(useGeneratedKeys = true,keyProperty = "id",keyColumn = "id")
int save(Book book);
}

/**
 * book构建动态sql语句
 * Created by Mtkx on 2019/4/28.
 */
public class BookProvider {
    /**
     * 更新Book动态sql语句
     * @param book
     * @return
     */
    public String updateBook(final Book book){
        return new SQL(){
            UPDATE("book");

            //条件写法.
            if(book.getName()!=null){
                SET("name=#{name}");
            }
            if(book.getAuthor()!=null){
                SET("author=#{author}");
            }

            WHERE("id=#{id}");
        }.toString();
    }
}

@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("xyz.mtkx.mybatis.mapper")//BookMapper所在包名`

public class MybatisApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(MybatisApplication.class, args);
    }

}

```

5.创建 **BookService** 与 **BookServiceImpl** 具体代码如下:

```
public interface BookService {
    List<Book> findAll();

    List<Book> findById(int id);

    int update(Book book);

    int delete(int id);

    int save(Book book);
}

@Service
public class BookServiceImpl implements BookService {
    @Autowired
    private BookMapper bookMapper;
    @Override
    public List<Book> findAll() {
        return bookMapper.findAll();
    }

    @Override
    public List<Book> findById(int id) {
        return bookMapper.findById(id);
    }

    @Override
    public int update(Book book) {
        return bookMapper.update(book);
    }

    @Override
    public int delete(int id) {
        return bookMapper.delete(id);
    }

    @Override
    public int save(Book book) {
        int rows=bookMapper.save(book);
        System.out.println("新插入id="+book.getId());
        return rows;
    }
}
```

5.创建 **BookController** 具体代码如下:

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/v1/book")
public class BookController {
    @Autowired
    private BookService bookService;
```

```
/**
 * 根据id 查询图书列表
 * @return
 */
@GetMapping("findAll")
public Object findAll(){
    return bookService.findAll();
}

/**
 * 根据id 查询图书
 * @param book_id
 * @return
 */
@GetMapping("findById")
public Object findById(@RequestParam(value = "book_id",required = true) int book_id){
    return bookService.findById(book_id);
}

/**
 * 根据id 删除图书
 * @param book_id
 * @return
 */
@DeleteMapping("del_by_id")
public Object delById(@RequestParam(value = "book_id",required = true) int book_id){
    return bookService.delete(book_id);
}

/**
 * 更新
 * @param book
 * @return
 */
@PutMapping("update_by_id")
public Object update(@RequestBody Book book){
    return bookService.update(book);
}

/**
 * 保存book对象
 * @param book
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("save")
public Object save(@RequestBody Book book){
    return bookService.save(book);
}

/**
 * 测试
 * @return
 */
```

```

@GetMapping("test")
public Object test(){
    //添加数据（单条）
    Book book=new Book("战争与和平","托尔斯泰");
    bookService.save(book);
    Book book1=new Book("红与黑","司汤达");
    bookService.save(book1);
    Book book2=new Book("悲惨世界","雨果");
    bookService.save(book2);
    System.out.println("1-添加后的数据-->" +bookService.findAll());

    //更新
    Book uBook=new Book();
    uBook.setId(1);
    uBook.setAuthor("托尔-斯泰123");
    bookService.update(uBook);
    System.out.println("2-更新后的数据-->" +bookService.findById(1));

    //删除
    bookService.delete(3);
    System.out.println("3-删除后的数据-->" +bookService.findAll());

    //查询数据
    return bookService.findAll();
}
}

```

6.运行项目，在浏览器中输入 <http://localhost:8080/api/v1/book/test> 即看到运行结果，如图所示。

The screenshot shows a REST client interface. The 'Request' section displays a GET method to the URL `http://localhost:8080/api/v1/book/test`. Below the request, there are sections for 'Headers' and 'Basic auth'. The 'Response' section shows a 200 status code with a response time of 0.521s. The response body is a JSON array containing two book objects:

```

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "name": "战争与和平",
    "author": "托尔-斯泰123"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "name": "红与黑",
    "author": "司汤达"
  }
]

```



```
2019-04-28 15:20:42.900 INFO 14400 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring DispatcherServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2019-04-28 15:20:42.901 INFO 14400 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Initializing Servlet 'dispatcherServlet'
2019-04-28 15:20:42.905 INFO 14400 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Completed initialization in 4 ms
2019-04-28 15:20:42.957 INFO 14400 --- [nio-8080-exec-1] com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource : {dataSource-1} inited
新插入id=1
新插入id=2
新插入id=3
1-添加后的数据->[Book{id=1, name='战争与和平', author='托尔斯泰'}, Book{id=2, name='红与黑', author='司汤达'}, Book{id=3, name='悲惨世界', author='雨果'}]
2-更新后的数据->[Book{id=1, name='战争与和平', author='托尔-斯泰123'}]
3-删除后的数据->[Book{id=1, name='战争与和平', author='托尔-斯泰123'}, Book{id=2, name='红与黑', author='司汤达'}]
```

对象 book @book (mysql-8) - 表

开始事务 备注 筛选 排序 导入 导出

id	name	author
1	战争与和平	托尔-斯泰123
2	红与黑	司汤达

通过上面的例子可以看到 MyBatis 基本上实现了开箱即用的特性。自动化配置将开发者从繁杂的配置文件中解脱出来，以专注于业务逻辑的开发。