课程内容:

- 1、GraalVM介绍与基本使用
- 2、Spring Boot 3.0新特性介绍与实战
- 3、Docker SpringBoot3.0 新特性实战
- 4、RuntimeHints介绍与实战
- 5、Spring AOT作用与核心原理源码分析

【有道云笔记】17-Spring 6.0及SpringBoot 3.0新特性解析

https://note.youdao.com/s/CBplyBU8

GraalVM体验

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/wiki/What%27s-New-in-Spring-Framework-6.x 最核心的就是Spring AOT。

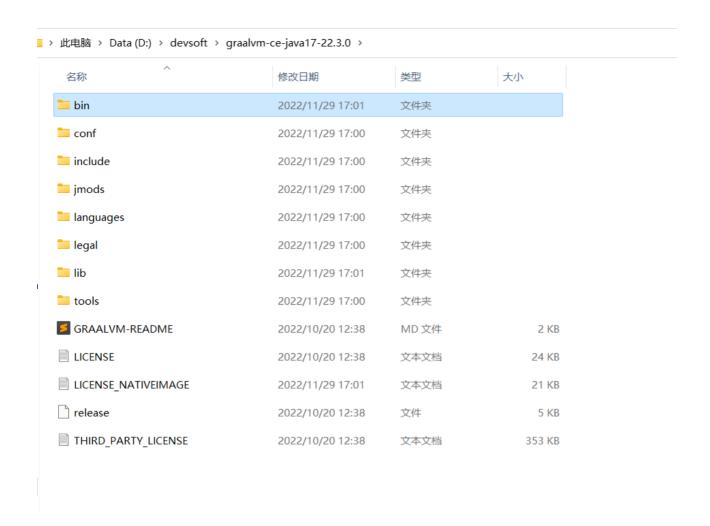
GraalVM文章推荐: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/mp/appmsgalbum?__biz=MzI3MDI5MjI1Nw==&action=getalbum&album_id=2761361634840969217&scene=173&from_msgid=2247484273&from_itemidx=1&count=3&nolastread=1#wechat_redirect

下载压缩包

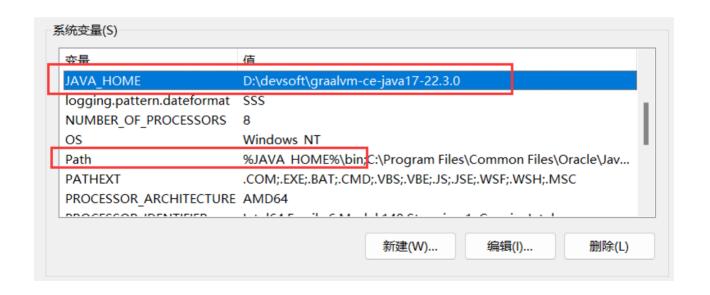
打开https://github.com/graalvm/graalvm-ce-builds/releases,按JDK版本下载GraalVM对应的压缩包,请下载Java 17对应的版本,不然后面运行SpringBoot3可能会有问题。

Platform	Java 11	Java 17	Java 19	
Linux (amd64)	! download	 download	download	instructions
Linux (aarch64)	U download	 download	download	instructions
macOS (amd64) †	download	download	download	instructions
macOS (aarch64) †	■ download	■ download	download	instructions
Windows (amd64)	download	download	 download	instructions

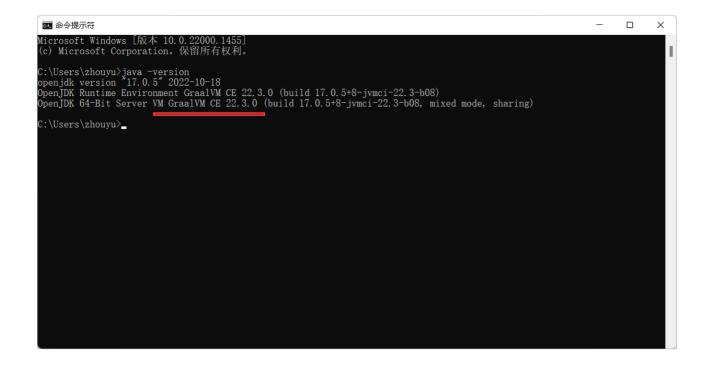
下载完后,就解压,



配置环境变量



新开一个cmd测试:

