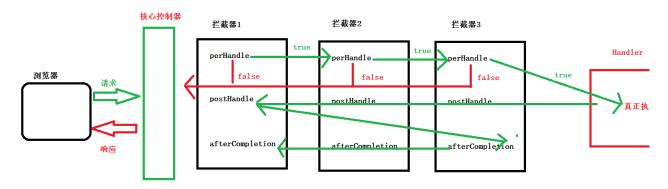
一、原理图

原理:

- 1、程序先执行preHandle()方法,如果该方法的返回值为true,则程序会继续向下执行处理器中的方法,否则将不再向下执行。
- 2、.在业务处理器(即控制器Controller类)处理完请求后,会执行postHandle()方法,然后会通过DispatcherServlet向客户端返回响应。
- 3、.在DispatcherServlet处理完请求后,才会执行afterCompletion()方法。



二、实现步骤

1、 自定义两个拦截器

public class MyInterceptor1 implements HandlerInterceptor {

```
@Override
public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("MyInterceptor1执行了...前1111");
    // request.getRequestDispatcher("/WEB-INF/pages/error.jsp").forward(request,response);
    return true;
}

public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("MyInterceptor1执行了...后1111");
    // request.getRequestDispatcher("/WEB-INF/pages/error.jsp").forward(request,response);
}

public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object handler, Exception ex) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("MyInterceptor1执行了...最后1111");
    }
}
```

2、在 springmvc.xml 配置文件中配置拦截器

```
<!--配置拦截器对象-->
<bean class="com.qiu.controller.MyInterceptor2"></bean>
</mvc:interceptor>
</mvc:interceptors>
```

3、测试

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/user")
public class UserController {

    @RequestMapping("/testInterceptor")
    public String testInterceptor(){
        System.out.println("testInterceptor执行了...");
        return "success";
    }
}
```

4、实验结果:

1) 两个preHandle都返回true

```
MyInterceptor1执行了...前1111
MyInterceptor1执行了...前2222
testInterceptor执行了...
MyInterceptor1执行了...后2222
MyInterceptor1执行了...后1111
success.jsp执行了...
MyInterceptor1执行了...最后2222
MyInterceptor1执行了...最后2222
MyInterceptor1执行了...最后1111
```

2) 第一个preHandle返回false

MyInterceptor1执行了...前1111

3)