SpringBoot (http://39.106.3.150/tags/#springboot)

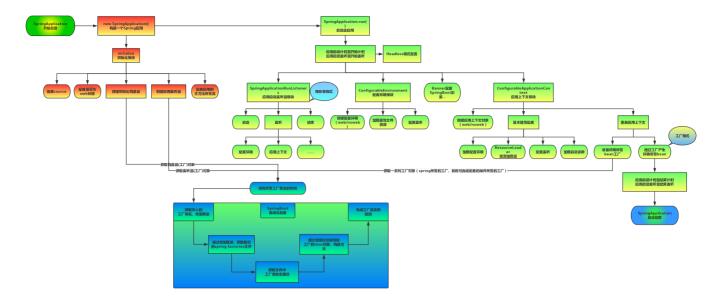
Spring Boot源码框架解析

Posted by Palmer on 06-01, 2019

Spring Boot是由Pivotal团队提供的全新框架,其设计目的是用来简化Spring应用的初始搭建以及开发过程。该框架使用了特定的方式来进行配置,从而使开发人员不再需要定义样板化的配置。随着基于Docker容器企业微服务架构的概念火热,在Spring3.x之前的大量的xml配置越来越让人诟病,在企业需要快速开发时,往往先面临着大量的xml文件的配置,项目团队面临巨大的技术挑战,大量繁琐的文件配置工作,复杂的环境部署工作。Spring Boot 的出现,即是来解决这些问题。Spring Boot最大的特点就是当下所倡导的一种理念"习惯优于配置"Spring Boot它其实并没有用到特别的技术,而是在项目中预先进行了许多习惯性的配置。无代码生成并且项目可以没有一个xml配置,按需自动装配,全由注解来完成这一切。其本身就提供准企业级开发的配置提过基于http ssh telnet对项目运行时的监控。内嵌Servlet容器,开发者开发完成将项目打包后,可以直接java -jar xx.jar运行程序,极大的方便了项目的部署提供许多容器接口支持。



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Spring Boot 四大神器

1、 Auto-Configuration

替代xml配置,自动装配并实例化Spring Bean 将功能模块化,按需依赖、按需装配 @ComponentScan: 指定扫描的目录,实例化@Component、@Controller、@Repository、@Service,相当于Spring XML配置文件中的: context:component-scan (context:component-scan)可以使用basePackages属性指定要扫描的包,以及扫描的条件。如果不设置的话默认扫描 @ComponentScan注解所在类的同级类和同级目录下的所有类,所以对于一个Spring Boot项目,一般会把入口类放在顶层目录中,这样就能够保证源码目录下的所有类都能够被扫描到。

@Configuration:标注此注解的类,就相当于替换xml文件的配置

@EnableAutoConfiguration:作用是扫描META-INF/spring.factories文件中定义的类,使上 @Configuration注解起作用

@SpringBootApplication:集合了以上3个注解功能

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
                                 // 注解的生命周期,保留到class文件中(三个生命周期)
@Documented
                                 // 表明这个注解应该被javadoc记录
@Inherited
                                 // 子类可以继承该注解
@SpringBootConfiguration
                                 // 继承了Configuration,表示当前是注解类
@EnableAutoConfiguration
                                 // 开启springboot的注解功能, springboot的四大神器之一
                                 // 扫描路径设置(具体使用待确认)
@ComponentScan(excludeFilters = {
       @Filter(type = FilterType.CUSTOM, classes = TypeExcludeFilter.class),
       @Filter(type = FilterType.CUSTOM, classes = AutoConfigurationExcludeFilter.cl
public @interface SpringBootApplication {
}
```

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条件判断注解:

@ConditionalOnBean: 仅仅在当前上下文中存在某个对象时,才会实例化一个Bean

@ConditionalOnClass: 某个class位于类路径上, 才会实例化一个Bean

@ConditionalOnExpression: 当表达式为true的时候,才会实例化一个Bean

@ConditionalOnMissingBean:仅仅在当前上下文中不存在某个对象时,才会实例化一个Bean

@ConditionalOnMissingClass:某个class类路径上不存在的时候,才会实例化一个Bean

@ConditionalOnNotWebApplication:不是web应用@ConditionalOnClass:该注解的参数对应的 类必须存在,否则不解析该注解修饰的配置类@ConditionalOnMissingBean:如果存在它修饰的

类的bean,则不需要再创建这个bean

全由注解来完成装配

//xml配置方式