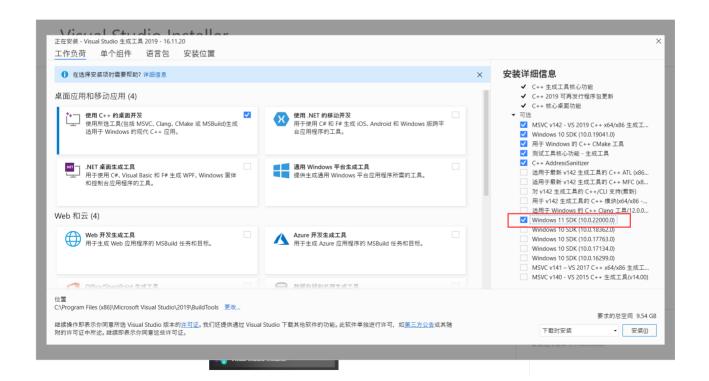


安装Visual Studio Build Tools

因为需要C语言环境,所以需要安装Visual Studio Build Tools。

打开visualstudio.microsoft.com, 下载Visual Studio Installer。

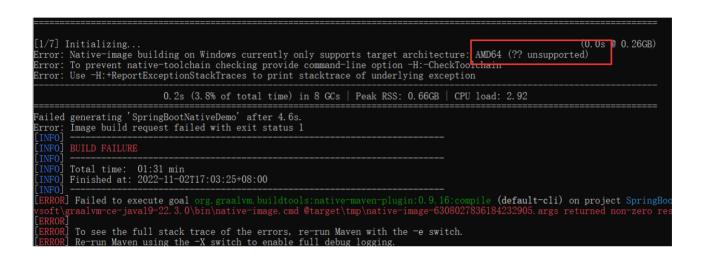
选择C++桌面开发,和Windows 11 SDK,然后进行下载和安装,安装后重启操作系统。



要使用GraalVM,不能使用普通的windows自带的命令行窗口,得使用VS提供的 x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019,如果没有可以执行C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2019\BuildTools\VC\Auxiliary\Build\vcvars64.bat脚本来安装。

安装完之后其实就可以在 x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019中去使用native-image命令去进行编译了。

但是, 如果后续在编译过程中编译失败了, 出现以下错误:



那么可以执行cl.exe,如果是中文,那就得修改为英文。

```
D:\IdeaProjects\ZhouyuDemo\SpringBootNativeDemo>cl.exe
用于 x64 的 Microsoft (R) C/C++ 优化编译器 19.29.30146 版
版权所有(C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
用法: c1 [ 选项... ] 文件名... [ /link 链接选项... ]
```

通过Visual Studio Installer来修改,比如:



可能一开始只选择了中文, 手动选择英文, 去掉中文, 然后安装即可。

再次检查

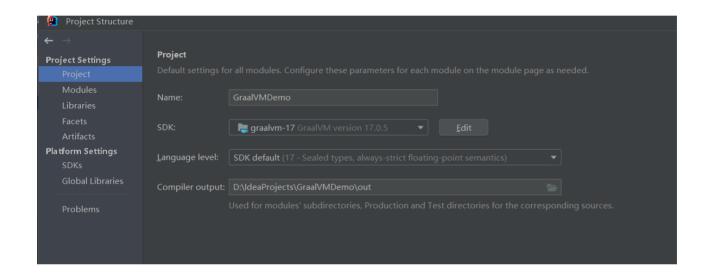
```
D:\IdeaProjects\ZhouyuDemo\SpringBootNativeDemo>cl.exe
Microsoft (R) C/C++ Optimizing Compiler Version 19.29.30146 for x64
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
usage: cl [ option... ] filename... [ /link linkoption... ]
```

这样就可以正常的编译了。

Hello World实战

新建一个简单的Java工程:

我们可以直接把graalvm当作普通的jdk的使用



我们也可以利用native-image命令来将字节码编译为二进制可执行文件。

打开x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019, 进入工程目录下, 并利用javac将java文件编译为class文件: javac -d . src/com/zhouyu/App.java

此时的class文件因为有main方法,所以用java命令可以运行

```
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>javac -d . src/com/zhouyu/App.java
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>java com.zhouyu.App
Hello World
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>_
```

我们也可以利用native-image来编译:

```
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo\native-image com.zhouyu.App

GraalVM Native Image: Generating 'com.zhouyu.app' (executable)...
```

