课程目标

- 1、了解看源码最有效的方式,先猜测后验证,不要一开始就去调试代码。
- 2、浓缩就是精华,用 300 行最简洁的代码提炼 Spring 的基本设计思想。
- 3、结合设计模式,掌握Spring框架的基本脉络。

内容定位

- 1、具有1年以上的SpringMVC使用经验。
- 2、希望深入了解 Spring 源码的人群,对 Spring 有一个整体的宏观感受。
- 3、全程手写实现 SpringMVC 的核心功能,帮助大家更深刻地理解设计模式。从最简单的 v1 版本一步一步优化为 v2 版本,最后到 v3 版本。

实现思路

先来介绍一下 Mini 版本的 Spring 基本实现思路,如下图所示:



自定义配置

配置 application.properties 文件

为了解析方便,我们用 application.properties 来代替 application.xml 文件,具体配置内容如下:

scanPackage=com.gupaoedu.demo

配置 web.xml 文件

大家都知道,所有依赖于 web 容器的项目,都是从读取 web.xml 文件开始的。我们先配置好 web.xml 中的内容。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<web-app xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee" xmlns:javaee="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
    xmlns:web="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/web-app_2_5.xsd"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd"
    version="2.4">
```

其中 GPDispatcherServlet 是有自己模拟 Spring 实现的核心功能类。

自定义 Annotation

@GPService 注解:

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation;
import java.lang.annotation.*;
@Target({ElementType.TYPE})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
public @interface GPService {
   String value() default "";
}
```

@GPAutowired 注解:

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation;
import java.lang.annotation.*;
@Target({ElementType.FIELD})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
public @interface GPAutowired {
   String value() default "";
}
```

@GPController 注解:

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation;
```

```
import java.lang.annotation.*;
@Target({ElementType.TYPE})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
public @interface GPController {
    String value() default "";
}
```

@GPRequestMapping 注解:

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation;
import java.lang.annotation.*;
@Target({ElementType.TYPE,ElementType.METHOD})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
public @interface GPRequestMapping {
    String value() default "";
}
```

@GPRequestParam 注解:

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation;
import java.lang.annotation.*;
@Target({ElementType.PARAMETER})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Documented
public @interface GPRequestParam {
    String value() default "";
}
```

配置 Annotation

配置业务实现类 DemoService:

```
package com.gupaoedu.demo.service.impl;
import com.gupaoedu.demo.service.IDemoService;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPService;

/**
    * 核心业务逻辑
    */
@GPService
public class DemoService implements IDemoService{
    public String get(String name) {
        return "My name is " + name;
    }
```

}

配置请求入口类 DemoAction:

```
package com.gupaoedu.demo.mvc.action;
import java.io.IOException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import com.gupaoedu.demo.service.IDemoService;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPAutowired;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPController;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPRequestMapping;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPRequestParam;
@GPController
@GPRequestMapping("/demo")
public class DemoAction {
  @GPAutowired private IDemoService demoService;
  @GPRequestMapping("/query")
  public void query(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp,
               @GPRequestParam("name") String name){
     String result = demoService.get(name);
        resp.getWriter().write(result);
     } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
  @GPRequestMapping("/add")
  public void add(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp,
             @GPRequestParam("a") Integer a, @GPRequestParam("b") Integer b){
        resp.getWriter().write(a + "+" + b + "=" + (a + b));
     } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
  @GPRequestMapping("/remove")
  public void remove(HttpServletRequest req,HttpServletResponse resp,
                @GPRequestParam("id") Integer id){
```