```
<bean id="myBatisDao"
class="com.onlyou.framework.mybatis.dao.impl.MyBatisDaoExtImpl">
cproperty name="sqlSessionTemplate" ref="sqlSessionTemplate"/>
</bean>
```

//对应的 自动装载 代码

```
@Bean
//条件判断 @ConditionalOnMissingBean
//只有在Spring上下文中,没有MyBatisDao类型的实例,才进行以下实例化
@ConditionalOnMissingBean
public MyBatisDao myBatisDao(SqlSessionTemplate sqlSessionTemplate) {
    MyBatisDaoImpl myBatisDao = new MyBatisDaoImpl();
    myBatisDao.setSqlSessionTemplate(sqlSessionTemplate);
    return myBatisDao;
}
```

内嵌Servlet容器

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```
//Spring Boot官方提供(排除不使用)
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-tomcat</artifactId>
</dependency>
//framework-boot-starter-web 使用 undertow 容器
//重写并扩展对tld,jsp的支持
//web工程直接依赖
<dependency>
<groupId>com.test</groupId>
<artifactId>framework-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
</dependency>
```

2. Starter

定义spring.factories,用于指定Auto-Configuration类

定义spring-configuration-metadata.json,支持application.properties或application.yml开发配置应用启动时Spring Boot框架加载当前应用依赖所有jar文件内部的/META-INF/spring.factories,此文件指定了当前jar带有@Configuration的类,按照类的内部编码进行自动配置。(Auto-Configuration 只是对此标记@Configuration类的别称,Starter也是。并不存在Auto-Configuration 抽象类、接口类,也不强制 *-starter.jar 这样的命名)

```
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -XX:MaxPermSize=256m -Xmx512m service.jar #动态更换参数
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -Dframework.dubbo.protocol.port=28888 -XX...
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -Dframework.email.host=192.168.1.1 -XX...
#Web应用
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -XX:MaxPermSize=256m -Xmx512m web.jar
#动态更换参数
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -Dserver.port=8081 -XX...
java -jar -Dspring.profiles.active=test -Dframework.cache.address1=192.168.1.1:11211.
```

3、Cli

命令行工具,可用于快速搭建基于Spring的原型/支持运行Groovy脚本

4. Actuator

提供对应用的自省和监控

Maven依赖

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```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
     <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-actuator</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

主要暴露的功能

HTTP方法	路径	描述	鉴权
GET	/autoconfig	查看自动配置的使用情况	true
GET	/configprops	查看配置属性,包括默认配置	true
GET	/beans	查看bean及其关系列表	true
GET	/dump	打印线程栈	true
GET	/env	查看所有环境变量	true
GET	/env/{name}	查看具体变量值	true
GET	/health	查看应用健康指标	false
GET	/info	查看应用信息	false
GET	/mappings	查看所有url映射	true
GET	/metrics	查看应用基本指标	true
GET	/metrics/{name}	查看具体指标	true
POST	/shutdown	关闭应用	true
GET	/trace	查看基本追踪信息	true

源码解析入口类

```
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
@SpringBootApplication
public class DemoApplication {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       SpringApplication.run(DemoApplication.class, args);
   }
}
```

以上的代码就是通过Spring Initializr配置生成的一个最简单的Web项目(只引入了Web功能)的入口方法。

一、SpringApplication的实例化

介绍完了入口类,下面开始分析关键方法:

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```
SpringApplication.run(SpringbootApplication.class, args);
相应实现:
// 参数对应的就是DemoApplication.class以及main方法中的args
public static ConfigurableApplicationContext run(Class<?> primarySource,
     String... args) {
   return run(new Class<?>[] { primarySource }, args);
// 最终运行的这个重载方法
public static ConfigurableApplicationContext run(Class<?>[] primarySources,
String[] args) {
    return new SpringApplication(primarySources).run(args);
// 实际会构造一个SpringApplication的实例,然后运行它的run方法
public SpringApplication(ResourceLoader resourceLoader, Class<?>... primarySources) {
   this.resourceLoader = resourceLoader;
   Assert.notNull(primarySources, "PrimarySources must not be null");
   this.primarySources = new LinkedHashSet<>(Arrays.asList(primarySources));
   this.webApplicationType = WebApplicationType.deduceFromClasspath();
   setInitializers((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(
   ApplicationContextInitializer.class));
   setListeners((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(ApplicationListener.class))
   this.mainApplicationClass = deduceMainApplicationClass();
}
```

在构造函数中,主要做了4件事情:

1、推断应用类型是standard还是web

