SpringMVC学习笔记(一)

内容包括:

- 1. SpringMVC执行流程
- 2. 注解开发 @controller, @RequestMapping
- 3. 请求参数处理
- 4. 数据输出处理
- 5. 视图解析

参考视频:

B站 尚硅谷雷丰阳大神的Spring、Spring MVC、MyBatis课程

1. SpringMVC概述

MVC:

- Model (模型): 数据模型,提供要展示的数据,: Value Object (数据Dao) 和 服务层 (行为 Service),提供数据和业务。
- View (视图): 负责进行模型的展示,即用户界面
- **Controller (控制器)**: 调度员,接收用户请求,委托给模型进行处理(状态改变),处理完毕后把返回的模型数据返回给视图,由视图负责展示。

SpringMVC的特点:

- Spring为展现层提供的基于MVC设计理念的Web框架
- SpirngMVC通过一套MVC注解,让POJO成为处理请求的控制器,而无须实现任何接口
- 支持REST风格的URL请求
- 采用了松散耦合可拔插组件结构,扩展性和灵活性

2. HelloWorld

1) 导入依赖

spring-webmvc的maven依赖

```
<dependencies>
   <!-- SpringWeb基础包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-web</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-webmvc</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
               核心包-->
   <!--
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-context</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
```

```
</dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-beans</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework
       <artifactId>spring-core</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-expression</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
  <!--
             日志包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>commons-logging
       <artifactId>commons-logging</artifactId>
       <version>1.1.3</version>
   </dependency>
   <!--
              注解支持包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
       <artifactId>spring-aop</artifactId>
       <version>4.0.0.RELEASE
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

2) 配置web.xml , 注册DispatcherServlet

DispatcherServlet: 前端控制器,负责请求分发。

要绑定Spring的配置文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app xmlns="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee"</pre>
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee
http://xmlns.jcp.org/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_4_0.xsd"
        version="4.0">
    <!--注册DispatcherServlet,请求分发器(前端控制器)-->
    <servlet>
        <servlet-name>springDispatcherServlet</servlet-name>
        <servlet-
class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet</servlet-class>
        <!--绑定Spring配置文件-->
        <init-param>
            <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name>
            <param-value>classpath:springmvc-config.xml</param-value>
        </init-param>
```

3) Spring配置文件

Spring的配置文件Springmvc-config.xml。

- 1. 开启了包扫描,让指定包下的注解生效,由IOC容器统一管理
- 2. 配置了视图解析器 Internal Resource View Resolver , 这里可以设置前缀和后缀 , 拼接视图名字

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
       http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
       http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd">
    <!--开启包扫描,让指定包下的注解生效,由IOC容器统一管理-->
    <context:component-scan base-package="com.xiao.controller"/>
    <!--配置视图解析器,拼接视图名字,找到对应的视图-->
    <bean id="internalResourceViewResolver"</pre>
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
       <!--前缀-->
       roperty name="prefix" value="/WEB-INF/page/"/>
       <!--后缀-->
       cproperty name="suffix" value=".jsp"/>
    </bean>
</beans>
```

4) 编写controller层

HelloController类:

- 1. @Controller: 告诉Spirng这是一个控制器, 交给IOC容器管理
- 2. @RequestMapping("/hello01"): / 表示项目地址,当请求项目中的hello01时,返回一个/WEB-INF/page/success.jsp页面给前端

```
@Controller
public class HelloController {
    @RequestMapping("/hello01")
```

```
public String toSuccess(){
    System.out.println("请求成功页面");
    return "success";
}
@RequestMapping("/hello02")
public String toError() {
    System.out.println("请求错误页面");
    return "error";
}
}
```

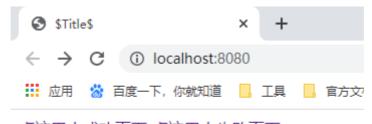
5) 编写跳转的jsp页面

项目首页 index.jsp,两个超链接,分别发出hello01和hello02的请求

成功页面success.jsp和失败页面error.jsp,要注意文件的路径/WEB-INF/page/...jsp,与上面的保持一致

6) 访问

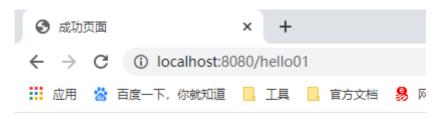
启动项目:



点这里去成功页面 点这里去失败页面

https://blog.csdn.net/gq_43699614

点击去成功页面,可以看到发出了/hello01请求,页面转发到/WEB-INF/page/success.jsp,控制台输出了请求成功页面。



这里是成功页面

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43699614

3. 实现细节

3.1 运行流程

- 1. 客户端点击链接发送请求: http://localhost:8080/hello01;
- 2. 来到tomcat服务器;
- 3. SpringMVC的前端控制器收到所有请求;
- 4. 看请求地址和@RequestMapping标注的哪个匹配,来找到底使用哪个类的哪个方法来处理;
- 5. 前端控制器找到目标处理器类和目标方法,直接利用反射执行目标方法;
- 6. 方法执行完后有一个返回值,SpringMVC认为这个返回值就是要去的页面地址;
- 7. 拿到方法返回值后, 视图解析器进行拼串得到完整的页面地址
- 8. 得到页面地址, 前端控制器帮我们转发到页面

3.2 url映射

RequestMapping

01 标注在方法上

告诉SpringMVC这个方法用来处理什么请求。

@RequestMapping("/hello01")中的/可以省略,就是默认从当前项目下开始。

02 标注在类上

表示为当前类中的所有方法的请求地址,指定一个基准路径。toSuccess()方法处理的请求路径是/haha/hello01。

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/haha")
public class HelloController {

    @RequestMapping(value = "/hello01")
    public String toSuccess() {
        System.out.println("请求成功页面");
        return "success";
    }
}
```

03 规定请求方式

method属性规定请求方式,默认是所求请求方式都行。method = RequestMethod.GET,method = RequestMethod.POST。

如果方法不匹配会报: HTTP Status 405 错误 - 方法不被允许

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello01", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public String toSuccess(){
    System.out.println("请求成功页面");
    return "success";
}
```

组合用法

- @GetMapping 等价于 @RequestMapping(method =RequestMethod.GET)
- @PostMapping
- @PutMapping
- @DeleteMapping
- @PatchMapping

04 规定请求参数

params属性规定请求参数。会造成错误: HTTP Status 400 - 错误的请求

不携带该参数,表示参数值为null;携带了不给值表示参数值是空串

```
//必须携带username参数
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"username"})
//必须不携带username参数
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"! username"})
//必须携带username参数,且值必须为123
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"username=123"})
//username参数值必须不为123,不携带或者携带了不是123都行
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"username=! 123"})
//username参数值必须不为123,不携带password,携带page
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"username=! 123"})
//username参数值必须不为123,不携带password,携带page
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello03",params ={"username=! 123","page","!password"})
```

05 规定请求头

headers属性规定请求头。其中User-Agent:浏览器信息

谷歌浏览器: User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/83.0.4103.97 Safari/537.3

06 Ant风格URL

URL地址可以写模糊的通配符,模糊和精确多个匹配情况下精确优先。

?: 替代任意一个字符

```
@RequestMapping( "/hello0?") /
```

*: 替代任意多个字符或一层路径

```
@RequestMapping( "/hello0*") //任意多个字符
@RequestMapping( "/a/*/hello01") //一层路径
```

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/test/*/a")
public String myMethodTest01() {
    System.out.println("post01");
    return "success";
}
// test/[^\/]+/b ->post01
// /test/*/b ->post02
@RequestMapping(value = "/test/**/a")
public String myMethodTest02() {
    System.out.println("post02");
    return "success";
}
```

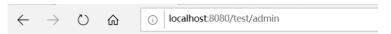
**: 替代任意多层路径

```
@RequestMapping( "/a/**/hello01") //任意多层路径
```

07 PathVariable

可以用/test/{paramsName1}/{paramsName2}来获取Url上传的参数值

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/test/{id}", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public String myMethodTest03(@PathVariable("id") String id) {
    System.out.println(id);
    return "success";
}
```



成功了!