至此,配置阶段就已经完成。

容器初始化

实现 V1 版本

所有的核心逻辑全部写在一个 init()方法中。

```
package com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.v1.servlet;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPAutowired;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPController;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPRequestMapping;
import com.gupaoedu.mvcframework.annotation.GPService;
import javax.servlet.ServletConfig;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.*;
public class GPDispatcherServlet extends HttpServlet {
   private Map<String,Object> mapping = new HashMap<String, Object>();
   @Override
   protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException,
IOException {this.doPost(req,resp);}
   @Override
   protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException,
IOException {
       try {
          doDispatch(req,resp);
       } catch (Exception e) {
          resp.getWriter().write("500 Exception " + Arrays.toString(e.getStackTrace()));
   private void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws Exception {
       String url = req.getRequestURI();
       String contextPath = req.getContextPath();
```

```
url = url.replace(contextPath, "").replaceAll("/+", "/");
       if(!this.mapping.containsKey(url)){resp.getWriter().write("404 Not Found!!");return;}
       Method method = (Method) this.mapping.get(url);
       Map<String,String[]> params = req.getParameterMap();
       method.invoke(this.mapping.get(method.getDeclaringClass().getName()),new
Object[]{req,resp,params.get("name")[0]});
   @Override
   public void init(ServletConfig config) throws ServletException {
       InputStream is = null;
       try{
           Properties configContext = new Properties();
this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(config.getInitParameter("contextConfigLocat
ion"));
           configContext.load(is);
          String scanPackage = configContext.getProperty("scanPackage");
          doScanner(scanPackage);
           for (String className : mapping.keySet()) {
              if(!className.contains(".")){continue;}
              Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(className);
              if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPController.class)){
                  mapping.put(className,clazz.newInstance());
                  String baseUrl = "";
                  if (clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)) {
                     GPRequestMapping requestMapping =
clazz.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
                     baseUrl = requestMapping.value();
                  Method[] methods = clazz.getMethods();
                  for (Method method : methods) {
                      if (!method.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)) {    continue; }
                     GPRequestMapping requestMapping =
method.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
                     String url = (baseUrl + "/" + requestMapping.value()).replaceAll("/+", "/");
                     mapping.put(url, method);
                      System.out.println("Mapped " + url + "," + method);
              }else if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPService.class)){
                     GPService service = clazz.getAnnotation(GPService.class);
                     String beanName = service.value();
                      if("".equals(beanName)){beanName = clazz.getName();}
                     Object instance = clazz.newInstance();
                     mapping.put(beanName,instance);
```

```
for (Class<?> i : clazz.getInterfaces()) {
                         mapping.put(i.getName(),instance);
              }else {continue;}
           for (Object object : mapping.values()) {
              if(object == null){continue;}
              Class clazz = object.getClass();
              if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPController.class)){
                  Field [] fields = clazz.getDeclaredFields();
                  for (Field field : fields) {
                      if(!field.isAnnotationPresent(GPAutowired.class)){continue; }
                     GPAutowired autowired = field.getAnnotation(GPAutowired.class);
                     String beanName = autowired.value();
                     if("".equals(beanName)){beanName = field.getType().getName();}
                     field.setAccessible(true);
                         field.set(mapping.get(clazz.getName()), mapping.get(beanName));
                      } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
                         e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (Exception e) {
          if(is != null){
              try {is.close();} catch (IOException e) {
                  e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.print("GP MVC Framework is init");
   private void doScanner(String scanPackage) {
       URL url = this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResource("/" +
scanPackage.replaceAll("\\.","/"));
       File classDir = new File(url.getFile());
       for (File file : classDir.listFiles()) {
           if(file.isDirectory()){ doScanner(scanPackage + "." + file.getName());}else {
              if(!file.getName().endsWith(".class")){continue;}
              String clazzName = (scanPackage + "." + file.getName().replace(".class",""));
              mapping.put(clazzName, null);
```

```
}
}
```

实现 V2 版本

在 V1 版本上进了优化,采用了常用的设计模式(工厂模式、单例模式、委派模式、策略模式),将 init()方法中的代码进行封装。按照之前的实现思路,先搭基础框架,再填肉注血,具体代码如下:

```
//初始化阶段
@Override
public void init(ServletConfig config) throws ServletException {

//1、加载配置文件
doLoadConfig.getInitParameter("contextConfigLocation"));

//2、扫描相关的类
doScanner(contextConfig.getProperty("scanPackage"));

//3、初始化扫描到的类,并且将它们放入到 ICO 容器之中
doInstance();

//4、完成依赖注入
doAutowired();

//5、初始化 HandlerMapping
initHandlerMapping();

System.out.println("GP Spring framework is init.");

}
```

声明全局的成员变量,其中 IOC 容器就是注册时单例的具体案例:

```
//保存 application.properties 配置文件中的内容
private Properties contextConfig = new Properties();

//保存扫描的所有的类名
private List<String> classNames = new ArrayList<String>();

//传说中的 IOC 容器,我们来揭开它的神秘面纱
//为了简化程序,暂时不考虑 ConcurrentHashMap
// 主要还是关注设计思想和原理
```

```
private Map<String,Object> ioc = new HashMap<String,Object>();

//保存 url 和 Method 的对应关系
private Map<String,Method> handlerMapping = new HashMap<String,Method>();
```