编译需要一些些。。。。。。。时间。

```
Top 10 packages in code area:

663.77KB java.util

709.22KB java.lang, String

885.10KB byte[] for code metadata

886.91KB java.text

881.65KB byte[] for general heap data

881.02KB java.lang, String

881.02KB java.lang, String

881.02KB java.lang, String

881.02KB java.lang, String

881.02KB java.lang, Class

196.43KB java.util.concurrent

191.02KB byte[] for java.lang, String

192.05KB java.util.HashMap$Node

120.68KB com. oracle. svm. core. code

120.68KB java.util.stream

120.58KB java.lang.invoke

95.41KB java.util.stream

160.34KB java.util.stream

160.34KB java.lang.String[]

1.79MB for 111 more packages

160.34KB java.lang.String[]

1.54MB for 766 more object types

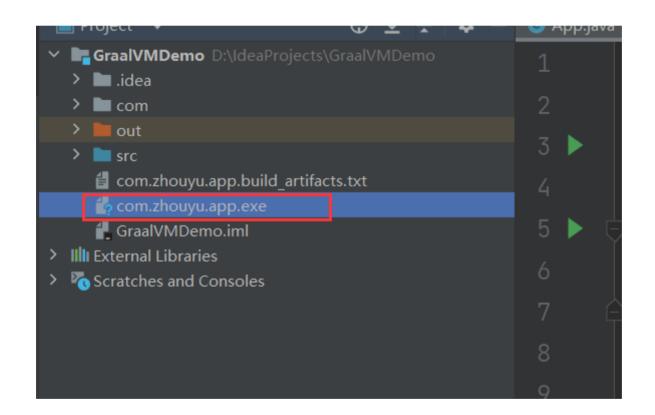
Produced artifacts:

D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo\com. zhouyu. app. build_artifacts. txt (txt)

D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo\com. zhouyu. app' in 39.9s.

D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo\com. zhouyu. app' in 39.9s.
```

编译完了之后就会在当前目录生成一个exe文件:



我们可以直接运行这个exe文件:

```
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>com.zhouyu.app.exe
Hello World
D:\IdeaProjects\GraalVMDemo>_
```

并且运行这个exe文件是不需要操作系统上安装了JDK环境的。

我们可以使用-o参数来指定exe文件的名字:

```
native-image com.zhouyu.App -o app
```

GraalVM的限制

GraalVM在编译成二进制可执行文件时,需要确定该应用到底用到了哪些类、哪些方法、哪些属性,从而把这些代码编译为机器指令(也就是exe文件)。但是我们一个应用中某些类可能是动态生成的,也就是应用运行后才生成的,为了解决这个问题,GraalVM提供了配置的方式,可以让我们在编译时告诉GraalVM哪些类会动态生成类,比如我们可以通过proxy-config.json、reflect-config.json来进行配置。

SpringBoot 3.0实战

然后新建一个Maven工程,添加SpringBoot依赖

```
1 <parent>
          <groupId>org.springframework.boot
          <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
          <version>3.0.0
4
  </parent>
6
  <dependencies>
          <dependency>
                 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
9
                 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
10
          </dependency>
11
12 </dependencies>
```

以及SpringBoot的插件

```
1 <build>
          <plugins>
                  <plugin>
3
                         <groupId>org.graalvm.buildtools
                         <artifactId>native-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                  </plugin>
                  <plugin>
                         <groupId>org.springframework.boot
8
                         <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                  </plugin>
10
         </plugins>
11
12 </build>
```

以及一些代码

```
1 @RestController
public class ZhouyuController {
3
       @Autowired
4
5
       private UserService userService;
       @GetMapping("/demo")
7
       public String test() {
           return userService.test();
9
       }
10
11
12 }
```

```
package com.zhouyu;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;

@Component
public class UserService {

public String test(){
    return "hello zhouyu";
}

}

public string test(){
```

```
package com.zhouyu;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;

import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;

@SpringBootApplication

public class MyApplication {

public static void main(String[] args) {

SpringApplication.run(MyApplication.class, args);

}

}

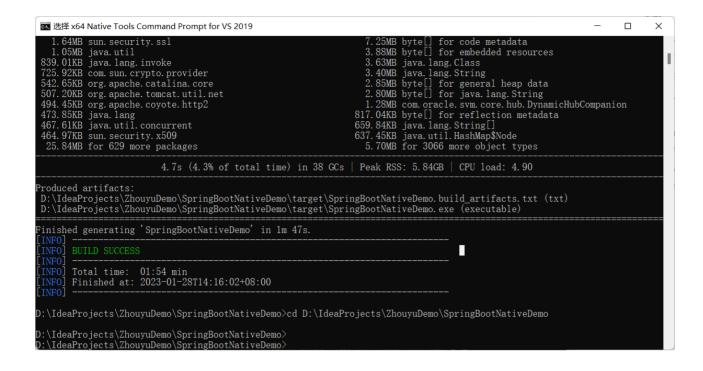
}
```