```
admin //打印
```

3.3 Spring配置文件的默认位置

默认位置是 /WEB-INF/xxx-servlet.xml, 其中xxx是自己在web.xml文件中配置的servlet-name属性。

当然也可以手动指定文件位置。

3.5 url-pattern

/ 拦截所有的请求,不拦截jsp

/* 拦截所有的请求,包括*.jsp,一旦拦截jsp页面就不能显示了。.jsp是tomcat处理的事情

看Tomcat的配置文件web.xml中,有DefaultServlet和JspServlet,

• DefaultServlet是Tomcat中处理静态资源的,Tomcat会在服务器下找到这个资源并返回。如果我们自己配置 url-pattern=/,相当于禁用了Tomcat服务器中的DefaultServlet,这样如果请求静态资源,就会去找前端控制器找@RequestMapping,**这样静态资源就不能访问了**。解决办法:

```
<!-- 告诉Spring MVC自己映射的请求就自己处理,不能处理的请求直接交给tomcat --> <mvc:default-servlet-handler /> <!--开启MVC注解驱动模式,保证动态请求和静态请求都能访问--> <mvc:annotation-driven/>
```

• JspServlet,保证了jsp可以正常访问

```
<servlet>
   <servlet-name>default/servlet-name>
   <servlet-class>org.apache.catalina.servlets.DefaultServlet</servlet-class>
        <param-name>debug</param-name>
        <param-value>0</param-value>
   </init-param>
   <init-param>
        <param-name>listings</param-name>
        <param-value>false</param-value>
   </init-param>
   <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
   <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>default/servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
   </servlet-mapping>
<servlet>
```

```
<servlet-name>jsp</servlet-name>
     <servlet-class>org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet</servlet-class>
     <init-param>
         <param-name>fork</param-name>
         <param-value>false</param-value>
      </init-param>
      <init-param>
          <param-name>xpoweredBy</param-name>
          <param-value>false</param-value>
      </init-param>
      <load-on-startup>3</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
    <servlet-mapping>
        <servlet-name>jsp</servlet-name>
        <url-pattern>*.jsp</url-pattern>
        <url-pattern>*.jspx</url-pattern>
    </servlet-mapping>
```

4. REST风格

4.1 概述

REST就是一个资源定位及资源操作的风格。不是标准也不是协议,只是一种风格。基于这个风格设计的软件可以更简洁,更有层次,更易于实现缓存等机制。其强调HTTP应当以资源为中心,并且规范了URI的风格;规范了HTTP请求动作(GET/PUT/POST/DELETE/HEAD/OPTIONS)的使用,具有对应的语义。

- 资源(Resource): 网络上的一个实体,每种资源对应一个特定的URI,即URI为每个资源的独一 无二的识别符;
- 表现层(Representation): 把资源具体呈现出来的形式,叫做它的表现层。比如txt、HTML、XML、JSON格式等;
- 状态转化 (State Transfer) : 每发出一个请求,就代表一次客户端和服务器的一次交互过程。 GET用来获取资源,POST用来新建资源,PUT用来更新资源,DELETE用来删除资源。

在参数上使用 @PathVariable 注解,可以获取到请求路径上的值,也可以写多个

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/hello04/username/{id}")
public String test2(@PathVariable("id") int id){
    System.out.println(id);
    return "success";
}
```

4.2 页面上发出PUT请求

对一个资源的增删改查用请求方式来区分:

/book/1 GET:查询1号图书
/book/1 DELETE:删除1号图书
/book/1 PUT:修改1号图书
/book POST:新增图书

页面上只能发出GET请求和POST请求。将POST请求转化为put或者delete请求的步骤:

1. 把前端发送方式改为post。

- 2. 在web.xml中配置一个filter: HiddenHttpMethodFilter过滤器
- 3. 必须携带一个键值对,key=_method, value=put或者delete

```
<!--这个过滤器的作用: 就是将post请求转化为put或者delete请求-->
<filter>
    <filter-name>HiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter-name>
    <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.HiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
    <filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>HiddenHttpMethodFilter</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<form action="hello03" method="post">
    <input type="hidden" name="_method" value="delete">
    <input type="submit" name="提交">
</form>
```

高版本Tomcat会出现问题: JSPs only permit GET POST or HEAD, 在页面上加上异常处理即可

```
<%@ page contentType="text/html;charset=UTF-8" language="java"
isErrorPage="true" %>
1
```

5 请求参数处理

5.1 传入参数

1. 如果提交的参数名称和处理方法的参数名一致,则无需处理,直接使用

提交数据: <u>http://localhost:8080/hello05?username=zhangsan</u>,控制台会输出zhangsan

```
@RequestMapping("/hello05")
public String test03(String username) {
    System.out.println(username);
    return "success";
}
```

2. 提交的参数名称和处理方法的参数名不一致,使用@RequestParam注解

注解 @RequestParam 可以获取请求参数,默认必须携带该参数,也可以指定 required=false ,和没携带情况下的默认值 default value

```
@RequestMapping("/hello05")
public String test03(@RequestParam(value = "username",required = false,
defaultValue ="hehe" ) String name) {
    System.out.println(name);
    return "success";
}
```

还有另外两个注解:

• @RequestHeader: 获取请求头中的信息,比如User-Agent:浏览器信息

```
@RequestMapping("/hello05")
public String test03(@RequestHeader("User-Agent" ) String name) {
    System.out.println(name);
    return "success";
}
```

• @CookieValue: 获取某个cookie的值

```
@RequestMapping("/hello05")
public String test03(@CookieValue("JSESSIONID" ) String name) {
    System.out.println(name);
    return "success";
}
```

5.2 传入一个对象

传入POJO, SpringMVC会自动封装, 提交的表单域参数必须和对象的属性名一致, 否则就是null, 请求没有携带的字段, 值也会是null。同时也还可以级联封装。

新建两个对象User和Address:

```
public class User {
    private String username;
    private Integer age;
    private Address address;
    //....
}
123456
public class Address {
    private String name;
    private Integer num;
    //....
}
```

前端请求:

```
<form action="hello06" method="post">

    姓名: <input type="text" name="username"> <br>
    年龄: <input type="text" name="age"> <br>
    地址名: <input type="text" name="address.name"> <br>
    地址编号: <input type="text" name="address.num"> <br>
    <input type="submit" name="提交"> </form>
```

后端通过对象名也能拿到对象的值,没有对应的值则为null

```
@RequestMapping("/hello06")
public String test03(User user) {
    System.out.println(user);
    return "success";
}
```

5.3 传入原生ServletAPI

处理方法还可以传入原生的ServletAPI:

```
@RequestMapping("/hello07")
public String test04(HttpServletRequest request, HttpSession session) {
    session.setAttribute("sessionParam","我是session域中的值");
    request.setAttribute("reqParam","我是request域中的值");
    return "success";
}
```

通过EL表达式获取到值, \${requestScope.reqParam}:

5.4 乱码问题

一定要放在在其他Filter前面。

```
<filter>
   <filter-name>encoding</filter-name>
  <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.CharacterEncodingFilter</filter-</pre>
class>
   <!--解决请求乱码-->
   <init-param>
       <param-name>encoding</param-name>
       <param-value>utf-8</param-value>
   </init-param>
   <!--解决响应乱码-->
   <init-param>
        <param-name>forceEncoding</param-name>
        <param-value>true</param-value>
   </init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
   <filter-name>encoding</filter-name>
   <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
<!--在Tomcat的server.xml中的8080处 URLEncoding="UTF-8"-->
```

