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# MyBatis注解开发



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# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.1 MyBatis的常用注解

这几年来注解开发越来越流行，Mybatis也可以使用注解开发方式，这样我们就可以减少编写Mapper映射文件了。我们先围绕一些基本的CRUD来学习，再学习复杂映射多表操作。

@Insert: 实现新增

@Update: 实现更新

@Delete: 实现删除

@Select: 实现查询

@Result: 实现结果集封装

@Results: 可以与@Result 一起使用，封装多个结果集

@One: 实现一对一结果集封装

@Many: 实现一对多结果集封装

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

我们完成简单的user表的增删改查的操作

```
private UserMapper userMapper;

@Before
public void before() throws IOException {
    InputStream resourceAsStream = Resources.getResourceAsStream("SqlMapConfig.xml");
    SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactory = new
    SqlSessionFactoryBuilder().build(resourceAsStream);
    SqlSession sqlSession = sqlSessionFactory.openSession(true);
    userMapper = sqlSession.getMapper(UserMapper.class);
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

@Test

```
public void testAdd() {  
    User user = new User();  
    user.setUsername("测试数据");  
    user.setPassword("123");  
    user.setBirthday(new Date());  
    userMapper.add(user);  
}
```

@Test

```
public void testUpdate() throws IOException {  
    User user = new User();  
    user.setId(16);  
    user.setUsername("测试数据修改");  
    user.setPassword("abc");  
    user.setBirthday(new Date());  
    userMapper.update(user);  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

```
@Test
public void testDelete() throws IOException {
    userMapper.delete(16);
}

@Test
public void testFindById() throws IOException {
    User user = userMapper.findById(1);
    System.out.println(user);
}

@Test
public void testFindAll() throws IOException {
    List<User> all = userMapper.findAll();
    for(User user : all){
        System.out.println(user);
    }
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.2 MyBatis的增删改查

修改MyBatis的核心配置文件，我们使用了注解替代的映射文件，所以我们只需要加载使用了注解的Mapper接口即可

```
<mappers>
  <!--扫描使用注解的类-->
  <mapper class="com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper"></mapper>
</mappers>
```

或者指定扫描包含映射关系的接口所在的包也可以

```
<mappers>
  <!--扫描使用注解的类所在的包-->
  <package name="com.itheima.mapper"></package>
</mappers>
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.3 MyBatis的注解实现复杂映射开发

实现复杂关系映射之前我们可以在映射文件中通过配置<resultMap>来实现，使用注解开发后，我们可以使用@Results注解，@Result注解，@One注解，@Many注解组合完成复杂关系的配置

注解	说明
@Results	代替的是标签<resultMap>该注解中可以使用单个@Result注解，也可以使用@Result集合。使用格式：@Results ({@Result () , @Result () }) 或@Results (@Result () )
@Resut	代替了<id>标签和<result>标签 @Result中属性介绍： column：数据库的列名 property：需要装配的属性名 one：需要使用的@One 注解 (@Result (one=@One) () ) ) many：需要使用的@Many 注解 (@Result (many=@many) () ) )



# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.3 MyBatis的注解实现复杂映射开发

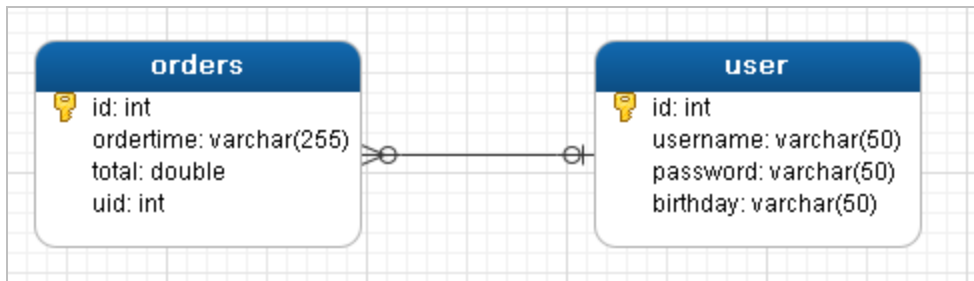
注解	说明
@One (一对一)	<p>代替了&lt;association&gt; 标签, 是多表查询的关键, 在注解中用来指定子查询返回单一对象。</p> <p>@One注解属性介绍:</p> <p>select: 指定用来多表查询的 sqlmapper</p> <p>使用格式: @Result(column=" ",property=" ",one=@One(select=""))</p>
@Many (多对一)	<p>代替了&lt;collection&gt; 标签, 是多表查询的关键, 在注解中用来指定子查询返回对象集合。</p> <p>使用格式: @Result(property=" ",column=" ",many=@Many(select=""))</p>

