

7、视图解析

笔记本: spring

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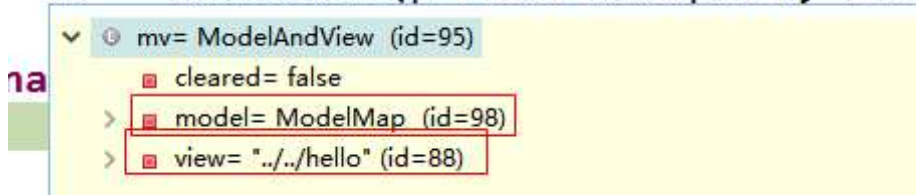
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SpringMVC视图解析;

- 1、方法执行后的返回值会作为页面地址参考，转发或者重定向到页面
- 2、视图解析器可能会进行页面地址的拼串;

- 1、任何方法的返回值，最终都会被包装成ModelAndView对象

```
mv = ha.handle(processedRequest, res;
```



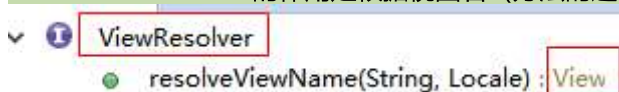
```
2、processDispatchResult(processedRequest, response, mappedHandler, mv, dispatchException);来到页面的方法
```

视图渲染流程：将域中的数据在页面展示；页面就是用来渲染模型数据的；

```
3、调用render(mv, request, response);渲染页面
```

```
4、View与ViewResolver;
```

ViewResolver的作用是根据视图名（方法的返回值）得到View对象;



- 5、怎么能根据方法的返回值（视图名）得到View对象?

```
protected View resolveViewName(String viewName, Map<String, Object> model, Locale locale, HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {  
    //遍历所有的ViewResolver;  
    for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {  
        //viewResolver视图解析器根据方法的返回值，得到一个View对象;  
        View view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewName, locale);  
        if (view != null) {  
            return view;  
        }  
    }  
    return null;  
}
```

resolveViewName实现

```
@Override  
public View resolveViewName(String viewName, Locale locale) throws Exception {  
    if (!isCache()) {  
        return createView(viewName, locale);  
    }  
    else {  
        Object cacheKey = getCacheKey(viewName, locale);  
        View view = this.viewAccessCache.get(cacheKey);
```

```

        if (view == null) {
            synchronized (this.viewCreationCache) {
                view = this.viewCreationCache.get(cacheKey);
                if (view == null) {
                    // Ask the subclass to create the View object.
                    //根据方法的返回值创建出视图View对象;
                    view = createView(viewName, locale);
                    if (view == null && this.cacheUnresolved) {
                        view = UNRESOLVED_VIEW;
                    }
                    if (view != null) {
                        this.viewAccessCache.put(cacheKey, view);
                        this.viewCreationCache.put(cacheKey, view);
                        if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
                            logger.trace("Cached view [" + cacheKey +
                                "]"");
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        return (view != UNRESOLVED_VIEW ? view : null);
    }
}

```

创建View对象;

```

View
  RESPONSE_STATUS_ATTRIBUTE : String
  PATH_VARIABLES : String
  SELECTED_CONTENT_TYPE : String
  getContentType() : String
  render(Map<String, ?>, HttpServletRequest, HttpServletResponse) : void