6.1 Map、Model、ModelMap

实际上都是调用的 BindingAwareModelMap(隐含模型),将数据放在**请求域(requestScope)中**进行转发,用EL表达式可以取出对应的值。

```
/**
* SpringMVC除过在方法上传入原生的request和session外还能怎么样把数据带给页面
* 1)、可以在方法处传入Map、或者Model或者ModelMap。
     给这些参数里面保存的所有数据都会放在请求域中。可以在页面获取
      Map, Model, ModelMap: 最终都是BindingAwareModelMap在工作;
      相当于给BindingAwareModelMap中保存的东西都会被放在请求域中;
     | |
                             //
         | |
                             //
                            //
     ModelMap(class)
                            //
                           //
               //
               //
                          //
               ExtendedModelMap
                     BindingAwareModelMap
* 2)、方法的返回值可以变为ModelAndView类型;
        既包含视图信息(页面地址)也包含模型数据(给页面带的数据);
         而且数据是放在请求域中;
         request, session, application;
* @author 1fy
```

Map

```
@RequestMapping("/Api2")
   public String api2(Map<String,Object> map){
      map.put("msg","hello");
      return "map";
}
```

Model

```
@RequestMapping("/Api3")
   public String api3(Model model){
      model.addAttribute("msg","hello2");
      return "map";
}
```

ModelMap

```
@RequestMapping("/Api4")
   public String api4(ModelMap modelMap){
      modelMap.addAttribute("msg","hello3");
      return "map";
}
```

map页面:

【补充】jsp的4个作用域 pageScope、requestScope、sessionScope、applicationScope的区别:

- page指当前页面有效。在一个isp页面里有效
- request 指在一次请求的全过程中有效,即从http请求到服务器处理结束,返回响应的整个过程,存放在HttpServletRequest对象中。在这个过程中可以使用forward方式跳转多个jsp。在这些页面里都可以使用这个变量。
- **Session**是用户全局变量,在整个会话期间都有效。只要页面不关闭就一直有效(或者直到用户一直未活动导致会话过期,默认session过期时间为30分钟,或调用HttpSession的invalidate()方法)。存放在HttpSession对象中
- application是程序全局变量,对每个用户每个页面都有效。存放在ServletContext对象中。它的存活时间是最长的,如果不进行手工删除,它们就一直可以使用

6.2 ModelAndView

返回一个模型视图对象ModerAndView, 既包含视图信息(页面地址),也包含模型数据(给页面带的数据)

```
@RequestMapping("/hello04")
public ModelAndView test04 (){
    //新建一个模型视图对象,也可以直接传入名字
    ModelAndView mv = new ModelAndView();
    //封装要显示到视图中的数据
    //相当于req.setAttribute("msg",Helloworld!);
    mv.addObject("msg","Helloworld!");
    //设置视图的名字,相当于之前的return "success";
    mv.setViewName("success");
    return mv;
}
```

6.3 @SessionAttributes

给Session域中携带数据使用注解 @SessionAttributes ,只能标在类上,value属性指定key,type可以指定保存类型。这个注解会引发异常**一般不用,就用原生API**

@SessionAttributes(value = "msg"): 表示给BindingAwareModelMap中保存key为msg的数据时,在session中也保存一份;

@SessionAttributes(types = {String.class}): 表示只要保存String类型的数据时, 给session中也放一份。

```
//表示给BindingAwareModelMap中保存key为msg的数据时,在session中也保存一份
@SessionAttributes(value = "msg")
@Controller
public class outputController {
    @RequestMapping("/hello01")
    public String test01 (Map<String,Object> map){
        map.put("msg","Helloworld!");
        return "success";
    }
}
```

6.4 @ModelAttribute

```
ModelAttribute:
使用场景:
1)、页面: form提交更新
2)、dao: 全字段更新。没带的字段会在数据库中更新为null;
/**
* 测试ModelAttribute注解;
* 使用场景: 书城的图书修改为例;
* 1) 页面端;
      显示要修改的图书的信息,图书的所有字段都在
* 2) servlet收到修改请求,调用dao;
      String sql="update bs_book set title=?,
                author=?,price=?,
                sales=?,stock=?,img_path=?
            where id=?";
* 3) 实际场景?
      并不是全字段修改; 只会修改部分字段, 以修改用户信息为例;
      username password address;
      1)、不修改的字段可以在页面进行展示但是不要提供修改输入框;
```

```
2)、为了简单,Controller直接在参数位置来写Book对象
      3)、SpringMVC为我们自动封装book; (没有带的值是null)
*
      4)、如果接下来调用了一个全字段更新的dao操作;会将其他的字段可能变为null;
         sql = "update bs_book set"
         if(book.getBookName()){
            sql +="bookName=?,"
         }
         if(book.getPrice()){
            sql +="price=?"
         }
* 4)、如何能保证全字段更新的时候,只更新了页面携带的数据;
      1)、修改dao: 代价大?
      2)、Book对象是如何封装的?
         1)、SpringMVC创建一个book对象,每个属性都有默认值,bookName就是null;
            1、让SpringMVC别创建book对象,直接从数据库中先取出一个id=100的book对象的
信息
            2、Book [id=100, bookName=西游记, author=张三, stock=12, sales=32,
price=98.98]
         2)、将请求中所有与book对应的属性一一设置过来;
            3、使用刚才从数据库取出的book对象,给它的里面设置值;(请求参数带了哪些值就
覆盖之前的值)
            4、带了的字段就改为携带的值,没带的字段就保持之前的值
         3)、调用全字段更新就有问题;
            5、将之前从数据库中查到的对象,并且封装了请求参数的对象。进行保存;
* @author lfy
*/
```

方法入参标注该注解后,入参的对象就会放到数据模型中,会提前于控制方法先执行,并发方法允许的 结果放在隐含模型中。

处理这样的场景:

前端传来数据,SpringMVC自动封装成对象,实际上是创建了一个对象,每个属性都有默认值,然后将请求参数中对应是属性设置过来,但是如果没有的值将会是null,如果拿着这个数据去更新数据库,会造成其他字段也变为null。因此希望使用@ModelAttribute/,会在目标方法执行前先做一些处理

```
@ModelAttribute
public void myModelAttribute(ModelMap modelMap){
    System.out.println("modelAttribute方法执行了");
    //提前做一些处理
    User user = new User("zhangsan",20);
    //保存一个数据到BindingAwareModelMap中,目标方法可以从中取出来
    modelMap.addAttribute("user",user);
}

@RequestMapping("/hello05")
public void test05(@ModelAttribute("user") User user){
    System.out.println("目标方法执行了");
    //在参数上加上@ModelAttribute注解,可以拿到提前存入的数据
    System.out.println(user);
}
```

6.5 @ResponseBody

在控制器类中,在方法上使用@ResponseBody注解可以不走视图解析器,如果返回值是字符串,那么直接将字符串写到客户端;如果是一个对象,会将对象转化为JSON串,然后写到客户端。

或者在类上加 @RestController注解,可以让类中的所有方法都不走视图解析器,直接返回JSON字符 由

7. SpringMVC执行流程源码

7.0 SpringMVC的九大组件

• multipartResolver: 文件上传解析器

• localeResolver: 区域信息解析器,和国际化有关

• themeResolver: 主题解析器

handlerMappings: handler的映射器handlerAdapters: handler的适配器

handlerExceptionResolvers: 异常解析功能viewNameTranslator: 请求到视图名的转换器

• flashMapManager: SpringMVC中允许重定向携带数据的功能

• viewResolvers: 视图解析器

```
/** 文件上传解析器*/
private MultipartResolver multipartResolver;
/** 区域信息解析器; 和国际化有关 */
private LocaleResolver localeResolver;
/** 主题解析器; 强大的主题效果更换 */
private ThemeResolver themeResolver;
/** Handler映射信息; HandlerMapping */
private List<HandlerMapping> handlerMappings;
/** Handler的适配器 */
private List<HandlerAdapter> handlerAdapters;
/** SpringMVC强大的异常解析功能; 异常解析器 */
private List<HandlerExceptionResolver> handlerExceptionResolvers;
/** */
private RequestToViewNameTranslator viewNameTranslator;
/** FlashMap+Manager: SpringMVC中运行重定向携带数据的功能 */
private FlashMapManager flashMapManager;
/** 视图解析器; */
private List<ViewResolver> viewResolvers;
```

onRefresh()->initStrategies() DispatcherServlet中:

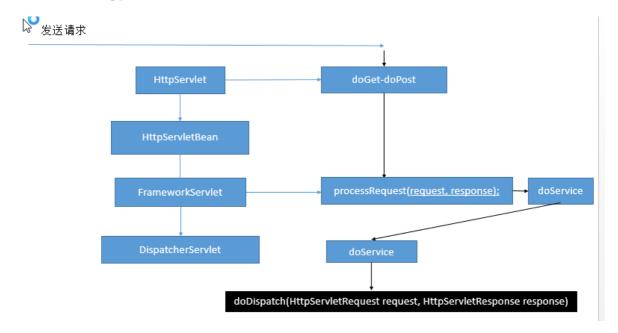
```
protected void initStrategies(ApplicationContext context) {
    initMultipartResolver(context);
    initLocaleResolver(context);
    initThemeResolver(context);
    initHandlerMappings(context);
    initHandlerAdapters(context);
    initHandlerExceptionResolvers(context);
    initRequestToViewNameTranslator(context);
    initViewResolvers(context);
    initFlashMapManager(context);
}
```

例:初始化HandlerMapping

```
private void initHandlerMappings(ApplicationContext context) {
        this.handlerMappings = null;
        if (this.detectAllHandlerMappings) {
            // Find all HandlerMappings in the ApplicationContext, including
ancestor contexts.
            Map<String, HandlerMapping> matchingBeans =
                    BeanFactoryUtils.beansOfTypeIncludingAncestors(context,
HandlerMapping.class, true, false);
            if (!matchingBeans.isEmpty()) {
                this.handlerMappings = new ArrayList<HandlerMapping>
(matchingBeans.values());
                // We keep HandlerMappings in sorted order.
                OrderComparator.sort(this.handlerMappings);
            }
        }
        else {
            try {
                HandlerMapping hm = context.getBean(HANDLER_MAPPING_BEAN_NAME,
HandlerMapping.class);
                this.handlerMappings = Collections.singletonList(hm);
            }
            catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException ex) {
                // Ignore, we'll add a default HandlerMapping later.
            }
        }
        // Ensure we have at least one HandlerMapping, by registering
        // a default HandlerMapping if no other mappings are found.
        if (this.handlerMappings == null) {
            this.handlerMappings = getDefaultStrategies(context,
HandlerMapping.class);
            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("No HandlerMappings found in servlet '" +
getServletName() + "': using default");
            }
        }
    }
```

组件的初始化: 有些组件在容器中是使用类型找的,有些组件是使用id找的; 去容器中找这个组件,如果没有找到就用默认的配置;

7.1 前端控制器DisatcherServlet



7.2 SpringMVC执行流程

```
protected void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws Exception {
       HttpServletRequest processedRequest = request;
       HandlerExecutionChain mappedHandler = null;
       boolean multipartRequestParsed = false;
       WebAsyncManager asyncManager = WebAsyncUtils.getAsyncManager(request);
       try {
           ModelAndView mv = null;
           Exception dispatchException = null;
           try {
               //1、检查是否文件上传请求
               processedRequest = checkMultipart(request);
               multipartRequestParsed = processedRequest != request;
               // Determine handler for the current request.
               //2、根据当前的请求地址找到那个类能来处理;
               mappedHandler = getHandler(processedRequest);
               //3、如果没有找到哪个处理器(控制器)能处理这个请求就404,或者抛异常
               if (mappedHandler == null || mappedHandler.getHandler() == null)
{
                   noHandlerFound(processedRequest, response);
                   return;
               }
               // Determine handler adapter for the current request.
               //4、拿到能执行这个类的所有方法的适配器; (反射工
AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter)
               HandlerAdapter ha =
getHandlerAdapter(mappedHandler.getHandler());
```

```
// Process last-modified header, if supported by the handler.
               String method = request.getMethod();
               boolean isGet = "GET".equals(method);
               if (isGet || "HEAD".equals(method)) {
                   long lastModified = ha.getLastModified(request,
mappedHandler.getHandler());
                  if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                      String requestUri =
urlPathHelper.getRequestUri(request);
                      logger.debug("Last-Modified value for [" + requestUri +
"] is: " + lastModified);
                   }
                   if (new ServletWebRequest(request,
response).checkNotModified(lastModified) && isGet) {
                       return;
                   }
               }
               if (!mappedHandler.applyPreHandle(processedRequest, response)) {
                   return;
               }
               try {
                   // Actually invoke the handler.处理(控制)器的方法被调用
                   //控制器(Controller),处理器(Handler)
                   //5、适配器来执行目标方法;
                   //将目标方法执行完成后的返回值作为视图名,设置保存到ModelAndView中
                   //目标方法无论怎么写,最终适配器执行完成以后都会将执行后的信息封装成
ModelAndView
                   mv =
ha.handle(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler.getHandler());
               } finally {
                   if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
                      return;
                   }
               }
               applyDefaultViewName(request, mv);//如果没有视图名设置一个默认的视图
名;
               mappedHandler.applyPostHandle(processedRequest, response, mv);
           } catch (Exception ex) {
               dispatchException = ex;
           }
           //转发到目标页面;
           //6、根据方法最终执行完成后封装的ModelAndView;
           //转发到对应页面,而且ModelAndView中的数据可以从请求域中获取
           processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler,
                                mv, dispatchException);
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           triggerAfterCompletion(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler,
ex);
       } catch (Error err) {
           triggerAfterCompletionWithError(processedRequest, response,
mappedHandler, err);
       } finally {
           if (asyncManager.isConcurrentHandlingStarted()) {
```

总体概览

- 1. 用户发出请求,DispatcherServlet接收请求并拦截请求。
- 2. 调用doDispatch()方法进行处理:
 - 1. getHandler():根据当前请求地址中找到能处理这个请求的目标处理器类(处理器);
 - 根据当前请求在HandlerMapping中找到这个请求的映射信息,获取到目标处理器类
 - mappedHandler = getHandler(processedRequest);
 - 2. getHandlerAdapter(): 根据当前处理器类找到能执行这个处理器方法的适配器;
 - 根据当前处理器类,找到当前类的HandlerAdapter (适配器)
 - HandlerAdapter ha = getHandlerAdapter(mappedHandler.getHandler());
 - 3. 使用刚才获取到的适配器(AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter)执行目标方法;
 - mv = ha.handle(processedRequest,response,mappedHandler.getHandler());
 - 4. 目标方法执行后,会返回一个ModerAndView对象
 - mv = ha.handle(processedRequest,response,mappedHandler.getHandler());
 - 5. 根据ModerAndView的信息转发到具体页面,并可以在请求域中取出ModerAndView中的模型数据
 - processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler, mv, dispatchException);

HandlerMapping为处理器映射器,保存了每一个处理器能处理哪些请求的映射信息, handlerMap

HandlerAdapter为处理器适配器,能解析注解方法的适配器,其按照特定的规则去执行 Handler

具体细节

步骤一:

getHandler():

怎么根据当前请求就能找到哪个类能来处理?