实现 doLoadConfig()方法:

```
//加载配置文件
private void doLoadConfig(String contextConfigLocation) {
    //直接从类路径下找到 Spring 主配置文件所在的路径
    //并且将其读取出来放到 Properties 对象中
    //相对于 scanPackage=com.gupaoedu.demo 从文件中保存到了内存中
    InputStream fis = this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(contextConfigLocation);
    try {
        contextConfig.load(fis);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }finally {
        if(null != fis) {
            try {
                fis.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
    }
}
```

实现 doScanner()方法:

```
}
}
```

实现 doInstance()方法,doInstance()方法就是工厂模式的具体实现:

```
private void doInstance() {
   //初始化,为 DI 做准备
   if(classNames.isEmpty()){return;}
       for (String className : classNames) {
          Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(className);
          // @Componment...就一一举例了
          if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPController.class)){
              Object instance = clazz.newInstance();
              //Spring 默认类名首字母小写
              String beanName = toLowerFirstCase(clazz.getSimpleName());
              ioc.put(beanName,instance);
          }else if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPService.class)){
              GPService service = clazz.getAnnotation(GPService.class);
              String beanName = service.value();
              if("".equals(beanName.trim())){
                 beanName = toLowerFirstCase(clazz.getSimpleName());
              Object instance = clazz.newInstance();
              ioc.put(beanName,instance);
              for (Class<?> i : clazz.getInterfaces()) {
                  if(ioc.containsKey(i.getName())){
                     throw new Exception("The "" + i.getName() + "" is exists!!");
                 ioc.put(i.getName(),instance);
              continue;
```

```
}
}catch (Exception e){
   e.printStackTrace();
}
```

为了处理方便,自己实现了 toLowerFirstCase 方法,来实现类名首字母小写,具体代码如下:

```
//如果类名本身是小写字母,确实会出问题
//但是我要说明的是:这个方法是我自己用,private的
//传值也是自己传,类也都遵循了驼峰命名法
//默认传入的值,存在首字母小写的情况,也不可能出现非字母的情况

//为了简化程序逻辑,就不做其他判断了,大家了解就 OK
//其实用写注释的时间都能够把逻辑写完了
private String toLowerFirstCase(String simpleName) {
    char [] chars = simpleName.toCharArray();
    //之所以加,是因为大小写字母的 ASCII 码相差 32,
    // 而且大写字母的 ASCII 码要小于小写字母的 ASCII 码
    //在 Java 中,对 char 做算学运算,实际上就是对 ASCII 码做算学运算
    chars[0] += 32;
    return String.valueOf(chars);
}
```

实现 doAutowired()方法:

```
//自动依赖注入
private void doAutowired() {
    if(ioc.isEmpty()){return;}

for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry: ioc.entrySet()) {
        //Declared 所有的, 特定的 字段, 包括 private/protected/default
        //正常来说, 普通的 OOP 编程只能拿到 public 的属性
        Field[] fields = entry.getValue().getClass().getDeclaredFields();
        for (Field field: fields) {
            if(!field.isAnnotationPresent(GPAutowired.class)){continue;}
            GPAutowired autowired = field.getAnnotation(GPAutowired.class);

            //如果用户没有自定义 beanName, 默认就根据类型注入
            //这个地方省去了对类名首字母小写的情况的判断,这个作为课后作业
            //小伙伴们自己去完善
            String beanName = autowired.value().trim();
            if("".equals(beanName)){
                 //获得接口的类型, 作为 key 符会拿这个 key 到 ioc 容器中去取值
            beanName = field.getType().getName();
```

```
}

//如果是 public 以外的修饰符, 只要加了@Autowired 注解, 都要强制赋值
//反射中叫做暴力访问, 强吻
field.setAccessible(true);

try {
    //用反射机制, 动态给字段赋值
    field.set(entry.getValue(),ioc.get(beanName));
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

}

}
```

