<!--上下文监听器,用于监听servlet的启动过程--> Spring的启动流程 tener> <description>ServletContextListener</description> <!--这里是自定义监听器,个性化定制项目启动提示--> <listener-class>com.trace.app.framework.listeners.ApplicationListener</listener-class> </listener> spring的启动是建筑在servlet容器之上的 <!--dispatcherServlet的配置,这个servlet主要用于前端控制,这是springMVC的基础--> <servlet> 初始位置就是web.xml <servlet-name>service_dispatcher</servlet-name> <servlet-class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet</servlet-class> web.xml中 配置了servlet的上下文(context)和监听器(Listener) <init-param> <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name> <param-value>/WEB-INF/spring/services/service_dispatcher-servlet.xml</param-value> </init-param> <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup> </servlet> <!--spring资源上下文定义,在指定地址找到spring的xml配置文件--> <context-param> <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name> <param-value>/WEB-INF/spring/application_context.xml</param-value> </context-param> 配置 < context-param > 是初始化上下文 <!--spring的上下文监听器--> 配置 < listener > 来加载配置文件 <listener> <listener-class> org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener </listener-class> </listener> <!--Session监听器,Session作为公共资源存在上下文资源当中,这里也是自定义监听器--> <listener> <listener-class> com.trace.app.framework.listeners.MySessionListener </listener-class> </listener> package org.springframework.web.context; ContextLoaderListener是实现了ServletContextListener接口的监听器 oublic class ContextLoaderListener extends ContextLoader implements ServletContextListener { ContextLoaderListener继承了ContextLoader public ContextLoaderListener(WebApplicationContext context) { 启动项目后,将会触发contextInitialized()方法初始化上下文 super(context); @Override public void contextInitialized(ServletContextEvent event) { initWebApplicationContext(event.getServletContext()); contextInitialized()方法调用了父类ContextLoader的 @Override initWebApplicationContext(event.getServletContext())方法 public void contextDestroyed(ServletContextEvent event) { closeWebApplicationContext(event.getServletContext()); 这是对ApplicationContext的初始化方法, 就正是进入了springIOC的初始化。 ContextCleanupListener.cleanupAttributes(event.getServletContext()); public WebApplicationContext initWebApplicationContext(ServletContext servletContext) { if (servletContext.getAttribute(WebApplicationContext.ROOT_WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE) ≠ null) { throw new IllegalStateException(""); 看看initWebApplicationContext做了什么工作? servletContext.log("Initializing Spring root WebApplicationContext"); 1:创建WebApplicationContext Log logger = LogFactory.getLog(org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoader.class); 2:加载对应的spring配置文件中的Bean if (logger.isInfoEnabled()) { 3:将WebApplicationContext放入ServletContext(Java Web的全局变量) logger.info("Root WebApplicationContext: initialization started"); try { if (this.context = null) { this.context = createWebApplicationContext(servletContext); if (this.context instanceof ConfigurableWebApplicationContext) { ConfigurableWebApplicationContext cwac = (ConfigurableWebApplicationContext) this.context; if (!cwac.isActive()) { if (cwac.getParent() = null) { createWebApplicationContext(servletContext)方法 ApplicationContext parent = loadParentContext(servletContext); 即是完成创建WebApplicationContext工作 cwac.setParent(parent); configureAndRefreshWebApplicationContext就是用来加载spring配置文件中 configureAndRefreshWebApplicationContext(cwac, servletContext); 的Bean实例,封装ApplicationContext数据并且初始化所有相关Bean对象 servletContext.setAttribute(WebApplicationContext.ROOT_WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE, this.context); ClassLoader ccl = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(); if (ccl = org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoader.class.getClassLoader()) { currentContext = this.context; else if (ccl ≠ null) { currentContextPerThread.put(ccl, this.context); configureAndRefreshWebApplicationContext会从web.xml中读取名为 return this.context; contextConfigLocation的配置 也就是spring xml数据源设置,然后放到ApplicationContext中 catch (RuntimeException | Error ex) { logger.error("Context initialization failed", ex); 用传说中的refresh方法执行所有Java对象的创建 servletContext.setAttribute(WebApplicationContext.ROOT_WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE, ex); throw ex;

最后完成ApplicationContext创建之后就是将其放入ServletContext中,注意

它存储的key值常量

servletContext.setAttribute(WebApplicationContext.ROOT_WEB_APPLICATION_CONTEXT_ATTRIBUTE, this.context);