• getHandler()会返回目标处理器类的执行链

mappedHandler = getHandler(processedRequest);

- mappedHandler= HandlerExecutionChain (id=1227)
- HandlerMapping: 处理器映射: 他里面保存了每一个处理器能处理哪些请求的映射信息

protected HandlerExecutionChain getHandler(HttpServletRequest reques

 handlerMap: ioc容器启动创建Controller对象的时候扫描每个处理器都能处理什么请求,保存在 HandlerMapping的handlerMap属性中;下一次请求过来,就来看哪个HandlerMapping中有这 个请求映射信息就行了

循环遍历拿到能处理url的类

步骤二:

getHandlerAdapter():

如何找到目标处理器类的适配器。要拿适配器才去执行目标方法

```
:ea manalerAdapter getmanalerAdapter(ODJect nanaler) throws Serviete
'(HandlerAdapter ha : this.handlerAdapters) {

if (logger.isTraceEnabled(
    logger.trace("Testing)
}

if (ha.supports(handler))
    return ha;

if (handlerAdapter getmanalerAdapter (id=1443))

| **MandlerAdapters = ArrayList < E > (id=1433)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E > (id=1441)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E > (id=1441)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E > (id=1441)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E > (id=1433)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E > (id=1441)
| **MandlerAdapter = ArrayList < E >
```

AnnotationMethodHandlerAdapter:

- 能解析注解方法的适配器;
- 处理器类中只要有标了注解的这些方法就能用;

```
protected HandlerAdapter getHandlerAdapter(Object handler) throws
ServletException {
    for (HandlerAdapter ha : this.handlerAdapters) {
        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
            logger.trace("Testing handler adapter [" + ha + "]");
        }
        if (ha.supports(handler)) {
            return ha;
        }
    }
    throw new ServletException("No adapter for handler [" + handler +
            "]: The DispatcherServlet configuration needs to include a
HandlerAdapter that supports this handler");
    }
}
```

步骤三:

```
执行目标方法的细节;
mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler.getHandler());
↓
```

return invokeHandlerMethod(request, response, handler);

```
protected ModelAndView invokeHandlerMethod(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response, Object handler)
          throws Exception {
         //拿到方法的解析器
       ServletHandlerMethodResolver methodResolver =
getMethodResolver(handler);
         //方法解析器根据当前请求地址找到真正的目标方法
       Method handlerMethod = methodResolver.resolveHandlerMethod(request);
        //创建一个方法执行器;
       ServletHandlerMethodInvoker methodInvoker = new
ServletHandlerMethodInvoker(methodResolver);
        //包装原生的request, response,
       ServletWebRequest webRequest = new ServletWebRequest(request, response);
        //创建了一个, 隐含模型
       ExtendedModelMap implicitModel = new BindingAwareModelMap();//**重点
       //真正执行目标方法;目标方法利用反射执行期间确定参数值,提前执行modelattribute等所
有的操作都在这个方法中;
       Object result = methodInvoker.invokeHandlerMethod(handlerMethod,
handler, webRequest, implicitModel);
       ModelAndView mav =
              methodInvoker.getModelAndView(handlerMethod, handler.getClass(),
result, implicitModel, webRequest);
       methodInvoker.updateModelAttributes(handler, (mav != null ?
mav.getModel() : null), implicitModel, webRequest);
       return mav;
   }
```

```
Object result = methodInvoker.invokeHandlerMethod(handlerMethod, handler,
webRequest, implicitModel);
```

```
publicfinal Object invokeHandlerMethod(Method handlerMethod, Object handler,
           NativeWebRequest webRequest, ExtendedModelMap implicitModel) throws
Exception {
       Method handlerMethodToInvoke =
BridgeMethodResolver.findBridgedMethod(handlerMethod);
       try {
           boolean debug = logger.isDebugEnabled();
           for (String attrName:
this.methodResolver.getActualSessionAttributeNames()) {
               Object attrValue =
this.sessionAttributeStore.retrieveAttribute(webRequest, attrName);
               if (attrValue != null) {
                   implicitModel.addAttribute(attrName, attrValue);
               }
           }
         //找到所有@ModelAttribute注解标注的方法;
           for (Method attributeMethod :
this.methodResolver.getModelAttributeMethods()) {
               Method attributeMethodToInvoke =
BridgeMethodResolver.findBridgedMethod(attributeMethod);
               //先确定modelattribute方法执行时要使用的每一个参数的值;
              Object[] args = resolveHandlerArguments(attributeMethodToInvoke,
handler, webRequest, implicitModel);
      _____
               if (debug) {
                   logger.debug("Invoking model attribute method: " +
attributeMethodToInvoke);
               String attrName =
AnnotationUtils.findAnnotation(attributeMethod, ModelAttribute.class).value();
               if (!"".equals(attrName) &&
implicitModel.containsAttribute(attrName)) {
                   continue;
               }
               ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(attributeMethodToInvoke);
              //提前运行ModelAttribute,
               Object attrValue = attributeMethodToInvoke.invoke(handler,
args);
               if ("".equals(attrName)) {
                   Class<?> resolvedType =
GenericTypeResolver.resolveReturnType(attributeMethodToInvoke,
handler.getClass());
                   attrName =
Conventions.getVariableNameForReturnType(attributeMethodToInvoke, resolvedType,
attrValue);
               }
```

```
方法上标注的ModelAttribute注解如果有value值
               @ModelAttribute("abc")
               hahaMyModelAttribute()
               标了: attrName="abc"
               没标: attrName=""; attrName就会变为返回值类型首字母小写,
                    比如void ,或者book;
                    ľ
                      @ModelAttribute标在方法上的另外一个作用;
                      可以把方法运行后的返回值按照方法上@ModelAttribute("abc")
                      指定的key放到隐含模型中;
                      如果没有指定这个key; 就用返回值类型的首字母小写
                    1
                      {
                          haha=Book [id=100, bookName=西游记, author=吴承恩,
stock=98,
                                        sales=10, price=98.98],
                          void=null
                      }
               */
               //把提前运行的ModelAttribute方法的返回值也放在隐含模型中
               if (!implicitModel.containsAttribute(attrName)) {
                   implicitModel.addAttribute(attrName, attrValue);
               }
           }
              //再次解析目标方法参数是哪些值
           Object[] args = resolveHandlerArguments(handlerMethodToInvoke,
handler, webRequest, implicitModel);
           if (debug) {
               logger.debug("Invoking request handler method: " +
handlerMethodToInvoke);
           ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(handlerMethodToInvoke);
           //执行目标方法
           return handlerMethodToInvoke.invoke(handler, args);
       catch (IllegalStateException ex) {
           // Internal assertion failed (e.g. invalid signature):
           // throw exception with full handler method context...
           throw new HandlerMethodInvocationException(handlerMethodToInvoke,
ex);
       }
       catch (InvocationTargetException ex) {
           // User-defined @ModelAttribute/@InitBinder/@RequestMapping method
threw an exception...
           ReflectionUtils.rethrowException(ex.getTargetException());
           return null;
       }
   }
```