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 1. 一对一查询的模型

用户表和订单表的关系为，一个用户有多个订单，一个订单只从属于一个用户  
一对一查询的需求：查询一个订单，与此同时查询出该订单所属的用户



# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 2. 一对一查询的语句

对应的sql语句:

```
select * from orders;
```

```
select * from user where id=查询出订单的uid;
```

查询的结果如下:

信息	结果1	概况	状态					
id	ordertime	total	uid	id1	username	password	birthday	
▶ 1	2018-12-12	3000	1	1	lucy	123	1539751863457	
2	2019-12-12	4000	1	1	lucy	123	1539751863457	
3	2020-12-12	5000	2	2	tom	123	1539751863457	

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 3. 创建Order和用户实体

```
public class Order {  
  
    private int id;  
    private Date ordertime;  
    private double total;  
  
    //代表当前订单从属于哪一个客户  
    private User user;  
}
```

```
public class User {  
  
    private int id;  
    private String username;  
    private String password;  
    private Date birthday;  
  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 4. 创建OrderMapper接口

```
public interface OrderMapper {  
    List<Order> findAll();  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface OrderMapper {  
    @Select("select * from orders")  
    @Results({  
        @Result(id=true,property = "id",column = "id"),  
        @Result(property = "ordertime",column = "ordertime"),  
        @Result(property = "total",column = "total"),  
        @Result(property = "user",column = "uid",  
            javaType = User.class,  
            one = @One(select =  
                "com.itheima.mapper.UserMapper.findById"))  
    })  
    List<Order> findAll();  
}
```

```
public interface UserMapper {  
    @Select("select * from user where id=#{id}")  
    User findById(int id);  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.4 一对一查询

### 6. 测试结果

```
@Test
public void testSelectOrderAndUser() {
    List<Order> all = orderMapper.findAll();
    for(Order order : all){
        System.out.println(order);
    }
}
```

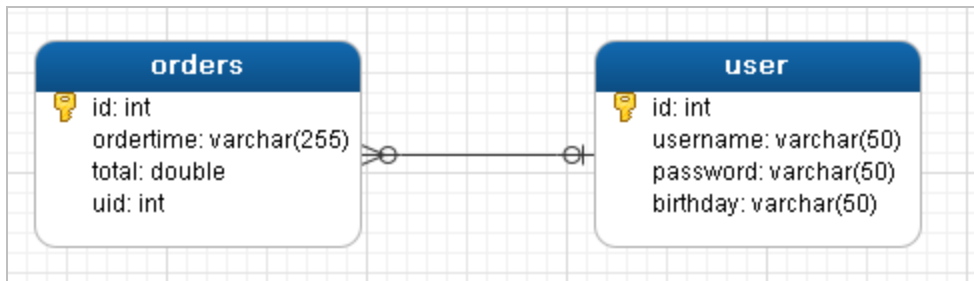
```
12:18:29,699 DEBUG findById:54 - =====> Preparing: select * from user where id=?
12:18:29,699 DEBUG findById:54 - =====> Parameters: 2(Integer)
12:18:29,701 DEBUG findById:54 - <===== Total: 1
12:18:29,701 DEBUG findAll:54 - <==== Total: 3
Order{id=1, ordertime=Wed Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2018, total=3000.0, user=User{id=1, username='lucy' },
Order{id=2, ordertime=Thu Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2019, total=4000.0, user=User{id=1, username='lucy' },
Order{id=3, ordertime=Sat Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2020, total=5000.0, user=User{id=2, username='tom' }
```