```

```

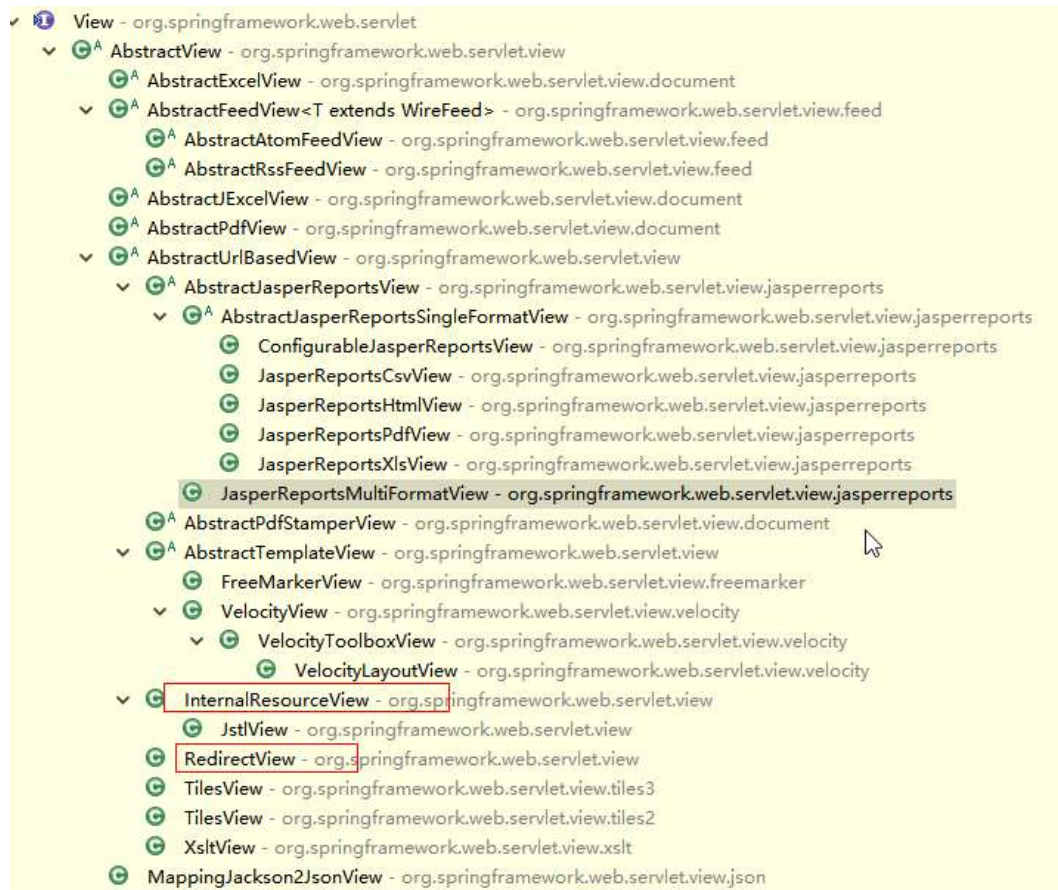
@Override
protected View createView(String viewName, Locale locale) throws
Exception {
    // If this resolver is not supposed to handle the given view,
    // return null to pass on to the next resolver in the chain.
    if (!canHandle(viewName, locale)) {
        return null;
    }
    // Check for special "redirect:" prefix.
    if (viewName.startsWith(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX)) {
        String redirectUrl =
viewName.substring(REDIRECT_URL_PREFIX.length());
        RedirectView view = new RedirectView(redirectUrl,
isRedirectContextRelative(), isRedirectHttp10Compatible());
        return applyLifecycleMethods(viewName, view);
    }
    // Check for special "forward:" prefix.
    if (viewName.startsWith(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX)) {
        String forwardUrl =
viewName.substring(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX.length());
        return new InternalResourceView(forwardUrl);
    }
    // Else fall back to superclass implementation: calling loadView.
    //如果没有前缀就使用父类默认创建一个View:
    return super.createView(viewName, locale);
}

```

```

view= InternalResourceView (id=97)
  alwaysInclude= false
  applicationContext= XmlWebApplicationContext (id=104)
  beanName= "../hello" (id=69)
  contentType= "text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1" (id=119)
  exposeContextBeansAsAttributes= false
  exposedContextBeanNames= null

```



返回View对象;

- 1、视图解析器得到View对象的流程就是，所有配置的视图解析器都来尝试根据视图名（返回值）得到View（视图）对象；如果能得到就返回，得不到就换下一个视图解析器；
- 2、调用View对象的render方法；

```
@Override
public void render(Map<String, ?> model, HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {
    if (logger.isTraceEnabled()) {
        logger.trace("Rendering view with name '" + this.beanName + "'
            with model '" + model +
                " and static attributes '" + this.staticAttributes);
    }

    Map<String, Object> mergedModel = createMergedOutputModel(model,
        request, response);

    prepareResponse(request, response);
    //渲染要给页面输出的所有数据
    renderMergedOutputModel(mergedModel, request, response);
}
```

InternalResourceView有这个方法renderMergedOutputModel;

```
@Override
protected void renderMergedOutputModel(
    Map<String, Object> model, HttpServletRequest request,
    HttpServletResponse response) throws Exception {

    // Determine which request handle to expose to the
    RequestDispatcher.
    HttpServletRequest requestToExpose = getRequestToExpose(request);

    // Expose the model object as request attributes.
    //将模型中的数据放在请求域中
    exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(model, requestToExpose);

    // Expose helpers as request attributes, if any.
    exposeHelpers(requestToExpose);
}
```

```

        // Determine the path for the request dispatcher.
        String dispatcherPath = prepareForRendering(requestToExpose,
response);

        // Obtain a RequestDispatcher for the target resource (typically a
JSP).
        RequestDispatcher rd = getRequestDispatcher(requestToExpose,
dispatcherPath);
        if (rd == null) {
            throw new ServletException("Could not get RequestDispatcher for
[" + getUrl() +
                "]: Check that the corresponding file exists within your
web application archive!");
        }

        // If already included or response already committed, perform
include, else forward.
        if (useInclude(requestToExpose, response)) {
            response.setContentType(getContentType());
            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Including resource [" + getUrl() + "] in
InternalResourceView '" + getBeanName() + "'");
            }
            rd.include(requestToExpose, response);
        }

        else {
            // Note: The forwarded resource is supposed to determine the
content type itself.
            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Forwarding to resource [" + getUrl() + "] in
InternalResourceView '" + getBeanName() + "'");
            }
            rd.forward(requestToExpose, response);
        }
    }
}