确定方法运行时使用的每一个参数的值

Object[] args = resolveHandlerArguments(attributeMethodToInvoke, handler, webRequest, implicitModel);

```
标了注解:
       保存时哪个注解的详细信息;
       如果参数有ModelAttribute注解;
           拿到ModelAttribute注解的值让attrName保存
               attrName="haha"
没标注解:
       1) 、先看是否普通参数(是否原生API)
           再看是否Model或者Map,如果是就传入隐含模型;
       2)、自定义类型的参数没有ModelAttribute 注解
               1)、先看是否原生API
               2)、再看是否Model或者Map
               3)、再看是否是其他类型的比如SessionStatus、HttpEntity、Errors
               4)、再看是否简单类型的属性;比如是否Integer,String,基本类型
                     如果是paramName=""
               5) \ attrName="";
如果是自定义类型对象,最终会产生两个效果;
   1)、如果这个参数标注了ModelAttribute注解就给attrName赋值为这个注解的value值
   2)、如果这个参数没有标注ModelAttribute注解就给attrName赋值"";
```

```
MethodParameter methodParam = new MethodParameter(handlerMethod, i);
 methodParam.initParameterNameDiscovery(this.parameterNameDiscoverer);
            GenericTypeResolver.resolveParameterType(methodParam,
handler.getClass());
           String paramName = null;
            String headerName = null;
            boolean requestBodyFound = false;
            String cookieName = null;
            String pathVarName = null;
            String attrName = null;
            boolean required = false;
            String defaultValue = null;
            boolean validate = false;
            Object[] validationHints = null;
            int annotationsFound = 0;
            Annotation[] paramAnns = methodParam.getParameterAnnotations();
            //找到目标方法这个参数的所有注解,如果有注解就解析并保存注解的信息;
            for (Annotation paramAnn : paramAnns) {
                if (RequestParam.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    RequestParam requestParam = (RequestParam) paramAnn;
                    paramName = requestParam.value();
                    required = requestParam.required();
                    defaultValue =
parseDefaultValueAttribute(requestParam.defaultValue());
                    annotationsFound++;
                else if (RequestHeader.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    RequestHeader requestHeader = (RequestHeader) paramAnn;
                    headerName = requestHeader.value();
                    required = requestHeader.required();
                    defaultValue =
parseDefaultValueAttribute(requestHeader.defaultValue());
                    annotationsFound++;
                }
                else if (RequestBody.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    requestBodyFound = true;
                    annotationsFound++;
                else if (CookieValue.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    CookieValue cookieValue = (CookieValue) paramAnn;
                    cookieName = cookieValue.value();
                    required = cookieValue.required();
                    defaultValue =
parseDefaultValueAttribute(cookieValue.defaultValue());
                    annotationsFound++;
                else if (PathVariable.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    PathVariable pathVar = (PathVariable) paramAnn;
                    pathVarName = pathVar.value();
                    annotationsFound++;
                else if (ModelAttribute.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                    ModelAttribute attr = (ModelAttribute) paramAnn;
                    attrName = attr.value();
                    annotationsFound++;
                }
```

```
else if (Value.class.isInstance(paramAnn)) {
                   defaultValue = ((Value) paramAnn).value();
               else if
(paramAnn.annotationType().getSimpleName().startsWith("Valid")) {
                   validate = true;
                   Object value = AnnotationUtils.getValue(paramAnn);
                   validationHints = (value instanceof Object[] ? (Object[])
value : new Object[] {value});
           }
           if (annotationsFound > 1) {
               throw new IllegalStateException("Handler parameter annotations
are exclusive choices - " +
                      "do not specify more than one such annotation on the
same parameter: " + handlerMethod);
           }
            //没有找到注解的情况;
           if (annotationsFound == 0) {
               //解析普通参数
               Object argValue = resolveCommonArgument(methodParam,
webRequest);
               //会进入resolveStandardArgument(解析标准参数)
               if (argValue != WebArgumentResolver.UNRESOLVED) {
                   args[i] = argValue;
               else if (defaultValue != null) {
                   args[i] = resolveDefaultValue(defaultValue);
               }
               else {
              //判断是否是Model或者是Map旗下的,如果是将之前创建的隐含模型直接赋值给这个参
数
                   Class<?> paramType = methodParam.getParameterType();
                   if (Model.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType) ||
Map.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType)) {
                      if
(!paramType.isAssignableFrom(implicitModel.getClass())) {
                          throw new IllegalStateException("Argument [" +
paramType.getSimpleName() + "] is of type " +
                                  "Model or Map but is not assignable from the
actual model. You may need to switch " +
                                  "newer MVC infrastructure classes to use
this argument.");
                      }
                      args[i] = implicitModel;
                   else if (SessionStatus.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType)) {
                      args[i] = this.sessionStatus;
                   }
                   else if (HttpEntity.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType)) {
                       args[i] = resolveHttpEntityRequest(methodParam,
webRequest);
```

```
else if (Errors.class.isAssignableFrom(paramType)) {
                       throw new IllegalStateException("Errors/BindingResult
argument declared " +
                              "without preceding model attribute. Check your
handler method signature!");
                   }
                   else if (BeanUtils.isSimpleProperty(paramType)) {
                       paramName = "";
                   else {
                       attrName = "";
               }
           }
              //确定值的环节
           if (paramName != null) {
               args[i] = resolveRequestParam(paramName, required, defaultValue,
methodParam, webRequest, handler);
           }
           else if (headerName != null) {
               args[i] = resolveRequestHeader(headerName, required,
defaultValue, methodParam, webRequest, handler);
           else if (requestBodyFound) {
               args[i] = resolveRequestBody(methodParam, webRequest, handler);
           }
           else if (cookieName != null) {
               args[i] = resolveCookieValue(cookieName, required, defaultValue,
methodParam, webRequest, handler);
           else if (pathVarName != null) {
               args[i] = resolvePathVariable(pathVarName, methodParam,
webRequest, handler);
           //确定自定义类型参数的值;还要将请求中的每一个参数赋值给这个对象
           else if (attrName != null) {
               WebDataBinder binder = resolveModelAttribute(attrName,
methodParam, implicitModel, webRequest, handler);
               boolean assignBindingResult = (args.length > i + 1 &&
Errors.class.isAssignableFrom(paramTypes[i + 1]));
               if (binder.getTarget() != null) {
                   doBind(binder, webRequest, validate, validationHints,
!assignBindingResult);
               }
               args[i] = binder.getTarget();
               if (assignBindingResult) {
                   args[i + 1] = binder.getBindingResult();
               implicitModel.putAll(binder.getBindingResult().getModel());
           }
       }
```

```
return args;
}
```

如果没有注解:

resolveCommonArgument) 就是确定当前的参数是否是原生API;

```
@override
        protected Object resolveStandardArgument(Class<?> parameterType,
NativeWebRequest webRequest) throws Exception {
            HttpServletRequest request =
webRequest.getNativeRequest(HttpServletRequest.class);
            HttpServletResponse response =
webRequest.getNativeResponse(HttpServletResponse.class);
            if (ServletRequest.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType) ||
                    MultipartRequest.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                Object nativeRequest =
webRequest.getNativeRequest(parameterType);
                if (nativeRequest == null) {
                    throw new IllegalStateException(
                            "Current request is not of type [" +
parameterType.getName() + "]: " + request);
                return nativeRequest;
            else if (ServletResponse.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                this.responseArgumentUsed = true;
                Object nativeResponse =
webRequest.getNativeResponse(parameterType);
                if (nativeResponse == null) {
                    throw new IllegalStateException(
                            "Current response is not of type [" +
parameterType.getName() + "]: " + response);
                return nativeResponse;
            }
            else if (HttpSession.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                return request.getSession();
            else if (Principal.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                return request.getUserPrincipal();
            }
            else if (Locale.class.equals(parameterType)) {
                return RequestContextUtils.getLocale(request);
            else if (InputStream.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                return request.getInputStream();
            else if (Reader.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                return request.getReader();
            }
            else if (OutputStream.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
                this.responseArgumentUsed = true;
                return response.getOutputStream();
            else if (Writer.class.isAssignableFrom(parameterType)) {
```

```
this.responseArgumentUsed = true;
    return response.getWriter();
}
return super.resolveStandardArgument(parameterType, webRequest);
}
```

resolveModelAttribute

SpringMVC确定POJO值的三步;

1、如果隐含模型中有这个key(标了ModelAttribute注解就是注解指定的value,没标就是参数类型的首字母小写)指定的值;

如果有将这个值赋值给bindObject;

- 2、如果是SessionAttributes标注的属性,就从session中拿;
- 3、如果都不是就利用反射创建对象;

```
private WebDataBinder resolveModelAttribute(String attrName, MethodParameter
methodParam,
            ExtendedModelMap implicitModel, NativeWebRequest webRequest, Object
handler) throws Exception {
        // Bind request parameter onto object...
        String name = attrName;
        if ("".equals(name)) {
              //如果attrName是空串;就将参数类型的首字母小写作为值
               //Book book2121 -> name=book
            name = Conventions.getVariableNameForParameter(methodParam);
        Class<?> paramType = methodParam.getParameterType();
        Object bindObject;
        //确定目标对象的值
        if (implicitModel.containsKey(name)) {
            bindObject = implicitModel.get(name);
        }
        else if (this.methodResolver.isSessionAttribute(name, paramType)) {
            bindObject =
this.sessionAttributeStore.retrieveAttribute(webRequest, name);
           if (bindObject == null) {
                raiseSessionRequiredException("Session attribute '" + name + "'
required - not found in session");
        }
        else {
           bindObject = BeanUtils.instantiateClass(paramType);
        }
        WebDataBinder binder = createBinder(webRequest, bindObject, name);
        initBinder(handler, name, binder, webRequest);
        return binder;
    }
```