```
static WebApplicationType deduceFromClasspath() {
   if (ClassUtils.isPresent(WEBFLUX_INDICATOR_CLASS, null)
        && !ClassUtils.isPresent(WEBMVC_INDICATOR_CLASS, null)
        && !ClassUtils.isPresent(JERSEY_INDICATOR_CLASS, null)) {
        return WebApplicationType.REACTIVE;
   }
   for (String className : SERVLET_INDICATOR_CLASSES) {
      if (!ClassUtils.isPresent(className, null)) {
        return WebApplicationType.NONE;
    }
   return WebApplicationType.SERVLET;
}
```

// 相关常量

```
private static final String WEBMVC_INDICATOR_CLASS = "org.springframework."+ "web.ser
private static final String WEBFLUX_INDICATOR_CLASS = "org."+ "springframework.web.re
private static final String JERSEY_INDICATOR_CLASS = "org.glassfish.jersey.servlet.Se
```

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可能会出现三种结果: WebApplicationType.REACTIVE - 当类路径中存在
REACTIVE_WEB_ENVIRONMENT_CLASS并且不存在MVC_WEB_ENVIRONMENT_CLASS时
WebApplicationType.NONE - 也就是非Web型应用(Standard型),此时类路径中不包含
WEB_ENVIRONMENT_CLASSES中定义的任何一个类时 WebApplicationType.SERVLET - 类路径中包含了WEB_ENVIRONMENT_CLASSES中定义的所有类型时

2、设置初始化器

```
setInitializers((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(
     ApplicationContextInitializer.class));
private <T> Collection<T> getSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type) {
   return getSpringFactoriesInstances(type, new Class<?>[] {});
}
// 这里的入参type就是ApplicationContextInitializer.class
private <T> Collection<T> getSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type,
     Class<?>[] parameterTypes, Object... args) {
  ClassLoader classLoader = getClassLoader();
  // Use names and ensure unique to protect against duplicates
    // 使用Set保存names来避免重复元素
  Set<String> names = new LinkedHashSet<>(
        SpringFactoriesLoader.loadFactoryNames(type, classLoader));
    // 根据names来进行实例化
  List<T> instances = createSpringFactoriesInstances(type, parameterTypes,
        classLoader, args, names);
   // 对实例进行排序
  AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(instances);
  return instances;
}
```

这里面首先会根据入参type读取所有的names(是一个String集合),然后根据这个集合来完成对应的实例化操作:

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```
public static List<String> loadFactoryNames(Class<?> factoryClass, @Nullable ClassLoa
  String factoryClassName = factoryClass.getName();
   return loadSpringFactories(classLoader).getOrDefault(factoryClassName, Collections
}
public static final String FACTORIES_RESOURCE_LOCATION = "META-INF/spring.factories";
private static Map<String, List<String>> loadSpringFactories(@Nullable ClassLoader cl
  MultiValueMap<String, String> result = cache.get(classLoader);
  if (result != null) {
      return result:
  }
  try {
      Enumeration<URL> urls = (classLoader != null ?
            classLoader.getResources(FACTORIES RESOURCE LOCATION) :
            ClassLoader.getSystemResources(FACTORIES RESOURCE LOCATION));
      result = new LinkedMultiValueMap<>();
      while (urls.hasMoreElements()) {
         URL url = urls.nextElement();
         UrlResource resource = new UrlResource(url);
         Properties properties = PropertiesLoaderUtils.loadProperties(resource);
         for (Map.Entry<?, ?> entry : properties.entrySet()) {
            String factoryClassName = ((String) entry.getKey()).trim();
            for (String factoryName : StringUtils.commaDelimitedListToStringArray((St
               result.add(factoryClassName, factoryName.trim());
            }
         }
      }
      cache.put(classLoader, result);
      return result;
  }
   catch (IOException ex) {
      throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unable to load factories from location [" +
            FACTORIES RESOURCE LOCATION + "]", ex);
  }
}
```

这个方法会尝试从类路径的META-INF/spring.factories处读取相应配置文件,然后进行遍历,读取配置文件中Key为: org.springframework.context.ApplicationContextInitializer的value。以spring-boot-autoconfigure这个包为例,它的META-INF/spring.factories部分定义如下所示:

```
#Initializers
org.springframework.context.ApplicationContextInitializer=\
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SharedMetadataReaderFactoryContextInitializer,
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.logging.ConditionEvaluationReportLoggingLister
```

因此这两个类名会被读取出来,然后放入到集合中,准备开始下面的实例化操作:

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```
// 关键参数:
// type: org.springframework.context.ApplicationContextInitializer.class
// names: 上一步得到的names集合
private <T> List<T> createSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type,
      Class<?>[] parameterTypes, ClassLoader classLoader, Object[] args,
      Set<String> names) {
  List<T> instances = new ArravList<>(names.size()):
  for (String name : names) {
      try {
         Class<?> instanceClass = ClassUtils.forName(name, classLoader);
         Assert.isAssignable(type, instanceClass);
         Constructor<?> constructor = instanceClass
               .getDeclaredConstructor(parameterTypes);
         T instance = (T) BeanUtils.instantiateClass(constructor, args);
         instances.add(instance):
      }
      catch (Throwable ex) {
         throw new IllegalArgumentException(
               "Cannot instantiate " + type + " : " + name, ex);
      }
   }
   return instances;
}
```

初始化步骤很直观,没什么好说的,类加载,确认被加载的类确实是 org.springframework.context.ApplicationContextInitializer的子类,然后就是得到构造器进行初始 化,最后放入到实例列表中。 因此,所谓的初始化器就是 org.springframework.context.ApplicationContextInitializer的实现类,这个接口是这样定义的:

```
public interface ApplicationContextInitializer<C extends ConfigurableApplicationConte

/**
  * Initialize the given application context.
  * @param applicationContext the application to configure
  */
  void initialize(C applicationContext);
}</pre>
```

根据类文档,这个接口的主要功能是:

在Spring上下文被刷新之前进行初始化的操作。典型地比如在Web应用中,注册Property Sources 或者是激活Profiles。Property Sources比较好理解,就是配置文件。Profiles是Spring为了在不同环境下(如DEV, TEST, PRODUCTION等),加载不同的配置项而抽象出来的一个实体。

3、设置监听器

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设置完了初始化器,下面开始设置监听器:

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```
public SpringApplication(ResourceLoader resourceLoader, Class<?>... primarySources) {
    this.resourceLoader = resourceLoader;
    Assert.notNull(primarySources, "PrimarySources must not be null");
    this.primarySources = new LinkedHashSet<>(Arrays.asList(primarySources));
    this.webApplicationType = WebApplicationType.deduceFromClasspath();
    setInitializers((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(
    ApplicationContextInitializer.class));
    setListeners((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(ApplicationListener.class))
    this.mainApplicationClass = deduceMainApplicationClass();
}
private <T> Collection<T> getSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type) {
   return getSpringFactoriesInstances(type, new Class<?>[] {});
}
private <T> Collection<T> getSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type,
      Class<?>[] parameterTypes, Object... args) {
  ClassLoader classLoader = getClassLoader();
  // Use names and ensure unique to protect against duplicates
  Set<String> names = new LinkedHashSet<>(
         SpringFactoriesLoader.loadFactoryNames(type, classLoader));
  List<T> instances = createSpringFactoriesInstances(type, parameterTypes,
         classLoader, args, names);
  AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(instances);
  return instances;
}
public static final String FACTORIES_RESOURCE_LOCATION = "META-INF/spring.factories";
public static List<String> loadFactoryNames(Class<?> factoryClass, @Nullable ClassLoa
  String factoryClassName = factoryClass.getName();
   return loadSpringFactories(classLoader).getOrDefault(factoryClassName, Collections
}
private static Map<String, List<String>> loadSpringFactories(@Nullable ClassLoader cl
  MultiValueMap<String, String> result = cache.get(classLoader);
  if (result != null) {
      return result;
  }
  try {
      Enumeration<URL> urls = (classLoader != null ?
            classLoader.getResources(FACTORIES_RESOURCE_LOCATION) :
            ClassLoader.getSystemResources(FACTORIES_RESOURCE_LOCATION));
      result = new LinkedMultiValueMap<>();
      while (urls.hasMoreElements()) {
         URL url = urls.nextElement();
         UrlResource resource = new UrlResource(url);
         Properties properties = PropertiesLoaderUtils.loadProperties(resource);
         for (Map.Entry<?, ?> entry : properties.entrySet()) {
            String factoryClassName = ((String) entry.getKey()).trim();
            for (String factoryName : StringUtils.commaDelimitedListToStringArray((St
               result.add(factoryClassName, factoryName.trim());
         }
```

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可以发现,这个加载相应的类名,然后完成实例化的过程和上面在设置初始化器时如出一辙,同样,还是以spring-boot-autoconfigure这个包中的spring.factories为例,看看相应的Key-Value:

```
org.springframework.context.ApplicationListener=\
org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.BackgroundPreinitializer
```