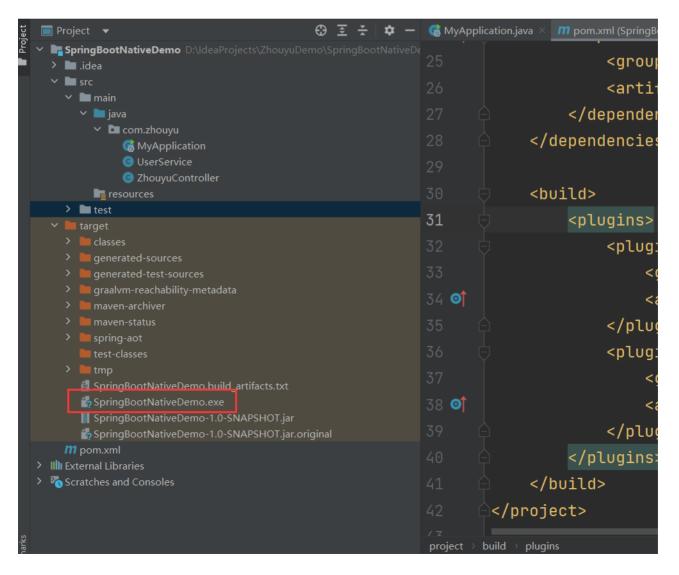
这本身就是一个普通的SpringBoot工程,所以可以使用我们之前的方式使用,同时也支持利用native-image命令把整个SpringBoot工程编译成为一个exe文件。

同样在 x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019中,进入到工程目录下,执行mvn - Pnative native:compile进行编译就可以了,就能在target下生成对应的exe文件,后续只要运行exe文件就能启动应用了。

在执行命令之前,请确保环境变量中设置的时graalvm的路径。

编译完成截图:





这样,我们就能够直接运行这个exe来启动我们的SpringBoot项目了。

Docker SpringBoot3.0 实战

我们可以直接把SpringBoot应用对应的本地可执行文件构建为一个Docker镜像,这样就能跨操作系统运行了。

Buildpacks, 类似Dockerfile的镜像构建技术

注意要安装docker, 并启动docker

注意这种方式并不要求你机器上安装了GraalVM,会由SpringBoot插件利用/paketo-buildpacks/native-image来生成本地可执行文件,然后打入到容器中

Docker镜像名字中不能有大写字母, 我们可以配置镜像的名字:

```
1 properties>
```

- 2 <maven.compiler.source>17</maven.compiler.source>
- 3 <maven.compiler.target>17</maven.compiler.target>
- 4 project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8/project.build.sourceEncoding>
- 5 <spring-boot.build-image.imageName>springboot3demo</spring-boot.buildimage.imageName>
- 6 </properties>

然后执行:

```
1 mvn -Pnative spring-boot:build-image
```

来生成Docker镜像,成功截图:

```
x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019
                                                                    Adding 1/1 app layer(s)
Adding layer 'launcher'
Adding layer 'config'
Reusing layer 'process-types'
Adding label 'io.buildpacks.lifecycle.metadata'
Adding label 'io.buildpacks.build.metadata'
Adding label 'io.buildpacks.project.metadata'
Adding label 'org.opencontainers.image.title'
Adding label 'org.opencontainers.image.version'
Adding label 'org.springframework.boot.version'
Setting default process type 'web'
Saving docker.io/library/springboot3demo:latest..
**** Images (37876992dd5d):
docker.io/library/springboot3demo:latest
Adding cache layer 'paketo-buildpacks/bellsoft-liberica:native-image-svm'
Reusing cache layer 'paketo-buildpacks/syft:syft'
Adding cache layer 'paketo-buildpacks/native-image:native-image'
Adding cache layer 'cache.sbom'
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ×
                                [creator
                                [creator
                               [creator]
                                [creator
                               [creator
                               [creator
                               [creator]
                               Creator
                               [creator
                               [creator
                                [creator
                                Lcreator
                               Creator
                                [creator
                                [creator]
                                Creator
                              creator
                  Successfully built image 'docker.io/library/springboot3demo:latest'
                 Total time: 06:05 min
Finished at: 2023-01-28T14:29:43+08:00
      \IdeaProjects\ZhouyuDemo\SpringBootNativeDemo>
\IdeaProjects\ZhouyuDemo\SpringBootNativeDemo>
```

执行完之后,就能看到docker镜像了:

```
D:\IdeaProjects\SpringBoot3Demo>docker images
REPOSITORY
                                     IMAGE ID
                                                    CREATED
                                                                   SIZE
                          TAG
paketobuildpacks/run
                          tiny-cnb 4e18f6621a76
                                                                   17.3MB
                                                    19 hours ago
                          latest e8da230b1e9a
springboot3demo
                                                                   96.8MB
                                                    42 years ago
paketobuildpacks/builder tiny
                                     07306c56b915
                                                    42 years ago
                                                                   590MB
```