总结:

- 1. 运行流程简单版;
- 2. 确定方法每个参数的值;
 - 1. 标注解:保存注解的信息;最终得到这个注解应该对应解析的值;
 - 2. 没标注解:
 - 1. 看是否是原生API;
 - 2. 看是否是Model或者是Map, SessionStatus、HttpEntity、Errors...
 - 3. 看是否是简单类型; paramName=""
 - 4. 给attrName赋值; attrName (参数标了@ModelAttribute("")就是指定的,没标就是"")
 - 1. attrName使用参数的类型首字母小写;或者使用之前@ModelAttribute("")的值
 - 2. 先看隐含模型中有每个这个attrName作为key对应的值;如果有就从隐含模型中获取并赋值
 - 3. 看是否是@SessionAttributes(value="haha");标注的属性,如果是从session中章:
 - 4. 不是@SessionAttributes标注的,利用反射创建一个对象;
 - 5. 不是@SessionAttributes标注的, 利用反射创建一个对象;

步骤四:

1. 任何方法的返回值,最终都会被包装成ModelAndView对象

步骤五:

SpringMVC视图解析:

- 1、方法执行后的返回值会作为页面地址参考,转发或者重定向到页面
- 2、视图解析器可能会进行页面地址的拼串

```
processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler,
    mv, dispatchException);
```

- 1. 调用processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler, mv, dispatchException)
 - 。 来到页面的方法视图渲染流程
 - 。 将域中的数据在页面展示
 - 。 页面就是用来渲染模型数据的
- 2. 调用render(mv, request, response)
 - 。 渲染页面
- 3. View与ViewResolver
 - o ViewResolver的作用是根据视图名(方法的返回值)得到View对象

```
o ✓ 1 ViewResolver

o resolveViewName(String, Locale) : View
```

4. 怎么能根据方法的返回值(视图名)得到View对象?

```
protected View resolveViewName(String viewName, Map<String, Object> model, Locale locale,

HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {

//適历所有的ViewResolver;
for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {

//viewResolver视图解析器根据方法的返回值,得到一个View对象;
    View view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewName, locale);

if (view != null) {
    return view;
    }
}
return null;
}
```

o resolveViewName实现

```
@override
    public View resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) throws
Exception {
       if (!isCache()) {
           return createView(viewName, locale);
       }
       else {
           Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(viewName, locale);
           View view = this.viewAccessCache.get(cacheKey);
            if (view == null) {
                synchronized (this.viewCreationCache) {
                    view = this.viewCreationCache.get(cacheKey);
                    if (view == null) {
                        // Ask the subclass to create the View object.
                         //根据方法的返回值创建出视图View对象;
                        view = createView(viewName, locale);
                        if (view == null && this.cacheUnresolved) {
                            view = UNRESOLVED_VIEW;
                        if (view != null) {
                            this.viewAccessCache.put(cacheKey, view);
                            this.viewCreationCache.put(cacheKey, view);
                            if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
                                logger.trace("Cached view [" + cacheKey
+ "]");
```

```
}
}

}
return (view != UNRESOLVED_VIEW ? view : null);
}
```

o 创建View对象

```
* View

**SF* RESPONSE_STATUS_ATTRIBUTE: String

**SF* PATH_VARIABLES: String

**SF* SELECTED_CONTENT_TYPE: String

**o getContentType(): String

**o render(Map < String, ?>, HttpServletRequest, HttpServletResponse): void
```

```
@override
      protected View createView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws
Exception {
          // If this resolver is not supposed to handle the given view,
         // return null to pass on to the next resolver in the chain.
         if (!canHandle(viewName, locale)) {
             return null;
         }
         // Check for special "redirect:" prefix.
         if (viewName.startsWith(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX)) {
             String redirectUrl =
viewName.substring(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX.length());
             RedirectView view = new RedirectView(redirectUrl,
isRedirectContextRelative(), isRedirectHttp10Compatible());
              return applyLifecycleMethods(viewName, view);
         }
         // Check for special "forward:" prefix.
         if (viewName.startsWith(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX)) {
             String forwardUrl =
viewName.substring(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX.length());
              return new InternalResourceView(forwardUrl);
         }
         // Else fall back to superclass implementation: calling loadView.
         //如果没有前缀就使用父类默认创建一个View;
         return super.createView(viewName, locale);
     }
```

```
    view= InternalResourceView (id=97)
    alwaysInclude= false
    applicationContext= XmlWebApplicationContext (id=104)
    beanName= "../../hello" (id=69)
    contentType= "text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1" (id=119)
    exposeContextBeansAsAttributes= false
    exposedContextBeanNames= null
```

```
View - org.springframework.web.servlet

▼ GA AbstractView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

        GA AbstractExcelView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.document
     ▼ G<sup>A</sup> AbstractFeedView<T extends WireFeed> - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed
            GA AbstractAtomFeedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed
            GA AbstractRssFeedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed

    Abstract/ExcelView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.document

    AbstractPdfView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.document

    G<sup>A</sup> AbstractUrlBasedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

        OA AbstractJasperReportsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

        • AbstractJasperReportsSingleFormatView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

    ConfigurableJasperReportsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

    JasperReportsCsvView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

                    G JasperReportsPdfView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports
                    G JasperReportsXlsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

    JasperReportsMultiFormatView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

▼ GA AbstractTemplateView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

                ● FreeMarkerView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.freemarker

    VelocityView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

▼ G VelocityToolboxView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

    VelocityLayoutView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

▼ G InternalResourceView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

    JstlView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

            G RedirectView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view
            G TilesView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles3
            TilesView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles2

    XsltView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.xslt

    MappingJackson2JsonView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.json
```

o 返回View对象

- 视图解析器得到View对象的流程就是,所有配置的视图解析器都来尝试根据视图名(返回值)得到View(视图)对象;如果能得到就返回,得不到就换下一个视图解析器;
- 调用View对象的render方法

○ InternalResourceView有这个方法renderMergedOutputModel;

```
protected void renderMergedOutputModel(
           Map<String, Object> model, HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
        // Determine which request handle to expose to the
RequestDispatcher.
       HttpServletRequest requestToExpose =
getRequestToExpose(request);
       // Expose the model object as request attributes.
        //将模型中的数据放在请求域中
        exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(model, requestToExpose);
       // Expose helpers as request attributes, if any.
       exposeHelpers(requestToExpose);
       // Determine the path for the request dispatcher.
       String dispatcherPath = prepareForRendering(requestToExpose,
response);
       // Obtain a RequestDispatcher for the target resource
(typically a JSP).
        RequestDispatcher rd = getRequestDispatcher(requestToExpose,
dispatcherPath);
       if (rd == null) {
            throw new ServletException("Could not get RequestDispatcher
for [" + getUrl() +
                    "]: Check that the corresponding file exists within
your web application archive!");
       }
       // If already included or response already committed, perform
include, else forward.
       if (useInclude(requestToExpose, response)) {
            response.setContentType(getContentType());
           if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Including resource [" + getUrl() + "] in
InternalResourceView '" + getBeanName() + "'");
            rd.include(requestToExpose, response);
       }
        else {
           // Note: The forwarded resource is supposed to determine
the content type itself.
           if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Forwarding to resource [" + getUrl() + "]
in InternalResourceView '" + getBeanName() + "'");
           }
           //转发页面
            rd.forward(requestToExpose, response);
   }
```