这个接口基于JDK中的EventListener接口,实现了观察者模式。对于Spring框架的观察者模式实现,它限定感兴趣的事件类型需要是ApplicationEvent类型的子类,而这个类同样是继承自JDK中的EventObject类。

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface ApplicationListener<E extends ApplicationEvent> extends EventListene

/**
   * Handle an application event.
   * @param event the event to respond to
   */
   void onApplicationEvent(E event);
}
```

4、推断应用入口类

```
public SpringApplication(ResourceLoader resourceLoader, Class<?>... primarySources) {
    this.resourceLoader = resourceLoader;
    Assert.notNull(primarySources, "PrimarySources must not be null");
    this.primarySources = new LinkedHashSet<>(Arrays.asList(primarySources));
    this.webApplicationType = WebApplicationType.deduceFromClasspath();
    setInitializers((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(
    ApplicationContextInitializer.class));
    setListeners((Collection) getSpringFactoriesInstances(ApplicationListener.class))
    this.mainApplicationClass = deduceMainApplicationClass();
}
```

它通过构造一个运行时异常,通过异常栈中方法名为main的栈帧来得到入口类的名字。

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```
private Class<?> deduceMainApplicationClass() {
   try {
      StackTraceElement[] stackTrace = new RuntimeException().getStackTrace();
      for (StackTraceElement stackTraceElement : stackTrace) {
         if ("main".equals(stackTraceElement.getMethodName())) {
            return Class.forName(stackTraceElement.getClassName());
         }
     }
    catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
      // Swallow and continue
   }
   return null;
}
```

至此,对于SpringApplication实例的初始化过程就结束了。

二、SpringApplication的Run方法

完成了实例化,下面开始调用run方法:

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```
// 运行run方法
public ConfigurableApplicationContext run(String... args) {
   // 计时工具
  StopWatch stopWatch = new StopWatch();
  stopWatch.start();
  ConfigurableApplicationContext context = null;
  Collection<SpringBootExceptionReporter> exceptionReporters = new ArrayList<>();
// 设置java.awt.headless系统属性为true - 没有图形化界面
  configureHeadlessProperty();
    // KEY 1 - 获取SpringApplicationRunListeners
  SpringApplicationRunListeners listeners = getRunListeners(args);
   // 发出开始执行的事件
  listeners.starting();
  try {
     ApplicationArguments applicationArguments = new DefaultApplicationArguments(
           args);
      // KEY 2 - 根据SpringApplicationRunListeners以及参数来准备环境
     ConfigurableEnvironment environment = prepareEnvironment(listeners,
           applicationArguments);
     configureIgnoreBeanInfo(environment);
      // 准备Banner打印器 — 就是启动Spring Boot的时候打印在console上的ASCII艺术字体
     Banner printedBanner = printBanner(environment);
      // KEY 3 - 创建Spring上下文
     context = createApplicationContext();
      // 准备异常报告器
     exceptionReporters = getSpringFactoriesInstances(
           SpringBootExceptionReporter.class,
           new Class[] { ConfigurableApplicationContext.class }, context);
      // KEY 4 - Spring上下文前置处理
     prepareContext(context, environment, listeners, applicationArguments,
           printedBanner);
      // KEY 5 - Spring上下文刷新
     refreshContext(context);
      // KEY 6 - Spring上下文后置处理
     afterRefresh(context, applicationArguments);
      // 发出结束执行的事件
     stopWatch.stop();
      // 停止计时器
     if (this.logStartupInfo) {
        new StartupInfoLogger(this.mainApplicationClass)
              .logStarted(getApplicationLog(), stopWatch);
     }
     listeners.started(context);
     callRunners(context, applicationArguments);
  catch (Throwable ex) {
     handleRunFailure(context, ex, exceptionReporters, listeners);
     throw new IllegalStateException(ex);
  }
  try {
     listeners.running(context);
```

```
catcn (inrowable ex) {
    handleRunFailure(context, ex, exceptionReporters, null);
    throw new IllegalStateException(ex);
}
return context;
}
```

这个run方法包含的内容也是有点多的、根据上面列举出的关键步骤逐个进行分析:

1、KEY 1 - 获取SpringApplicationRunListeners