```

将模型中的所有数据取出来全放在request域中

```

protected void exposeModelAsRequestAttributes(Map<String, Object> model,
HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {
    for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : model.entrySet()) {
        String modelName = entry.getKey();
        Object modelValue = entry.getValue();
        if (modelValue != null) {
            request.setAttribute(modelName, modelValue);
            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Added model object '" + modelName + "' of
type [" + modelValue.getClass().getName() +
                "] to request in view with name '" +
getBeanName() + "'");
            }
        }
        else {
            request.removeAttribute(modelName);
            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
                logger.debug("Removed model object '" + modelName +
                "' from request in view with name '" +
getBeanName() + "'");
            }
        }
    }
}

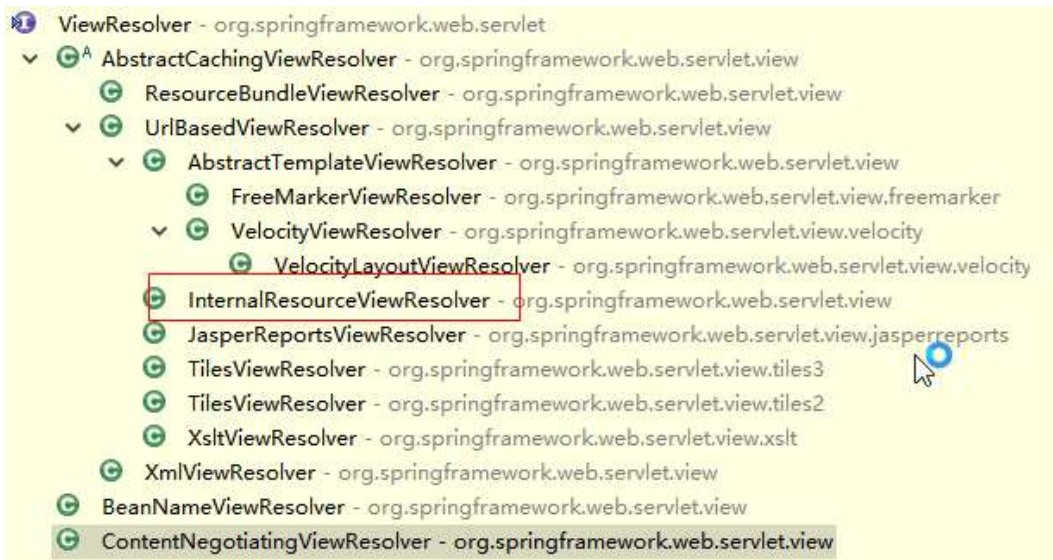
```

一句话:

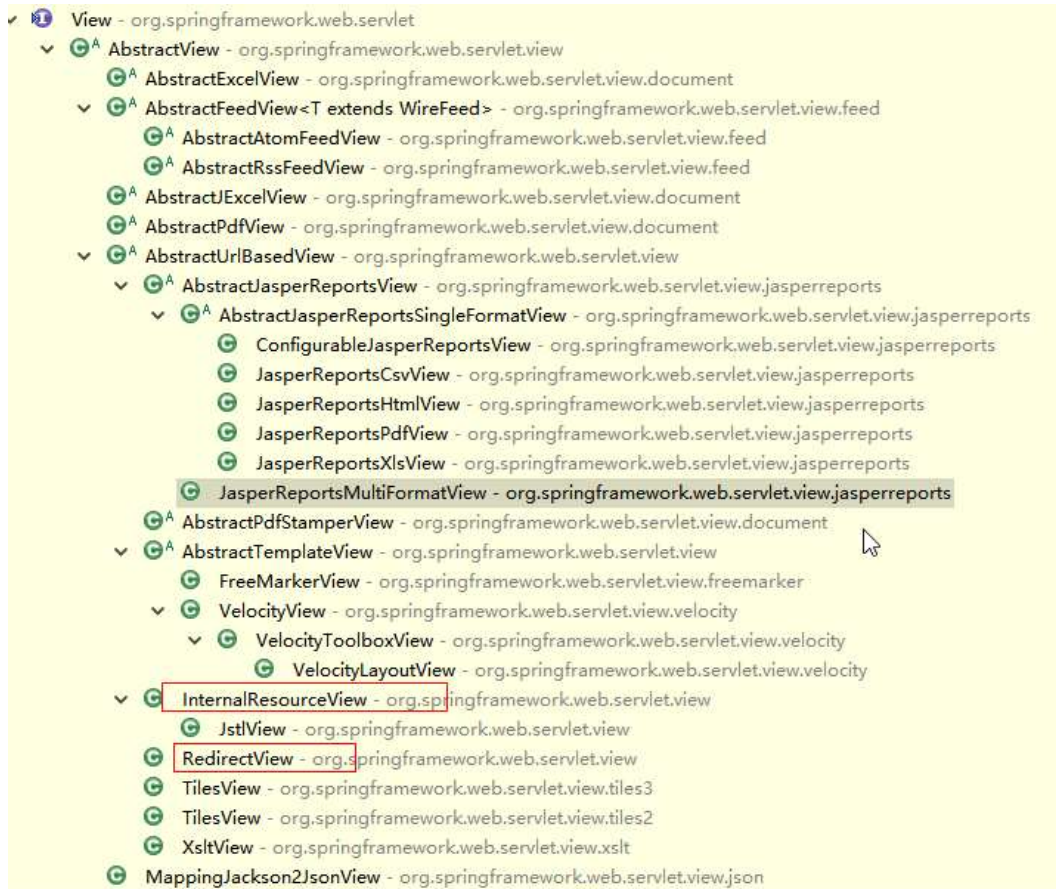
视图解析器只是为了得到视图对象; 视图对象才能真正的转发 (将模型数据全部放在请求域中) 或者重定向到页面

视图对象才能真正的渲染视图;

ViewResolver;



View:



- 1、导包导入了jstl的时候会自动创建一个jstlView；可以快速方便的支持国际化功能；
- 2、可以支持快速国际化；
 - 1)、javaWeb国际化步骤；
 - 1)、得得到一个Locale对象；
 - 2)、使用ResourceBundle绑定国际化资源文件；
 - 3)、使用ResourceBundle.getString("key")；获取到国际化配置文件中的值；
 - 4)、web页面的国际化，fmt标签库来做；


```
<fmt:setLocale>
<fmt:setBundle >
<fmt:message>
```
 - 2)、有了JstlView以后；
 - 1)、让Spring管理国际化资源就行

```
<!-- 让SpringMVC管理国际化资源文件；配置一个资源文件管理器 -->
```

```

<bean id="messageSource"
class="org.springframework.context.support.ResourceBundleMessageSource">
    <!-- basename指定基础名-->
    <property name="basename" value="i18n"></property>
</bean>

```

2)、直接去页面使用<fmt:message>;

```

<fmt:message key="welcomeinfo"/>
</h1>
<form action="">
    <fmt:message key="username"/>:<input /><br/>
    <fmt:message key="password"/>:<input /><br/>
    <input type="submit" value='<fmt:message key="loginBtn"/>' />
</form>

```

一定要过SpringMVC的视图解析流程，人家会创建一个jstlView帮你快速国际化；
也不能写forward: (

```

if (viewName.startsWith(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX)) {
    String forwardUrl =
viewName.substring(FORWARD_URL_PREFIX.length());
    return new InternalResourceView(forwardUrl);
}

```

)

扩展：加深视图解析器和视图对象；
视图解析器根据方法的返回值得到视图对象；
多个视图解析器都会尝试能否得到视图对象；
视图对象不同就可以具有不同功能；

```

for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {
    //viewResolver视图解析器根据方法的返回值，得到一个View对象；
    View view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewName, locale);
    if (view != null) {
        return view;
    }
}

```

1、让我们的视图解析器工作；
2、得到我们的视图对象
3、我们的视图对象自定义渲染逻辑

```

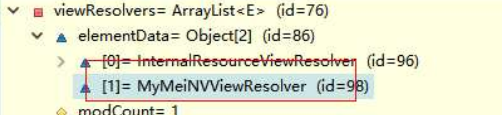
response.getWriter().write("哈哈<h1>即将展现精彩内容</h1>");

```

```

for (ViewResolver viewResolver : this.viewResolvers) {
    View view = viewResolver.resolveViewName(viewName, locale);
    if (view != null) {
        return view;
    }
}

```



1、自定义视图和视图解析器的步骤；
1)、编写自定义的视图解析器，和视图实现类
2)、视图解析器必须放在ioc容器中，让其工作，能创建出我们的自定义视图对象；

