- * 学习目标
- *能够分析SpringBoot的starter配置
- *能够掌握SpringBoot的SpringBootApplication注解
- *能够掌握Spring的Conditional相关的注解
- *能够掌握SpringBoot启动流程

- * 回顾
- *能够分析SpringBoot的starter配置

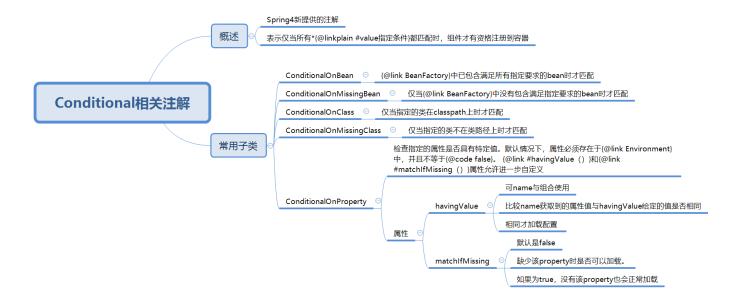
```
1 * pom:spring-boot-starter-parent extends spring-boot-dependencies
 2 * spring-boot-dependencies
 3 * 统一了版本号
4 * 引入常见的依赖
    * junit
 5
6 * spring-boot-starter-web extends spring-boot-starters
    * spring-boot-starter
7
    * spring-boot-starter-json
8
9
    * spring-boot-starter-tomcat
     * spring-boot-starter-validation
10
     * spring-web
11
     * spring-webmvc
12
13 * spring-boot-starters extends spring-boot-parent
                         extends spring-boot-dependencies
14
15 * spring-boot-starter extends spring-boot-starters
16
     * spring-boot
     * spring-boot-autoconfigure
17
     * spring-boot-starter-logging
18
     * jakarta.annotation-api
19
     * spring-core
20
     * snakeyaml
21
22
   * 总结:每个层次都可以点进去看看,这里就不记录了
23
```

*能够掌握SpringBoot的SpringBootApplication注解

```
1 * @SpringBootApplication
 2 * 这个注解等于: @Configuration, @ComponentScan, @EnableAutoConfiguration
 3 * @EnableAutoConfiguration
  * 启用Spring Application Context的自动配置
4
   * 尝试猜测和配置您可能需要的bean
 5
   * 通常根据您的类路径和定义的bean来应用自动配置类。
6
7
   * 例如,如果您的类路径上有{@code tomcat-embedded.jar},
     * 则可能需要一个{@link TomcatServletWebServerFactory}
8
     *(除非您已定义了自己的{@link ServletWebServerFactory} bean
9
   * @AutoConfigurationPackage
10
   * @Import(AutoConfigurationImportSelector.class)
11
12
13 * @AutoConfigurationPackage
    * 指示包含带注解的类的包应向 {@link AutoConfigurationPackages}注册
14
    * @Import(AutoConfigurationPackages.Registrar.class)
15
    * 测试可以断点调试Registrar的registerBeanDefinitions方法,查看效果
16
      * 发现: com.lg包注册了
17
18
19 * AutoConfigurationImportSelector
   * 处理自动配置
20
   * 断点调试: getCandidateConfigurations--SpringFactoriesLoader.loadFactoryNames
21
     * 发现它们会去加载:项目中引进来依赖中有META-INF/spring.factories文件
22
     * 这次断点调试发现加载了129自动配置
23
24 * 查看spring-boot-autoconfigure:spring.factories文件
     * 发现里面一堆自定配置类
25
      * AopAutoConfiguration
26
       * 演示禁止AOP的例子: spring.aop.auto=false
27
      * HttpEncodingAutoConfiguration
28
      * WebMvcAutoConfiguration
29
      * HttpMessageConvertersAutoConfiguration
30
31
      * TransactionAutoConfiguration
32
33 * 总结:
    * SpringBootApplication
34
      * 三个注解构成: @Configuration, @ComponentScan, @EnableAutoConfiguration
35
    * EnableAutoConfiguration
36
      * @AutoConfigurationPackage
37
```

```
38
       * @Import(AutoConfigurationImportSelector.class)
     *AutoConfigurationImportSelector
39
       * getCandidateConfigurations
40
       * SpringFactoriesLoader:EnableAutoConfiguration.class
41
          * meta-inf/spring.factories
42
43
       * spring.factories
         * AopAutoConfiguration
44
45
         * @Conditional
46
```