# 1. Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 1. 一对多查询的模型

用户表和订单表的关系为，一个用户有多个订单，一个订单只从属于一个用户  
一对多查询的需求：查询一个用户，与此同时查询出该用户具有的订单





# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 2. 一对多查询的语句

对应的sql语句:

```
select * from user;
```

```
select * from orders where uid=查询出用户的id;
```

查询的结果如下:

信息	结果1	概况	状态						
id	username	password	birthday	id1	ordertime	total	uid	oid	
1	lucy	123	2018-12-12	1	2018-12-12	3000	1	1	
1	lucy	123	2018-12-12	2	2019-12-12	4000	1	2	
2	tom	123	2018-12-12	3	2020-12-12	5000	2	3	
5	haohao	123	2018-12-12	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	(Null)	

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 3. 修改User实体

```
public class Order {  
  
    private int id;  
    private Date ordertime;  
    private double total;  
  
    //代表当前订单从属于哪一个客户  
    private User user;  
}
```

```
public class User {  
  
    private int id;  
    private String username;  
    private String password;  
    private Date birthday;  
    //代表当前用户具备哪些订单  
    private List<Order> orderList;  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 4. 创建UserMapper接口

```
List<User> findAllUserAndOrder();
```

# 1. Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface UserMapper {  
    @Select("select * from user")  
    @Results({  
        @Result(id = true, property = "id", column = "id"),  
        @Result(property = "username", column = "username"),  
        @Result(property = "password", column = "password"),  
        @Result(property = "birthday", column = "birthday"),  
        @Result(property = "orderList", column = "id",  
            javaType = List.class,  
            many = @Many(select =  
                "com.itheima.mapper.OrderMapper.findByUid"))  
    })  
    List<User> findAllUserAndOrder();  
}
```

```
public interface OrderMapper {  
    @Select("select * from orders  
        where uid=#{uid}")  
    List<Order> findByUid(int uid);  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 6. 测试结果

```
List<User> all = userMapper.findAllUserAndOrder();  
  
for (User user : all) {  
    System.out.println(user.getUsername());  
    List<Order> orderList = user.getOrderList();  
    for (Order order : orderList) {  
        System.out.println(order);  
    }  
    System.out.println("-----");  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.5 一对多查询

### 6. 测试结果

```
14:32:14,813 DEBUG findAllUserAndOrder:54 - ==> Preparing: select * from user
14:32:14,844 DEBUG findAllUserAndOrder:54 - ==> Parameters:
14:32:14,860 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Preparing: select * from orders where uid=?
lucy
Order{id=1, ordertime=Wed Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2018, total=3000.0, user=null}
Order{id=2, ordertime=Thu Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2019, total=4000.0, user=null}
-----
tom
Order{id=3, ordertime=Sat Dec 12 00:00:00 GMT+08:00 2020, total=5000.0, user=null}
-----
haohao
-----
```