```
private SpringApplicationRunListeners getRunListeners(String[] args) {
  Class<?>[] types = new Class<?>[] { SpringApplication.class, String[].class };
   return new SpringApplicationRunListeners(logger, getSpringFactoriesInstances(
         SpringApplicationRunListener.class, types, this, args));
}
// 这里的入参:
// type: SpringApplicationRunListener.class
// parameterTypes: new Class<?>[] { SpringApplication.class, String[].class };
// args: SpringApplication实例本身 + main方法传入的args
private <T> Collection<T> getSpringFactoriesInstances(Class<T> type,
      Class<?>[] parameterTypes, Object... args) {
  ClassLoader classLoader = getClassLoader();
  // Use names and ensure unique to protect against duplicates
  Set<String> names = new LinkedHashSet<>(
         SpringFactoriesLoader.loadFactoryNames(type, classLoader));
  List<T> instances = createSpringFactoriesInstances(type, parameterTypes,
         classLoader, args, names);
  AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(instances);
  return instances;
}
```

所以这里还是故技重施,从META-INF/spring.factories中读取Key为org.springframework.boot.SpringApplicationRunListener的Values: 比如在spring-boot包中的定义的spring.factories:

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从类文档可以看出,它主要是负责发布SpringApplicationEvent事件的,它会利用一个内部的 ApplicationEventMulticaster在上下文实际被刷新之前对事件进行处理。

2、KEY 2 - 根据SpringApplicationRunListeners以及参数来准备环境

配置环境的方法:

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所以这里实际上也包含了两个步骤: 配置Property Sources 配置Profiles 对于Web应用而言,得到的environment变量是一个StandardServletEnvironment的实例。得到实例后,会调用前面RunListeners中的environmentPrepared方法:

```
private ConfigurableEnvironment prepareEnvironment(
      SpringApplicationRunListeners listeners,
      ApplicationArguments applicationArguments) {
  // Create and configure the environment
  ConfigurableEnvironment environment = getOrCreateEnvironment();
   configureEnvironment(environment, applicationArguments.getSourceArgs());
  listeners.environmentPrepared(environment);
  bindToSpringApplication(environment);
  if (!this.isCustomEnvironment) {
      environment = new EnvironmentConverter(getClassLoader())
            .convertEnvironmentIfNecessary(environment, deduceEnvironmentClass());
  ConfigurationPropertySources.attach(environment);
  return environment;
}
@Override
public void environmentPrepared(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) {
  this.initialMulticaster.multicastEvent(new ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent(
         this.application, this.args, environment));
}
```

在这里,定义的广播器就派上用场了,它会发布一个ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent事件。

那么有发布就有监听,在构建SpringApplication实例的时候不是初始化过一些 ApplicationListeners,其中的Listener就可能会监听ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent事件,然后进行相应处理。

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所以这里SpringApplicationRunListeners的用途和目的也比较明显了,它实际上是一个事件中转器,它能够感知到Spring Boot启动过程中产生的事件,然后有选择性的将事件进行中转。为何是有选择性的,看看它的实现就知道了:

它的contextPrepared方法实现为空,没有利用内部的initialMulticaster进行事件的派发。因此即便是外部有ApplicationListener对这个事件有兴趣,也是没有办法监听到的。

那么既然有事件的转发,是谁在监听这些事件呢,在这个类的构造器中交待了:

```
public EventPublishingRunListener(SpringApplication application, String[] args) {
    this.application = application;
    this.args = args;
    this.initialMulticaster = new SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster();
    for (ApplicationListener<?> listener : application.getListeners()) {
        this.initialMulticaster.addApplicationListener(listener);
    }
}
```

前面在构建SpringApplication实例过程中设置的监听器在这里被逐个添加到了initialMulticaster对 应的ApplicationListener列表中。所以当initialMulticaster调用multicastEvent方法时,这些 Listeners中定义的相应方法就会被触发了。

3、KEY 3 - 创建Spring上下文

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```
//默认情况下将用于Web的应用程序上下文的类名称
public static final String DEFAULT SERVLET WEB CONTEXT CLASS = "org.springframework.t
//默认情况下将用于响应式Web的应用程序上下文的类名称
public static final String DEFAULT REACTIVE WEB CONTEXT CLASS = "org.springframework.
//默认情况下将用于非Web的应用程序上下文的类名称
public static final String DEFAULT_CONTEXT_CLASS = "org.springframework.context."+ "a
protected ConfigurableApplicationContext createApplicationContext() {
  Class<?> contextClass = this.applicationContextClass;
  if (contextClass == null) {
     try {
        switch (this.webApplicationType) {
        case SERVLET:
           contextClass = Class.forName(DEFAULT_SERVLET_WEB_CONTEXT_CLASS);
           break:
        case REACTIVE:
           contextClass = Class.forName(DEFAULT_REACTIVE_WEB_CONTEXT_CLASS);
           break;
        default:
           contextClass = Class.forName(DEFAULT_CONTEXT_CLASS);
        }
     catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
        throw new IllegalStateException(
              "Unable create a default ApplicationContext, "
                    + "please specify an ApplicationContextClass",
              ex);
     }
  return (ConfigurableApplicationContext) BeanUtils.instantiateClass(contextClass);
}
```