实现 initHandlerMapping()方法, handlerMapping 就是策略模式的应用案例:

```
//初始化 url 和 Method 的一对一对应关系
private void initHandlerMapping() {
    if(ioc.isEmpty()){ return; }

    for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : ioc.entrySet()) {
        Class<?> clazz = entry.getValue().getClass();

        if(!clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPController.class)){continue;}

        //保存写在类上面的@GPRequestMapping("/demo")
        String baseUrl = "";
        if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)){
            GPRequestMapping requestMapping = clazz.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
            baseUrl = requestMapping.value();
        }

        //默认获取所有的 public 方法
        for (Method method : clazz.getMethods()) {
            if(!method.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)){continue;}

            GPRequestMapping requestMapping = method.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
```

到这里位置初始化阶段就已经完成,接下实现运行阶段的逻辑,来看 doPost/doGet 的代码:

```
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException,
IOException {
    this.doPost(req,resp);
}

@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) throws ServletException,
IOException {

    //6、调用, 运行阶段
    try {
        doDispatch(req,resp);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        resp.getWriter().write("500 Exection,Detail: " + Arrays.toString(e.getStackTrace()));
    }
}
```

doPost()方法中,用了委派模式,委派模式的具体逻辑在 doDispatch()方法中:

```
private void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)throws Exception {
   String url = req.getRequestURI();
   String contextPath = req.getContextPath();
   url = url.replaceAll(contextPath,"").replaceAll("/+","/");
   if(!this.handlerMapping.containsKey(url)){
      resp.getWriter().write("404 Not Found!!");
      return;
   }
```

```
Method method = this.handlerMapping.get(url);

//第一个参数: 方法所在的实例

//第二个参数: 调用时所需要的实参

Map<String,String[]> params = req.getParameterMap();

//投机取巧的方式

String beanName = toLowerFirstCase(method.getDeclaringClass().getSimpleName());

method.invoke(ioc.get(beanName),new Object[]{req,resp,params.get("name")[0]});

//System.out.println(method);

}
```

在以上代码中, doDispatch()虽然完成了动态委派并反射调用, 但对 url 参数处理还是静态代码。要实现 url 参数的动态获取, 其实还稍微有些复杂。我们可以优化 doDispatch()方法的实现逻辑, 代码如下:

```
private void doDispatch(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)throws Exception {
   String url = req.getRequestURI();
   String contextPath = req.getContextPath();
   url = url.replaceAll(contextPath,"").replaceAll("/+","/");
   if(!this.handlerMapping.containsKey(url)){
       resp.getWriter().write("404 Not Found!!");
       return;
   Method method = this.handlerMapping.get(url);
   Map<String,String[]> params = req.getParameterMap();
   Class<?> [] parameterTypes = method.getParameterTypes();
   Map<String,String[]> parameterMap = req.getParameterMap();
   //保存赋值参数的位置
   Object [] paramValues = new Object[parameterTypes.length];
   for (int i = 0; i < parameterTypes.length; i ++){</pre>
       Class parameterType = parameterTypes[i];
       if(parameterType == HttpServletRequest.class){
          paramValues[i] = req;
       }else if(parameterType == HttpServletResponse.class){
          paramValues[i] = resp;
          continue;
       }else if(parameterType == String.class){
```

实现 V3 版本

在 V2 版本中,基本功能以及完全实现,但代码的优雅程度还不如人意。譬如 HandlerMapping 还不能像 SpringMVC 一样支持正则, url 参数还不支持强制类型转换,在反射调用前还需要重新获取 beanName,在 V3 版本中,下面我们继续优化。

首先,改造 HandlerMapping,在真实的 Spring 源码中,HandlerMapping 其实是一个 List 而非 Map。List 中的元素是一个自定义的类型。现在我们来仿真写一段代码,先定义一个内部类 Handler 类:

```
/**

* Handler 记录Controller 中的RequestMapping 和Method 的对应关系

* @author Tom

* 内部类

*/
private class Handler{
```

```
protected Object controller;
protected Method method;
protected Pattern pattern;
protected Map<String,Integer> paramIndexMapping; //参数顺序
 * @param controller
 * @param method
protected Handler(Pattern pattern, Object controller, Method method) {
  this.controller = controller;
  this.method = method;
  this.pattern = pattern;
  paramIndexMapping = new HashMap<String,Integer>();
  putParamIndexMapping(method);
private void putParamIndexMapping(Method method){
  Annotation [] [] pa = method.getParameterAnnotations();
  for (int i = 0; i < pa.length ; i ++) {</pre>
     for(Annotation a : pa[i]){
        if(a instanceof GPRequestParam){
           String paramName = ((GPRequestParam) a).value();
           if(!"".equals(paramName.trim())){
             paramIndexMapping.put(paramName, i);
  Class<?> [] paramsTypes = method.getParameterTypes();
  for (int i = 0; i < paramsTypes.length ; i ++) {</pre>
     Class<?> type = paramsTypes[i];
     if(type == HttpServletRequest.class ||
        type == HttpServletResponse.class){
        paramIndexMapping.put(type.getName(),i);
```