然后就可以运行容器了:

```
1 docker run --rm -p 8080:8080 springboot3demo
```

如果要传参数,可以通过-e

```
docker run --rm -p 8080:8080 -e methodName=test springboot3demo
```

不过代码中,得通过以下代码获取:

```
1 String methodName = System.getenv("methodName")
```

建议工作中直接使用Environment来获取参数:

```
@Autowired
private Environment environment;

public String test() throws ClassNotFoundException {

   String methodName = environment.getProperty("methodName");

   String result = "";
   try {
```

RuntimeHints

假如应用中有如下代码:

```
1 /**
2 * 作者: 周瑜大都督
3 */
4 public class ZhouyuService {
5
6 public String test(){
7 return "zhouyu";
8 }
9 }
```

```
1 @Component
   public class UserService {
3
       public String test(){
4
           String result = "";
           try {
               Method test = ZhouyuService.class.getMethod("test", null);
               result = (String) test.invoke(ZhouyuService.class.newInstance(), null);
           } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
11
           } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
15
           } catch (InstantiationException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           }
18
           return result;
       }
22
23
  }
```

在UserService中,通过反射的方式使用到了ZhouyuService的无参构造方法 (ZhouyuService.class.newInstance()) ,如果我们不做任何处理,那么打成二进制可执行文件后是运 行不了的,可执行文件中是没有ZhouyuService的无参构造方法的,会报如下错误:

```
antiationException: com. zhouyu. ZhouyuService] with root cause

java. lang. NoSuchMethodException:
    at java. base@17. 0. 5/ java. lang. Class. getConstructor(OynamicHub. java:3585) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:na]
    at java. base@17. 0. 5/ java. lang. Class. newInstance(DynamicHub. java:626) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:na]
    at com. zhouyu. UserService. test (UserService. java:24) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:na]
    at com. zhouyu. ZhouyuController. test (ZhouyuController. java:15) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:na]
    at java. base@17. 0. 5/ java. lang. reflect. Method. invoke (Method. java:568) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:na]
    at org. springframework. web. method. support. InvocableHandlerMethod. doInvoke (InvocableHandlerMethod. java:207
ingBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. method. support. InvocableHandlerMethod. invokeForRequest (InvocableHandlerMethod.
2) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. annotation. ServletInvocableHandlerMethod. invokeAndHandle (Se
vocableHandlerMethod. java:117) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. annotation. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter. invokeHandlerMethod
tMappingHandlerAdapter. java:884) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. annotation. RequestMappingHandlerAdapter. handleInternal (RequingHandlerAdapter. java:797) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter. handle (AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter. handle (AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. mvc. method. AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter. handle (AbstractHandlerMethodAdapter.) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe:6. 0. 2]
    at org. springframework. web. servlet. DispatcherServlet. doDispatcherServlet. java:1080) ~[SpringBoot3Demo. exe
```

我们可以通过Spring提供的Runtime Hints机制来间接的配置reflect-config.json。

方式一: RuntimeHintsRegistrar

提供一个RuntimeHintsRegistrar接口的实现类,并导入到Spring容器中就可以了:

```
@Component
   @ImportRuntimeHints(UserService.ZhouyuServiceRuntimeHints.class)
   public class UserService {
4
5
       public String test(){
           String result = "";
           try {
8
               Method test = ZhouyuService.class.getMethod("test", null);
               result = (String) test.invoke(ZhouyuService.class.newInstance(), null);
           } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
11
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
12
           } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
13
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
15
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           } catch (InstantiationException e) {
17
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
18
           }
20
21
           return result;
22
23
       }
       static class ZhouyuServiceRuntimeHints implements RuntimeHintsRegistrar {
26
           @Override
27
           public void registerHints(RuntimeHints hints, ClassLoader classLoader) {
28
               try {
30
   hints.reflection().registerConstructor(ZhouyuService.class.getConstructor(),
   ExecutableMode.INVOKE);
               } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
31
                   throw new RuntimeException(e);
32
               }
33
           }
34
       }
36 }
```

方式二: @RegisterReflectionForBinding

```
1      @RegisterReflectionForBinding(ZhouyuService.class)
  public String test(){
3
       String result = "";
4
       try {
           Method test = ZhouyuService.class.getMethod("test", null);
6
           result = (String) test.invoke(ZhouyuService.class.newInstance(), null);
       } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
8
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
9
       } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
10
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
11
       } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
12
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
13
       } catch (InstantiationException e) {
14
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
15
       }
16
17
18
       return result;
19
20 }
```