4、KEY 4 - Spring上下文前置处理

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```
private void prepareContext(ConfigurableApplicationContext context,
     ConfigurableEnvironment environment, SpringApplicationRunListeners listeners,
     ApplicationArguments applicationArguments, Banner printedBanner) {
   // 将环境和上下文关联起来
  context.setEnvironment(environment);
   // 为上下文配置Bean生成器以及资源加载器(如果它们非空)
  postProcessApplicationContext(context);
// 调用初始化器
  applyInitializers(context);
  // 触发Spring Boot启动过程的contextPrepared事件
  listeners.contextPrepared(context);
  if (this.logStartupInfo) {
     logStartupInfo(context.getParent() == null);
     logStartupProfileInfo(context);
  }
  // Add boot specific singleton beans
  ConfigurableListableBeanFactory beanFactory = context.getBeanFactory();
   // 添加两个Spring Boot中的特殊单例Beans — springApplicationArguments以及springBootBar
  beanFactory.registerSingleton("springApplicationArguments", applicationArguments);
  if (printedBanner != null) {
     beanFactory.registerSingleton("springBootBanner", printedBanner);
  }
  if (beanFactory instanceof DefaultListableBeanFactory) {
     ((DefaultListableBeanFactory) beanFactory)
           .setAllowBeanDefinitionOverriding(this.allowBeanDefinitionOverriding);
  }
  // Load the sources
   // 加载sources - 对于DemoApplication而言,这里的sources集合只包含了它一个class对象
  Set<Object> sources = getAllSources();
  Assert.notEmpty(sources, "Sources must not be empty");
   // 加载动作 - 构造BeanDefinitionLoader并完成Bean定义的加载
  load(context, sources.toArray(new Object[0]));
   / 触发Spring Boot启动过程的contextLoaded事件
  listeners.contextLoaded(context);
}
```

关键步骤: 配置Bean生成器以及资源加载器(如果它们非空):

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```
protected void postProcessApplicationContext(ConfigurableApplicationContext context)
  if (this.beanNameGenerator != null) {
      context.getBeanFactory().registerSingleton(
            AnnotationConfigUtils.CONFIGURATION BEAN NAME GENERATOR,
            this.beanNameGenerator);
  if (this.resourceLoader != null) {
      if (context instanceof GenericApplicationContext) {
         ((GenericApplicationContext) context)
               .setResourceLoader(this.resourceLoader);
      }
      if (context instanceof DefaultResourceLoader) {
         ((DefaultResourceLoader) context)
               .setClassLoader(this.resourceLoader.getClassLoader());
      }
  }
  if (this.addConversionService) {
      context.getBeanFactory().setConversionService(
            ApplicationConversionService.getSharedInstance());
  }
}
```