然后,优化 HandlerMapping 的结构,代码如下:

//保存所有的 Url 和方法的映射关系

```
private List<Handler> handlerMapping = new ArrayList<Handler>();
```

修改 initHandlerMapping()方法:

```
private void initHandlerMapping(){
  if(ioc.isEmpty()){ return; }
  for (Entry<String, Object> entry : ioc.entrySet()) {
     Class<?> clazz = entry.getValue().getClass();
     if(!clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPController.class)){    continue; }
     String url = "";
     //获取 Controller 的 url 配置
     if(clazz.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)){
        GPRequestMapping requestMapping = clazz.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
        url = requestMapping.value();
     //获取 Method 的 url 配置
     Method [] methods = clazz.getMethods();
     for (Method method : methods) {
        if(!method.isAnnotationPresent(GPRequestMapping.class)){ continue; }
        GPRequestMapping requestMapping = method.getAnnotation(GPRequestMapping.class);
        String regex = ("/" + url + requestMapping.value()).replaceAll("/+", "/");
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex);
        handlerMapping.add(new Handler(pattern,entry.getValue(),method));
        System.out.println("mapping " + regex + "," + method);
```

修改 doDispatch()方法:

```
Class<?> [] paramTypes = handler.getParamTypes();
       Object [] paramValues = new Object[paramTypes.length];
       Map<String,String[]> params = req.getParameterMap();
       for (Map.Entry<String, String[]> parm : params.entrySet()) {
           String value = Arrays.toString(parm.getValue()).replaceAll("\\[|\\]","")
                  .replaceAll("\\s",",");
           if(!handler.paramIndexMapping.containsKey(parm.getKey())){continue;}
           int index = handler.paramIndexMapping.get(parm.getKey());
          paramValues[index] = convert(paramTypes[index],value);
       if(handler.paramIndexMapping.containsKey(HttpServletRequest.class.getName())) {
           int reqIndex = handler.paramIndexMapping.get(HttpServletRequest.class.getName());
           paramValues[reqIndex] = req;
       if(handler.paramIndexMapping.containsKey(HttpServletResponse.class.getName())) {
           int respIndex = handler.paramIndexMapping.get(HttpServletResponse.class.getName());
          paramValues[respIndex] = resp;
       Object returnValue = handler.method.invoke(handler.controller,paramValues);
       if(returnValue == null || returnValue instanceof Void){ return; }
       resp.getWriter().write(returnValue.toString());
private Handler getHandler(HttpServletRequest req) throws Exception{
  if(handlerMapping.isEmpty()){ return null; }
  String url = req.getRequestURI();
  String contextPath = req.getContextPath();
  url = url.replace(contextPath, "").replaceAll("/+", "/");
  for (Handler handler: handlerMapping) {
     try{
       Matcher matcher = handler.pattern.matcher(url);
        if(!matcher.matches()){ continue; }
        return handler;
```

```
}catch(Exception e){
    throw e;
}

return null;
}

//url 传过来的参数都是 String 类型的,HTTP 是基于字符串协议
//只需要把 String 转换为任意类型就好
private Object convert(Class<?> type,String value){
    if(Integer.class == type){
        return Integer.valueOf(value);
    }

    //如果还有 double 或者其他类型,继续加 if
    //这时候,我们应该想到策略模式了
    //在这里暂时不实现,希望小伙伴自己来实现
    return value;
}
```

在以上代码中,增加了两个方法,一个是 getHandler()方法,主要负责处理 url 的正则匹配;一个是 convert()方法,主要负责 url 参数的强制类型转换。

至此, 手写 Mini 版 SpringMVC 框架就已全部完成。

运行效果演示

在浏览器输入: http://localhost:8080/demo/query.json?name=Tom,就会得到下面的结果:



My name is Tom

当然,真正的Spring要复杂很多,本课中主要通过手写的形式,了解Spring的基本设计思路以及设计

模式如何应用,在以后的课程中,我们还会继续手写更加高仿真版本的 Spring 2.0。