

Spring6.2最新特性

1. 支持loc 容器 bean 异步并行的创建

这可以显着减少启动时间。

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/issues/13410

1.1. 使用方式

1. 配置需要异步创建的bean

```
1  @Bean(bootstrap = Bean.Bootstrap.BACKGROUND)
```

1. 配置线程池

```
public Executor bootstrapExecutor(){
    return Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
}
```

1.2. 测试:

1.2.1. 批量注册异步bean

```
1  @Component
2  public class BatchBeanDefinitionRegister implements
BeanDefinitionRegistryPostProcessor, BeanFactoryAware {
3     @Override
4     public void postProcessBeanDefinitionRegistry(BeanDefinitionRegistry registry)
    throws BeansException {
5         for (int i=0;i<10;i++){
6             RootBeanDefinition rootBeanDefinition = new
            RootBeanDefinition(AService.class);
7             rootBeanDefinition.setBackgroundInit(true);
8             registry.registerBeanDefinition("AService"+i,rootBeanDefinition);
9             }
10             }
</pre>
```

1.2.2. 为了更好演示让bean睡几秒

```
public class AService {
    @Autowired
    BService bService;

public AService() throws InterruptedException {
    Thread.sleep(5000);
}
```

1.2.3. 可以分别测试用bootstrapExecutor和不用的用时时间

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    long beginTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
    AnnotationConfigApplicationContext ioc = new
    AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(Main2.class);

long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

System.out.println(endTime-beginTime);

AService aService = (AService) ioc.getBean("AService9");

System.out.println(aService);

}
```

可以发现如果bean很多, 确实速度提升了~!!!✿✿丶(°▽°)ノ✿

源码:

org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory#preInstantiateSingleton

涉及到CompletableFuture不会可以参考: https://www.processon.com/view/link/6638e5d996857d67d 2e3e998?cid=6618dbe5c04c1e02ff4f0754

1.3. 问题

1.3.1. 问题1: 如果异步beanA正在通过ioc容器加载创建, 此时另外一个线程2获取beanA.会怎么样?

线程2会阻塞吗?

在异步beanA创建时, 会往三级缓存中加入future.join();,

线程2在获取bean时, 会等待异步beanA线程执行完毕, 再去一级缓存中捞一遍

```
1 ObjectFactory<?> singletonFactory = this.singletonFactories.get(beanName);
      if (singletonFactory != null) {
          // 如果backgroundInit beanA正在创建, 此时有其他线程获取beanA或回调future.join 等待
          singletonObject = singletonFactory.getObject();
4
          // Singleton could have been added or removed in the meantime.
          if (this.singletonFactories.remove(beanName) != null) {
              this.earlySingletonObjects.put(beanName, singletonObject);
          }
8
          else {
9
              singletonObject = this.singletonObjects.get(beanName);
10
          }
11
      }
12
```

spring5的时候,源码在创建的时候会上锁 ,按道理第2个线程获取不到锁啊。 其实 ...
在spring6为了支持并行createBean , 不再进行上锁了,所以getsingleton中2个线程都可以 trylock

tryLock()返回值表示的是用来尝试获取锁:成功获取则返回true;获取失败则返回false,这个方法无论如何都会立即返回。不会像synchronized一样,一个线程获取锁之后,其他锁只能等待那个线程释放之后才能有获取锁。

1.3.2. 问题2: 如果同一个Bean懒加载一起创建会怎么样?

这个时候不会往三级缓存存入 join 。 而且也不会阻塞

为了支持并行createBean , 在创建bean时不再使用互斥锁

- 1 // 创建前标记当前bean正在创建
- 2 // 由于现版本并发创建允许并行, 所以可能存在同一个bean在正在创建, 其他线程报错, 以前版本是不 存在的因为以前是互斥锁
- 3 // 但是这种情况极少 因为很少实际情况级别不会一起创建一个bean,除非程序员人为
- 4 // 相当于悲观锁(之前互斥等待)改乐观锁(现在不互斥比较替换,异常跳出)了。
- 5 beforeSingletonCreation(beanName);

在标记正在创建的bean时会报错:

相当于悲观锁(之前互斥等待)改乐观锁(现在不互斥比较替换,异常跳出)了。

1.3.3. 问题3: 如果BeanA\BeanB 都是异步lazy bean, 并且循环依赖, 2个线程, 线程1 getBean(A) 线程2 getBean(B) , 会互相join (死锁)?????

不会, 因为在创建bean的时候, 实例化后会把三级缓存给覆盖掉!

2. defaultCandidate

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/issues/26528

当声明了bean, 不想被依赖注入, 可以设置该属性

解决问题:

当声明了bean, 有些时候不想被DI, 以前做不到, 现在可以:

1 @Bean(defaultCandidate = true)

Spring-Al

完整示例代码

https://gitee.com/xscodeit/ai-openai-examples.git

官网:

https://docs.spring.io/spring-ai/reference/index.html

整合chatgpt

前置准备

1. open-ai-key:

https://api.xty.app/register?aff=PuZD

https://eylink.cn/

淘宝搜: open ai key

2. 魔法软件, 由于国家相关法律规定, 建议大家自行准备。

实现

创建完后会发现加入了依赖:

```
<dependencyManagement>
   <dependencies>
      <dependency>
         <groupId>org.springframework.ai
         <artifactId>spring-ai-bom</artifactId>
         <version>1.0.0-SNAPSHOT
         <type>pom</type>
         <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
   </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
    </dependency>
   <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.ai
      <artifactId>spring-ai-openai-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
    </dependency>
   <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
      <scope>test</scope>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
      <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
      <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
    </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

设置代理, 如果你请求的大模型的api接口不是国内的。需要将程序设置代理:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

// 设置代理

String proxy = "127.0.0.1"; // 如果代理在你本机就127.0.0.1 , 如果代理是其

他服务器相应设置

int port = 7890; //设置科学上网代理的端口,

System.setProperty("proxyType", "4");

System.setProperty("proxyPort", Integer.toString(port));

System.setProperty("proxyHost", proxy);

System.setProperty("proxySet", "true");

SpringApplication.run(Application.class, args);

SpringApplication.run(Application.class, args);
```

设置key:

```
1 spring:
2 ai:
3    openai:
4    api-key: ${OPEN_AI_KEY}
5    base-url: ${OPEN_AI_URL}
```

示例代码:

```
private final ChatClient chatClient;
private final OpenAiChatModel chatClient2;
private final OpenAiImageModel imageClient;
private final OpenAiAudioTranscriptionModel audioClient;
private final OpenAiAudioApi openAiAudioApi;
@Value("${OPEN_AI_KEY}")
private String openAiKey;
@GetMapping("/ai/simple")
public Map<String, String> completion(@RequestParam(value = "message", defaultValue =
"给我讲个笑话") String message) {
    System.out.println(openAiKey);
    var value=chatClient.prompt()
          .user(message).call().content();
    return Map.of("generation", value );
@GetMapping(value="/ai/stream",produces="text/sse;charset=UTF-8")
public Flux<String> stream(@RequestParam(value = "message", defaultValue = "给我讲个笑
话") String message ) {
    System.out.println(openAiKey);
    return chatClient.prompt()
          .user(message)
          .stream()
          .content();
@GetMapping(value="/ai/img", produces="text/html")
public String image(@RequestParam(value = "message", defaultValue = "猫") String
message ) {
    ImageResponse response = imageClient.call(
          new ImagePrompt(message,
```

```
OpenAiImageOptions.builder()
                      .withQuality("hd")
                      .withN(1)
                      .withModel(OpenAiImageApi.ImageModel.DALL_E_2.getValue())
                      // dall-e-2 256
                      .withHeight(256)
                      .withWidth(256).build()));
   String url = response.getResult().getOutput().getUrl();
   System.out.println(url);
   return "<img src='"+url+"'/>";
@GetMapping(value="/ai/audit2text")
public String audit2text() {
   var transcriptionOptions = OpenAiAudioTranscriptionOptions.builder()
          .withResponseFormat(OpenAiAudioApi.TranscriptResponseFormat.TEXT)
          .withTemperature(0f)
          .build();
   // flac、mp3、mp4、mpeg、mpga、m4a、ogg、wav 或 webm。
   var audioFile = new ClassPathResource("/hello.mp3");
   AudioTranscriptionPrompt transcriptionRequest = new
AudioTranscriptionPrompt(audioFile, transcriptionOptions);
   AudioTranscriptionResponse response = audioClient.call(transcriptionRequest);
   //openAiAudioApi.createTranscription()
   return response.getResult().getOutput();
@GetMapping(value="/ai/text2audit")
public String text2audit() {
```

```
ResponseEntity<byte[]> speech = openAiAudioApi.createSpeech(
         OpenAiAudioApi.SpeechRequest.builder().
               withVoice(OpenAiAudioApi.SpeechRequest.Voice.ONYX).
               withInput("你好,我是徐庶").build());
   byte[] body = speech.getBody();
   // 将byte[]存为 mp3文件
   try {
      writeByteArrayToMp3(body, System.getProperty("user.dir"));
    } catch (IOException e) {
       throw new RuntimeException(e);
   return "ok";
}
public static void writeByteArrayToMp3(byte[] audioBytes, String outputFilePath) throws
 IOException {
   // 创建FileOutputStream实例
   FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(outputFilePath+"/xushu.mp3");
   // 将字节数组写入文件
   fos.write(audioBytes);
   // 关闭文件输出流
   fos.close();
@GetMapping(value="/ai/mutil")
public String mutilModel(String message,String imgUrl) throws IOException {
   byte[] imageData = new ClassPathResource("/test.png").getContentAsByteArray();
   var userMessage = new UserMessage(
         "这个图片你看出什么?", // content
         List.of(new Media(MimeTypeUtils.IMAGE_PNG, imageData))); // media
```