注意

如果代码中的methodName是通过参数获取的,那么GraalVM在编译时就不能知道到底会使用到哪个方法,那么test方法也要利用RuntimeHints来进行配置。

```
@Component
   @ImportRuntimeHints(UserService.ZhouyuServiceRuntimeHints.class)
   public class UserService {
4
5
       public String test(){
           String methodName = System.getProperty("methodName");
8
           String result = "";
           try {
               Method test = ZhouyuService.class.getMethod(methodName, null);
11
               result = (String) test.invoke(ZhouyuService.class.newInstance(), null);
12
           } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
13
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
15
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
17
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
18
           } catch (InstantiationException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
20
           }
22
23
           return result;
       }
26
       static class ZhouyuServiceRuntimeHints implements RuntimeHintsRegistrar {
27
28
           @Override
           public void registerHints(RuntimeHints hints, ClassLoader classLoader) {
31
               try {
32
  hints.reflection().registerConstructor(ZhouyuService.class.getConstructor(),
   ExecutableMode.INVOKE);
   hints.reflection().registerMethod(ZhouyuService.class.getMethod("test"),
   ExecutableMode.INVOKE);
               } catch (NoSuchMethodException e) {
34
                   throw new RuntimeException(e);
35
               }
36
```

```
38 }
39 }
```

或者使用了JDK动态代理:

```
public String test() throws ClassNotFoundException {
       String className = System.getProperty("className");
           Class<?> aClass = Class.forName(className);
4
           Object o = Proxy.newProxyInstance(UserService.class.getClassLoader(), new
  Class[]{aClass}, new InvocationHandler() {
           @Override
7
           public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
  Throwable {
                   return method.getName();
9
           }
10
          });
11
12
           return o.toString();
14 }
```

那么也可以利用RuntimeHints来进行配置要代理的接口:

```
public void registerHints(RuntimeHints hints, ClassLoader classLoader) {
    hints.proxies().registerJdkProxy(UserInterface.class);
}
```

方式三: @Reflective

对于反射用到的地方,我们可以直接加一个@Reflective, 前提是ZhouyuService得是一个Bean:

```
1 @Component
public class ZhouyuService {
       @Reflective
4
       public ZhouyuService() {
5
       }
       @Reflective
8
       public String test(){
9
           return "zhouyu";
10
       }
11
12 }
```

以上Spring6提供的RuntimeHints机制,我们可以使用该机制更方便的告诉GraalVM我们额外用到了哪些类、接口、方法等信息,最终Spring会生成对应的reflect-config.json、proxy-config.json中的内容,GraalVM就知道了。

Spring AOT的源码实现

流程图: https://www.processon.com/view/link/63edeea8440e433d3d6a88b2

SpringBoot 3.0插件实现原理

上面的SpringBoot3.0实战过程中,我们在利用image-native编译的时候,target目录下会生成一个spring-aot文件夹:

```
target
classes
  generated-sources
  generated-test-sources
  graalvm-reachability-metadata
  maven-archiver
 maven-status

✓ ■ main

✓ I classes

        🗸 🖿 zhouyu
             MyApplication$$SpringCGLIB$$0
    resources
     ✓ ■ META-INF
        🗸 🖿 native-image
           org.example
             SpringBootNativeDemo
                   native-image.properties
                   neflect-config.json
                   nesource-config.json
       sources
        🗸 🖿 zhouyu
             MyApplication ApplicationContextInitializer.java
             MyApplication BeanDefinitions.java
             🚮 MyApplication BeanFactoryRegistrations.java
             UserService BeanDefinitions.java
             🚮 ZhouyuController Autowiring.java
             🦸 Zhouyu Controller_Bean Definitions.java
```

这个spring-aot文件夹是编译的时候spring boot3.0的插件生成的, resources/META-INF/native-image 文件夹中的存放的就是graalvm的配置文件。

当我们执行mvn -Pnative native:compile时,实际上执行的是插件native-maven-plugin的逻辑。 我们可以执行mvn help:describe -Dplugin=org.graalvm.buildtools:native-maven-plugin -Ddetail
来查看这个插件的详细信息。

```
Description: (no description available)

Implementation: org. graalvm. buildtools. maven. NativeCompileMojo
Language: java
Bound to phase: package
Before this goal executes, it will call:
Phase: 'package'

Available parameters:

agentResourceDirectory
User property: agentResourceDirectory
(no description available)

buildArgs
User property: buildArgs
(no description available)

classesDirectory
User property: classesDirectory
(no description available)
```