。 将模型中的所有数据取出来全放在request域中

```
protected void exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(Map<String, Object>
model, HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : model.entrySet()) {
            String modelName = entry.getKey();
            Object modelvalue = entry.getValue();
            if (modelvalue != null) {
                //将ModelMap中的数据放到请求域中
                request.setAttribute(modelName, modelValue);
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Added model object '" + modelName +
"' of type [" + modelvalue.getClass().getName() +
                            "] to request in view with name '" +
getBeanName() + "'");
            }
            else {
                request.removeAttribute(modelName);
                if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                    logger.debug("Removed model object '" + modelName +
                            "' from request in view with name '" +
getBeanName() + "'");
            }
        }
    }
```

总结:

- 视图解析器只是为了得到视图对象
- 视图对象才能真正的转发(将模型数据全部放在请求域中)或者重定向到页面视图对象 才能真正的渲染视图
- ViewResolver
 - ViewResolver org.springframework.web.servlet G^A AbstractCachingViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view ResourceBundleViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view ▼ G UrlBasedViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view AbstractTemplateViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view FreeMarkerViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.freemarker VelocityViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity G VelocityLayoutViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity InternalResourceViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view JasperReportsViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports TilesViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles3 TilesViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles2 XsltViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.xslt XmlViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view BeanNameViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view ContentNegotiatingViewResolver - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

```
    View - org.springframework.web.servlet

    G<sup>A</sup> AbstractView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

        ▼ ⊕<sup>A</sup> AbstractFeedView<T extends WireFeed> - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed

    AbstractAtomFeedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed

    AbstractRssFeedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.feed

    AbstractPdfView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.document

▼ G<sup>A</sup> AbstractUrlBasedView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view

        • AbstractJasperReportsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

            AbstractJasperReportsSingleFormatView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

                   G ConfigurableJasperReportsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports
                   G JasperReportsHtmlView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

    JasperReportsPdfView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

                   G JasperReportsXlsView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

    JasperReportsMultiFormatView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.jasperreports

            ▼ G<sup>A</sup> AbstractTemplateView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view
                G FreeMarkerView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.freemarker

▼ G VelocityView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

                ▼ O VelocityToolboxView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

    VelocityLayoutView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.velocity

         ▼ G InternalResourceView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view
                G JstlView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view
            G TilesView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles3
            G TilesView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.tiles2

    XsltView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.xslt

    MappingJackson2JsonView - org.springframework.web.servlet.view.json
```

8. 视图解析

8.1 forward和redirect前缀

通过SpringMVC来实现转发和重定向。

- 直接 return "success", 会走视图解析器进行拼串
- 转发: return "forward:/succes.jsp"; 直接写绝对路径,/表示当前项目下,不走视图解析器
- 重定向: return "redirect:/success.jsp"; 不走视图解析器

```
@Controller
public class ResultSpringMVC {
  @RequestMapping("/hello01")
   public String test1(){
      //转发
      //会走视图解析器
      return "success":
  }
  @RequestMapping("/hello02")
  public String test2(){
      //转发二
      //不走视图解析器
      return "forward:/success.jsp";
  }
  @RequestMapping("/hello03")
   public String test3(){
      //重定向
      //不走视图解析器
      return "redirect:/success.jsp";
```

```
}
}
```

使用原生的ServletAPI时要注意,/路径需要加上项目名才能成功

```
@RequestMapping("/result/t2")
public void test2(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)
throwsIOException {
    //重定向
    resp.sendRedirect("/index.jsp");
}

@RequestMapping("/result/t3")
public void test3(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)
throwsException {
    //转发
    req.setAttribute("msg","/result/t3");
    req.getRequestDispatcher("/WEB-INF/jsp/test.jsp").forward(req,resp);
}
```

8.2 jstlView

导包导入了jstl的时候会自动创建为一个jstlView;可以快速方便的支持国际化功能;

可以支持快速国际化;

javaWeb国际化步骤;

- 1. 得得到一个Locale对象;
- 2. 使用ResourceBundle绑定国际化资源文件
- 3. 使用ResourceBundle.getString("key");获取到国际化配置文件中的值
- 4. web页面的国际化, fmt标签库来做
 - < <fmt:setLocale>
 - < <fmt:setBundle>
 - o <fmt:message>

有了JstlView以后

1. 让Spring管理国际化资源就行

```
✓ Image resources
✓ Image Resource Bundle 'i18n'
Image i18n_en_US.properties
Image i18n_zh_CN.properties
```

2. 直接在页面使用 <fmt:message>

注意:

- 一定要过SpringMVC的视图解析流程,人家会创建一个jstlView帮你快速国际化;
 - 不能写redirect:
 - 不能写forward:

8.3 mvc:view-controller

mvc:view-controller:

直接将请求映射到某个页面,不需要写方法了:

走了视图解析的功能

```
<mvc:view-controller path="/toLogin" view-name="login"/>
<!--开启MVC注解驱动模式-->
<mvc:annotation-driven/>
```

8.4 自定义视图解析器

扩展:加深视图解析器和视图对象;

- 视图解析器根据方法的返回值得到视图对象
- 多个视图解析器都会尝试能否得到视图对象;
- 视图对象不同就可以具有不同功能

```
for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {
    //viewResolver视图解析器根据方法的返回值,得到一个View对象;
    View view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewName, locale);
    if (view != null) {
        return view;
    }
}
```

- 让我们的视图解析器工作
- 得到我们的视图对象
- 我们的视图对象自定义渲染逻辑

自定义视图和视图解析器的步骤

1. 编写自定义的视图解析器,和视图实现类

```
public class MyViewResolver implements ViewResolver {
    public View resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) throws
Exception {
        if (viewName.startsWith("myView:")){
            return new MyView();
        }else{
            return null;
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class MyView implements View {
    public String getContentType() {
        return "text/html";
    }

    public void render(Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("保存的数据: "+model);
        response.getWriter().write("即将展现内容:");
    }
}
```

2. 视图解析器必须放在ioc容器中, 让其工作, 能创建出我们的自定义视图对象

```
<bean class="com.chenhui.view.MyViewResolver"></bean>
```

在源码中看到我们的编写的解析器

但是被InternalResourceViewResolver先拦截了执行了render

HTTP Status 404 - /spring1/WEB-INF/pages/myView:/gaoqing.jsp

```
type Status report

message /spring1/WEB-INF/pages/myView:/gaoging.jsp

description The requested resource is not available.
```

Apache Tomcat/8.0.50

MyViewResolver要实现Ordered接口

```
public class MyViewResolver implements ViewResolver, Ordered {
   private Integer order = 0;

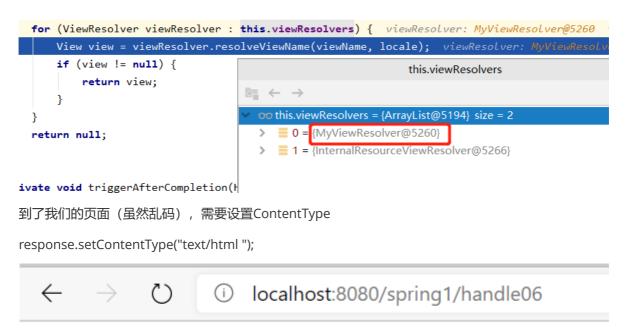
   public View resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception

{
     if (viewName.startsWith("myView:")) {
        return new MyView();
     } else {
        return null;
     }
}

public int getorder() {
     return this.order;
}

public void setOrder(Integer order) {
     this.order = order;
}
```

发现顺序已经改变



鍗冲皢灞曠幇鍐呭骞:

```
public void render(Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("保存的数据: "+model);
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        response.getWriter().write("即将展现内容:");
}
```

成功!



即将展现内容:

9. ResetCRUD