```
ChatResponse response = chatClient.call(new Prompt(userMessage,

OpenAiChatOptions.builder()

.withModel(OpenAiApi.ChatModel.GPT_4_TURBO_PREVIEW.getValue())

.build()));

return response.getResult().getOutput().getContent();

return response.getResult().getOutput().getContent();
```

function-call

AI本身是不具备实时消息能力的, 比如问"现在北京的天气是什么", AI是不知道的, 这个时候我们需要通过接口来帮助AI完成,大致流程:

function-call实现的代码:

1. 在发送文本时,同时设置Funcation; 关键代码: .withFunction("getWaitTime")

2. 当代码执行完call时(Al响应之后),会再调用 getWaitTime 对应的bean的apply方法。

```
1 @Bean
2 public Function<WaitTimeService.Request, WaitTimeService.Response> getWaitTime() {
3     return new WaitTimeService();
4 }
```

3. 并且会把 getWaitTime 该bean的Request作为funcation-call的返回参数,即可在 apply 方法中获取Request对应的参数

```
1 @Override
2 public Response apply(Request request) {
3    String name = request.name();
4    String location = request.location();
5    // todo...
6    return new Response(location+"有10个! ");
7 }
8
9 public record Request(String name,String location) {}
10 public record Response(String weather) {}
```

随后Response会再次丢给AI组织语言, 进行响应, 最终

源码:

看源码之前,了解下该接口需要哪些参数: https://platform.openai.com/docs/api-reference/chat/create

请求: userMessage="长沙有多少叫徐庶的"

调用call方法, 执行openai的远程api请求

```
@Override
public ChatResponse call(Prompt prompt) {
    ChatCompletionRequest request = createRequest(prompt, false);
    return this.retryTemplate.execute(ctx -> {
       ResponseEntity<ChatCompletion> completionEntity =
this.callWithFunctionSupport(request);
       var chatCompletion = completionEntity.getBody();
       if (chatCompletion == null) {
          logger.warn("No chat completion returned for prompt: {}", prompt);
          return new ChatResponse(List.of());
       RateLimit rateLimits =
OpenAiResponseHeaderExtractor.extractAiResponseHeaders(completionEntity);
       List<Generation> generations = chatCompletion.choices().stream().map(choice -> {
          return new Generation(choice.message().content(), toMap(chatCompletion.id(),
choice))
.withGenerationMetadata(ChatGenerationMetadata.from(choice.finishReason().name(),
null));
       }).toList();
       return new ChatResponse(generations,
OpenAiChatResponseMetadata.from(completionEntity.getBody()).withRateLimit(rateLimits));
    });
```

2. 通过 createRequest 将withFunction参数解析到request.tools

```
1 ChatCompletionRequest request = createRequest(prompt, false);
```

tools属性:包含了

i. 函数名,也是需要调用 的bean的name: getWaitTime

```
ii. properties是告诉AI,要返回的向量的名字
iii. @Description
iv. 函数描述,函数功能的描述,模型使用它来选择何时以及如何调用函数。
```

关于open-ai对tools参数的说明: https://platform.openai.com/docs/api-reference/chat/create#chat-create-tools

3. 来到 callWithFunctionSupport 真正调用远程api接口

```
protected Resp callWithFunctionSupport(Req request) {
    Resp response = this.doChatCompletion(request);
    return this.handleFunctionCallOrReturn(request, response);
}
```

这里2句关键代码:

- 1. this.doChatCompletion(request); 方法会正常请求**chat completion**接口并且会带上funcation-call参数并携带tools属性,并且返回对话中的funcation-call所需参数(即 WaitTimeService.Request 的参数)
- 2. handleFunctionCallOrReturn 执行Function-callback方法, 此时会调用 WaitTimeService.apply 方法
 - a. 拿到之前解析的functionCallback即
 - b. 将arguments从Json转换为对象调用 WaitTimeService.apply
 - C. 将返回的数据再次请求大模型

流程图:

https://www.processon.com/view/link/6654257b40e88034a42b837c?cid=6652ddc65a676876a64350e5

SpringAI社区非常活跃

在后续的版本都会更新国内常用的大模型

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-ai/issues?q=Moonshot

#751 opened 4 days ago by mxsl-gr 1.0.0-M2

13 Add DeepSeek model client model client

#702 opened 2 weeks ago by mxsl-gr 1.0.0-M2

13 add MiniMax model client model client

#628 by mxsl-gr was closed last week 1.0.0-M1

14 Add ZhiPu Al model client model client

#623 by mxsl-gr was closed 5 days ago 1.0.0-M1

15 Add Moonshot model client model client

#596 opened on Apr 17 by mxsl-gr 1.0.0-M1

有道云链接: https://note.youdao.com/s/9t8IUhiR