发现native:compile命令对应的实现类为NativeCompileMojo,并且会先执行package这个命令,从而会执行process-aot命令,因为spring-boot-maven-plugin插件中有如下配置:

```
<groupia>org.springTramework.boot</groupia>
<artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
<configuration>
 <image>
    <builder>paketobuildpacks/builder:tiny</builder>
    <env>
     <BP_NATIVE_IMAGE>true
    </env>
 </image>
</configuration>
<executions>
 <execution>
    <id>process-aot</id>
    <qoals>
     <qoal>process-aot</qoal>
   </goals>
  </execution>
```

我们可以执行mvn help:describe -Dplugin=org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-maven-plugin -Ddetail

```
The maximum length of a display line, should be positive.
spring-boot:process-aot
 Description: Invoke the AOT engine on the application.
 Implementation: org. springframework.boot.maven.ProcessAotMojo
 Language: java
 Bound to phase: prepare-package
 Available parameters:
    arguments
      Application arguments that should be taken into account for AOT
    classesDirectory (Default: ${project.build.outputDirectory})
      Required: true
      Directory containing the classes and resource files that should be
      packaged into the archive.
    compilerArguments
      User property: spring-boot.aot.compilerArguments
Arguments that should be provided to the AOT compile process. On command
      line, make sure to wrap multiple values between quotes.
    excludeGroupIds
      User property: spring-boot.excludeGroupIds
      Comma separated list of groupId names to exclude (exact match).
    excludes
      User property: spring-boot.excludes
      Collection of artifact definitions to exclude. The Exclude element
      defines mandatory groupId and artifactId properties and an optional
      classifier property.
```

发现对应的phase为: prepare-package, 所以会在打包之前执行ProcessAotMojo。

所以,我们在运行mvn -Pnative native:compile时,会先编译我们自己的java代码,然后执行 executeAot()方法(会生成一些Java文件并编译成class文件,以及GraalVM的配置文件),然后才执 行利用GraalVM打包出二进制可执行文件。

对应的源码实现:

```
⊕ ₹ ☆ −
                       @Parameter
                       private String[] profiles;
                       @Override
                       protected void executeAot() throws Exception {
                           String applicationClass = (this.mainClass != null) ? this.mainClass
                                   : SpringBootApplicationClassFinder.findSingleClass(this.cla
                           URL[] classPath = getClassPath();
                           generateAotAssets(classPath, AOT_PROCESSOR_CLASS_NAME, getAotArgume
                           compileSourceFiles(classPath, this.generatedSources, this.classesDi
                           copyAll(this.generatedResources.toPath(), this.classesDirectory.toP
                           copyAll(this.generatedClasses.toPath(), this.classesDirectory.toPat
                       private String[] getAotArguments(String applicationClass) {
                           List<String> aotArguments = new ArrayList<>();
                           aotArguments.add(applicationClass);
                           aotArguments.add(this.generatedSources.toString());
                           aotArguments.add(this.generatedResources.toString());
```

maven插件在编译的时候,就会调用到executeAot()这个方法,这个方法会:

- 1. 先执行org.springframework.boot.SpringApplicationAotProcessor的main方法
- 2. 从而执行SpringApplicationAotProcessor的process()
- 3. 从而执行ContextAotProcessor的doProcess(),从而会生成**一些Java类**并放在spring-aot/main/sources目录下, 详情看后文
- 4. 然后把生成在spring-aot/main/sources目录下的Java类进行编译,并把对应class文件放在项目的编译目录下 target/classes
- 5. 然后把spring-aot/main/resources目录下的graalvm配置文件复制到target/classes
- 6. 然后把spring-aot/main/classes目录下生成的class文件复制到target/classes

Spring AOT核心原理

以下只是一些关键源码,详细内容请看直播视频。

```
protected ClassName doProcess() {
    deleteExistingOutput();
    GenericApplicationContext applicationContext = prepareApplicationContext(getApplicationClass());
    return performAotProcessing(applicationContext);
}
```