*能够掌握Spring的Conditional相关的注解

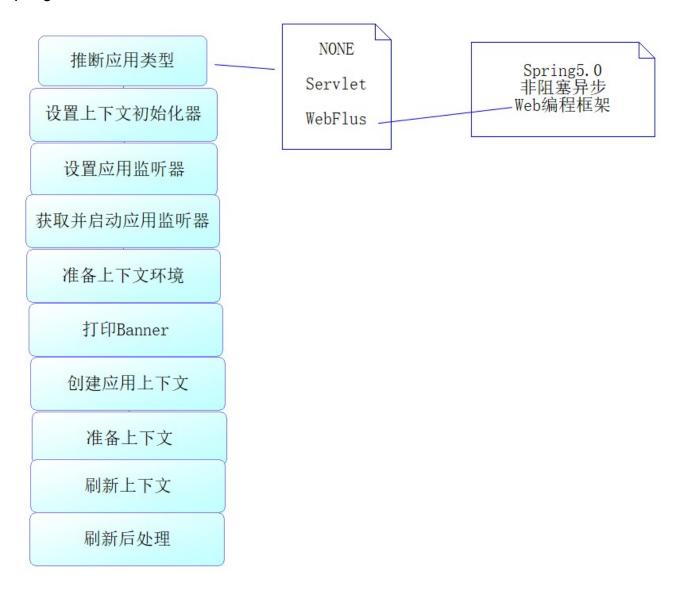


```
* 案例一 (Conditional)
 1
   * 需求: 根据当前操作系统来注入User实例,
 2
          windows下注入xiaohei, linux下注入xiaobai
 3
  * 代码
  public abstract class BaseCondition implements Condition {
 5
6
      @Override
      public boolean matches(ConditionContext context, AnnotatedTypeMetadata meta
 7
          // 获得运行的环境
8
9
          Environment environment = context.getEnvironment();
          // 获得运行的系统
10
          String property = environment.getProperty("os.name");
11
          return property.contains(getPlatformName());
12
13
      }
```

```
14
       protected abstract String getPlatformName();
15 }
16 public class WindowCondition extends BaseCondition {
17
18
       @Override
19
       protected String getPlatformName() {
20
           return "Windows";
21
       }
22 }
23 public class LinuxCondition extends BaseCondition {
24
       @Override
       protected String getPlatformName() {
25
           return "Linux";
26
27
       }
28 }
29
30 @Configuration
31 public class WebConfig {
       @Conditional(WindowCondition.class)
32
33
       @Bean
       public User user1(){
34
35
           //-ea
36
           User user=new User();
           user.setId(1);
37
           user.setUsername("xiaohei");
38
           user.setSex("男");
39
           user.setPsw("123");
40
           return user;
41
42
       }
       @Conditional(LinuxCondition.class)
43
44
       @Bean
       public User user2(){
45
           User user=new User();
46
           user.setId(2);
47
           user.setUsername("xiaobai");
48
           user.setSex("女");
49
           user.setPsw("456");
50
51
           return user;
52
       }
53 }
```

```
54 * 测试
55 AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context
56 = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(WebConfig.class);
57 @Test
58 public void test6(){
59
    Map<String, User> map = context.getBeansOfType(User.class);
    System.out.println(map);
60
61 }
   * 当注入的bean不标注解,都会放到容器了
62
   * 当使用注解时会根据运行的环境放到不同的bean到容器里
63
   * 可以通过修改VM-options:-Dos.name=Linux,模拟环境
64
65 案例二: (多个条件)
66 public class ACondition implements Condition {
67
      @Override
      public boolean matches(ConditionContext context,
68
      AnnotatedTypeMetadata metadata) {
69
          return false;
70
71
      }
72 }
73 public class BCondition implements Condition {
      @Override
74
75
      public boolean matches(ConditionContext context,
          AnnotatedTypeMetadata metadata) {
76
77
          return true;
78
      }
79 }
80 @Conditional({ACondition.class, BCondition.class})
81 @Bean
82 public User user3(){
83
    User user=new User();
    user.setId(3);
84
    user.setUsername("xiaoming");
85
    user.setSex("女");
86
    user.setPsw("456");
87
    return user;
88
89 }
90 * 测试: 必须两个条件都满足, 才把user3放到容器里
```

- *能够掌握SpringBoot启动流程
- * SpringBoot 启动流程图



1 * 启动流程源码分析

2

4

5

- * 通过断点调试方式分析
- * SpringApplication
 - * 构造器
 - * run方法