调用初始化器

这里最终用到了在创建SpringApplication实例时设置的初始化器了,依次对它们进行遍历,并调用 initialize方法。

5、Spring上下文刷新

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```
private void refreshContext(ConfigurableApplicationContext context) {
  // 由于这里需要调用父类一系列的refresh操作,涉及到了很多核心操作,因此耗时会比较长,本文不做具体
  refresh(context);
  // 注册一个关闭容器时的钩子函数
  if (this.registerShutdownHook) {
     try {
        context.registerShutdownHook();
     catch (AccessControlException ex) {
        // Not allowed in some environments.
     }
  }
// 调用父类的refresh方法完成容器刷新的基础操作
protected void refresh(ApplicationContext applicationContext) {
  Assert.isInstanceOf(AbstractApplicationContext.class, applicationContext);
   ((AbstractApplicationContext) applicationContext).refresh();
注册关闭容器时的钩子函数的默认实现是在AbstractApplicationContext类中:
public void registerShutdownHook() {
  if (this.shutdownHook == null) {
     // No shutdown hook registered vet.
     this.shutdownHook = new Thread() {
        @Override
        public void run() {
           synchronized (startupShutdownMonitor) {
              doClose();
           }
        }
     };
     Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(this.shutdownHook);
  }
}
```

如果没有提供自定义的shutdownHook,那么会生成一个默认的,并添加到Runtime中。默认行为就是调用它的doClose方法,完成一些容器销毁时的清理工作。

6、Spring上下文后置处理

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```
/**
* Called after the context has been refreshed.
* @param context the application context
* @param args the application arguments
*/
protected void afterRefresh(ConfigurableApplicationContext context,
      ApplicationArguments args) {
    //spring boot2版本去掉了 callRunners(context, args); 调用
}
private void callRunners(ApplicationContext context, ApplicationArguments args) {
  List<Object> runners = new ArrayList<>();
   runners.addAll(context.getBeansOfType(ApplicationRunner.class).values());
   runners.addAll(context.getBeansOfType(CommandLineRunner.class).values());
  AnnotationAwareOrderComparator.sort(runners);
  for (Object runner : new LinkedHashSet<>(runners)) {
      if (runner instanceof ApplicationRunner) {
         callRunner((ApplicationRunner) runner, args);
      }
      if (runner instanceof CommandLineRunner) {
         callRunner((CommandLineRunner) runner, args);
      }
  }
}
private void callRunner(ApplicationRunner runner, ApplicationArguments args) {
  try {
      (runner).run(args);
  }
  catch (Exception ex) {
      throw new IllegalStateException("Failed to execute ApplicationRunner", ex);
  }
}
private void callRunner(CommandLineRunner runner, ApplicationArguments args) {
  try {
      (runner).run(args.getSourceArgs());
  catch (Exception ex) {
      throw new IllegalStateException("Failed to execute CommandLineRunner", ex);
  }
}
```

所谓的后置操作,就是在容器完成刷新后,依次调用注册的Runners。Runners可以是两个接口的实现类: org.springframework.boot.ApplicationRunner org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner 这两个接口有什么区别呢: 除了接口中的run方法接受的参数类型是不一样的以外。一个是封装好的ApplicationArguments类型,另一个是直接的String不定长数组类型。因此根据需要选择相应的接口实现即可。

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```
* Interface used to indicate that a bean should <em>run</em> when it is contained wit
* a {@link SpringApplication}. Multiple {@link ApplicationRunner} beans can be define
* within the same application context and can be ordered using the {@link Ordered}
* interface or {@link Order @Order} annotation.
* @author Phillip Webb
* @since 1.3.0
* @see CommandLineRunner
@FunctionalInterface
public interface ApplicationRunner {
  /**
    * Callback used to run the bean.
    * @param args incoming application arguments
    * @throws Exception on error
    */
  void run(ApplicationArguments args) throws Exception;
}
/**
* Interface used to indicate that a bean should <em>run</em> when it is contained wit
* a {@link SpringApplication}. Multiple {@link CommandLineRunner} beans can be define
* within the same application context and can be ordered using the {@link Ordered}
* interface or {@link Order @Order} annotation.
* 
* If you need access to {@link ApplicationArguments} instead of the raw String array
* consider using {@link ApplicationRunner}.
* @author Dave Syer
* @see ApplicationRunner
@FunctionalInterface
public interface CommandLineRunner {
  /**
    * Callback used to run the bean.
    * @param args incoming main method arguments
    * @throws Exception on error
  void run(String... args) throws Exception;
}
```

三、总结

Spring Boot启动时的关键步骤,主要包含以下两个方面:

1、SpringApplication实例的构建过程

其中主要涉及到了初始化器(Initializer)以及监听器(Listener)这两大概念,它们都通过META-

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INF/spring.factories完成定义。

2、SpringApplication实例run方法的执行过程

其中主要有一个SpringApplicationRunListeners的概念,它作为Spring Boot容器初始化时各阶段事件的中转器,将事件派发给感兴趣的Listeners(在SpringApplication实例的构建过程中得到的)。这些阶段性事件将容器的初始化过程给构造起来,提供了比较强大的可扩展性。

如果从可扩展性的角度出发,应用开发者可以在Spring Boot容器的启动阶段,扩展哪些内容呢:

- 1、初始化器(Initializer)
- 2、监听器(Listener)
- 3、容器刷新后置Runners(ApplicationRunner或者CommandLineRunner接口的实现类)
- 4、启动期间在Console打印Banner的具体实现类

因此在下一篇文章中,将介绍如何对Spring Boot容器的启动过程进行扩展,实现对该过程的定制化。

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