prepareApplicationContext会直接启动我们的SpringBoot,并在触发contextLoaded事件后,返回所创建的Spring对象,注意此时还没有扫描Bean。

```
protected ClassName performAotProcessing(GenericApplicationContext applicationContext)
          FileSystemGeneratedFiles generatedFiles = createFileSystemGeneratedFiles();
          DefaultGenerationContext generationContext = new
  DefaultGenerationContext(createClassNameGenerator(), generatedFiles);
5
          ApplicationContextAotGenerator generator = new
  ApplicationContextAotGenerator();
          // 会进行扫描,并且根据扫描得到的BeanDefinition生成对应的Xx BeanDefinitions.java文
  件
          // 并返回com.zhouyu.MyApplication ApplicationContextInitializer
q
          ClassName generatedInitializerClassName =
  generator.processAheadOfTime(applicationContext, generationContext);
11
          // 因为后续要通过反射调用com.zhouyu.MyApplication ApplicationContextInitializer
   的构造方法
      // 所以将相关信息添加到reflect-config.json对应的RuntimeHints中去
13
          registerEntryPointHint(generationContext, generatedInitializerClassName);
14
15
          // 生成source目录下的Java文件
16
          generationContext.writeGeneratedContent();
18
          // 将RuntimeHints中的内容写入resource目录下的Graalvm的各个配置文件中
19
          writeHints(generationContext.getRuntimeHints());
20
21
  writeNativeImageProperties(getDefaultNativeImageArguments(getApplicationClass().getName
   ()));
22
          return generatedInitializerClassName;
23
24 }
```

```
public ClassName processAheadOfTime(GenericApplicationContext applicationContext,
2
   GenerationContext generationContext) {
          return withCglibClassHandler(new CglibClassHandler(generationContext), () -> {
3
4
                  // 会进行扫描,并找到beanType是代理类的请求,把代理类信息设置到RuntimeHints
   中
6
   applicationContext.refreshForAotProcessing(generationContext.getRuntimeHints());
7
                  // 拿出Bean工厂,扫描得到的BeanDefinition对象在里面
8
                  DefaultListableBeanFactory beanFactory =
   applicationContext.getDefaultListableBeanFactory();
10
                  ApplicationContextInitializationCodeGenerator codeGenerator =
11
12
  ApplicationContextInitializationCodeGenerator(generationContext);
13
                  // 核心
14
                  new
15
   BeanFactoryInitializationAotContributions(beanFactory).applyTo(generationContext,
   codeGenerator);
16
                  return codeGenerator.getGeneratedClass().getName();
17
          });
18
19 }
```

```
BeanFactoryInitializationAotContributions(DefaultListableBeanFactory beanFactory,

AotServices.Loader loader) {

// getProcessors()中会从aot.factories以及beanfactory中拿出
BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor类型的Bean对象

// 同时还会添加一个RuntimeHintsBeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor
this.contributions = getContributions(beanFactory, getProcessors(loader));

}
```

```
private List<BeanFactoryInitializationAotContribution> getContributions(
           DefaultListableBeanFactory beanFactory,
           List<BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor> processors) {
4
           List<BeanFactoryInitializationAotContribution> contributions = new ArrayList<>
   ();
6
           // 逐个调用BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor的processAheadOfTime()开始处理
           for (BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor processor : processors) {
8
                   BeanFactoryInitializationAotContribution contribution =
   processor.processAheadOfTime(beanFactory);
                   if (contribution != null) {
10
                           contributions.add(contribution);
11
                   }
12
13
           return Collections.unmodifiableList(contributions);
14
15 }
```

总结一下,在SpringBoot项目编译时,最终会通过BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor来生成Java文件,或者设置RuntimeHints,后续会把写入Java文件到磁盘,将RuntimeHints中的内容写入GraalVM的配置文件,再后面会编译Java文件,再后面就会基于生成出来的GraalVM配置文件打包出二进制可执行文件了。

所以我们要看Java文件怎么生成的,RuntimeHints如何收集的就看具体的BeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor就行了。

比如:

- 有一个BeanRegistrationsAotProcessor,它就会负责生成Xx_BeanDefinition.java以及
 Xx_ApplicationContextInitializer.java、Xx_BeanFactoryRegistrations.java中的内容
- 2. 还有一个RuntimeHintsBeanFactoryInitializationAotProcessor,它负责从aot.factories文件以及BeanFactory中获取RuntimeHintsRegistrar类型的对象,以及会找到@ImportRuntimeHints所导入的RuntimeHintsRegistrar对象,最终就是从这些RuntimeHintsRegistrar中设置RuntimeHints。

Spring Boot3.0启动流程

在run()方法中, SpringBoot会创建一个Spring容器, 但是SpringBoot3.0中创建容器逻辑为:

```
private ConfigurableApplicationContext createContext() {
    if (!AotDetector.useGeneratedArtifacts()) {
        return new AnnotationConfigServletWebServerApplicationContext();
    }
    return new ServletWebServerApplicationContext();
}
```

如果没有使用AOT,那么就会创建AnnotationConfigServletWebServerApplicationContext,它里面会添加ConfigurationClassPostProcessor,从而会解析配置类,从而会扫描。

而如果使用了AOT,则会创建ServletWebServerApplicationContext,它就是一个空容器,它里面没有ConfigurationClassPostProcessor,所以后续不会触发扫描了。

创建完容器后,就会找到MyApplication__ApplicationContextInitializer,开始向容器中注册BeanDefinition。

后续就是创建Bean对象了。