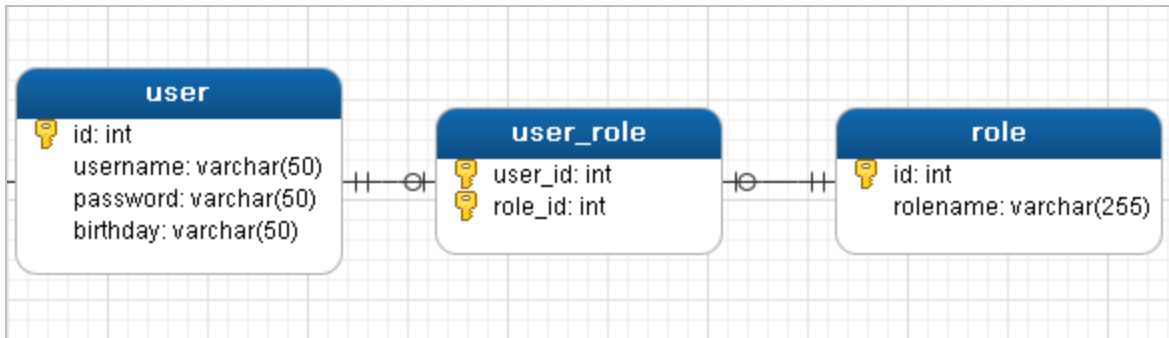
# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 1. 多对多查询的模型

用户表和角色表的关系为，一个用户有多个角色，一个角色被多个用户使用

多对多查询的需求：查询用户同时查询出该用户的所有角色



# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 2. 多对多查询的语句

对应的sql语句:

```
select * from user;
```

```
select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id and ur.user_id=用户的id
```

查询的结果如下:

信息	结果1	概况	状态			
id	username	password	birthday	id1	rolename	
▶ 1	lucy	123	2018-12-12	1	CEO	
1	lucy	123	2018-12-12	2	CFO	
2	tom	123	2018-12-12	2	CFO	
2	tom	123	2018-12-12	3	COO	



# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 3. 创建Role实体, 修改User实体

```
public class User {  
    private int id;  
    private String username;  
    private String password;  
    private Date birthday;  
    //代表当前用户具备哪些订单  
    private List<Order> orderList;  
    //代表当前用户具备哪些角色  
    private List<Role> roleList;  
}
```

```
public class Role {  
  
    private int id;  
    private String rolename;  
  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis多表查询

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 4. 添加UserMapper接口方法

```
List<User> findAllUserAndRole();
```

# 1. Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 5. 使用注解配置Mapper

```
public interface UserMapper {  
    @Select("select * from user")  
    @Results({  
        @Result(id = true,property = "id",column = "id"),  
        @Result(property = "username",column = "username"),  
        @Result(property = "password",column = "password"),  
        @Result(property = "birthday",column = "birthday"),  
        @Result(property = "roleList",column = "id",  
            javaType = List.class,  
            many = @Many(select =  
                "com.itheima.mapper.RoleMapper.findByUid"))  
    })  
    List<User> findAllUserAndRole();  
}
```

```
public interface RoleMapper {  
    @Select("select * from role  
r,user_role ur where  
r.id=ur.role_id and  
ur.user_id=#{uid}")  
    List<Role> findByUid(int uid);  
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 6. 测试结果

```
UserMapper mapper = sqlSession.getMapper(UserMapper.class);
List<User> all = mapper.findAllUserAndRole();
for (User user : all) {
    System.out.println(user.getUsername());
    List<Role> roleList = user.getRoleList();
    for (Role role : roleList) {
        System.out.println(role);
    }
    System.out.println("-----");
}
```

# 1.Mybatis的注解开发

## 1.6 多对多查询

### 6. 测试结果

```
14:52:12,823 DEBUG findAllUserAndRole:54 - ==> Preparing: select * from user
14:52:12,854 DEBUG findAllUserAndRole:54 - ==> Parameters:
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Preparing: select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Parameters: 1(Integer)
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - <===== Total: 2
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Preparing: select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Parameters: 2(Integer)
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - <===== Total: 2
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Preparing: select * from role r,user_role ur where r.id=ur.role_id
14:52:12,870 DEBUG findByUid:54 - =====> Parameters: 5(Integer)
14:52:12,885 DEBUG findByUid:54 - <===== Total: 0
lucy
Role{id=1, rolename='CEO'}
Role{id=2, rolename='CFO'}
-----
tom
Role{id=2, rolename='CFO'}
Role{id=3, rolename='COO'}
-----
haohao
-----
```



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