👊 1. 概述在使用 Spring Boot 时,默认就已经提供了日志功能,使用 Logback 作为默认的日志框架。

在使用 Spring Boot 时,默认就已经提供了日志功能,使用 Logback 作为默认的日志框架。本文,我们就来一起研究下,Spring Boot 是如何自动初始化好日志系统的。 不了解 Spring Boot 日志功能的胖友,可以先看看 《一起来学 SpringBoot 2.x | 第三篇:SpringBoot 日志配置》 文章。

Spring Boot 提供日志功能,关键在于 LoggingApplicationListener 类。在 《精尽 Spring Boot 源码分析 —— ApplicationListener》 中,我们已经简单介绍过它:

org.springframework.boot.context.logging.LoggingApplicationListener ,实现 GenericApplicationListener 接口,实现根据配置初始化日志系统 Logger。

# 2.1 supportsEventType

实现 #supportsEventType(ResolvableType resolvableType) 方法,判断是否是支持的事件类型。代码如下:

# 2.2 supportsSourceType

实现 #supportsSourceType(Class<?> sourceType) 方法,判断是否是支持的事件来源。代码如下:

# 2.3 onApplicationEvent

实现 #onApplicationEvent(ApplicationEvent event) 方法,处理事件。代码如下:

```
@Override
public void onApplicationEvent(ApplicationEvent event) {
```

• 不同的事件,对应不同的处理方法。下文,我们——来看。

# 2.4 onApplicationStartingEvent

#onApplicationStartingEvent(ApplicationStartingEvent event) 方法,代码如下:

private LoggingSystem loggingSystem;
private void onApplicationStartingEvent(ApplicationStartingEvent event) {

this.loggingSystem = LoggingSystem.get(event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());

this.loggingSystem.beforeInitialize();
}

- <1> 处,调用 LoggingSystem#get(ClassLoader classLoader) 方法,创建(获得) LoggingSystem 对象。关于这个,可以先看看 「3.1 get」 小节。
  - 通过 LoggingSystem 的抽象,对应不同日志框架对应的 LoggingSystem 实现,达到方便透明的接入不同的日志框架~
- <2> 处,调用 LoggingSystem#beforeInitialize() 方法,执行 LoggingSystem 的初始化的前置处理。关于这个,可以先看看 「3.2 beforeInitialize」 小节。

# 2.5 onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent

#onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent(ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent event) 方法,代码如下:

```
private void onApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent(ApplicationEnvironmentPreparedEvent event) {
    if (this.loggingSystem == null) {
        this.loggingSystem = LoggingSystem.get(event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());
    }
    initialize(event.getEnvironment(), event.getSpringApplication().getClassLoader());
}

protected void initialize(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, ClassLoader classLoader) {
    new LoggingSystemProperties(environment).apply();
    LogFile logFile = LogFile.get(environment);
    if (logFile != null) {
        logFile.applyToSystemProperties();
    }
    initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(environment);
    initializeSystem(environment, this.loggingSystem, logFile);
    initializeFinalLoggingLevels(environment, this.loggingSystem);
    registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(environment, this.loggingSystem);
}
```

- <1> 处,调用 LoggingSystemProperties#apply() 方法,初始化 LoggingSystemProperties 配置。关于这个,可以先看看 「4. LoggingSystemProperties」 小节。
- <2> 处,调用 LogFile#get(environment) 方法,创建(获得)LogFile 。关于这个,可以先看看 「5. LogFile」 小节。
  - <2.1> 处,调用 LogFile#applyToSystemProperties() 方法,应用 LogFile.path 和 LogFile.file 到系统属性中。
- <3> 处,调用 #initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) 方法,初始化早期的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。详细解析,见 「2.5.1 initializeEarlyLoggingLevel」 中。
- <4> 处,调用 #initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile) 方法,初始化 LoggingSystem 日志系统。详细解析,见 「2.5.2 initializeSystem」 中。
- <5> 处,调用 #initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) 方法,初始化最终的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。详细解析,见 「2.5.3 initializeFinalLoggingLevels」中。
- <6> 处,调用 #registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(Environment environment, LoggingSystem loggingSystem) 方法,注册 ShutdownHook 。详细解析,见 「2.5.4」 中。

## 2.5.1 initializeEarlyLoggingLevel

#initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) 方法,初始化早期的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。代码如下:

```
private boolean parseArgs = true;

private LogLevel springBootLogging = null;

private void initializeEarlyLoggingLevel(ConfigurableEnvironment environment) {
    if (this.parseArgs && this.springBootLogging == null) {
        if (isSet(environment, "debug")) {
            this.springBootLogging = LogLevel.DEBUG;
        }
        if (isSet(environment, "trace")) {
            this.springBootLogging = LogLevel.TRACE;
        }
    }
}

private boolean isSet(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, String property) {
    String value = environment.getProperty(property);
    return (value != null && !value.equals("false"));
}
```

- 可以通过在启动 jar 的时候,跟上 --debug 或 --trace 。
- 也可以在配置文件中,添加 debug=true 或 trace=true 。
- 关于日志级别,可以先看看 「6. LogLevel」。

#### 2.5.2 initializeSystem

#initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile) 方法,初始化 LoggingSystem 日志系统。代码如下:

```
public static final String CONFIG_PROPERTY = "logging.config";

private void initializeSystem(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system, LogFile logFile) {

   LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext = new LoggingInitializationContext(environment);

   String logConfig = environment.getProperty(CONFIG_PROPERTY);

   if (ignoreLogConfig(logConfig)) {
        system.initialize(initializationContext, null, logFile);

   } else {
        try {
            ResourceUtils.getURL(logConfig).openStream().close();
            system.initialize(initializationContext, logConfig, logFile);
        } catch (Exception ex) {

            System.err.println("Logging system failed to initialize " + "using configuration from '" + logConfig + "'");
            system.err.println("Logging system failed to initialize " + "using configuration from '" + logConfig + "'");
}
```

- 虽然目前只有 environment 属性。但是未来可以在后面增加新的参数,而无需改动 LoggingSystem#initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法。
- <2> 处,从 environment 中获得 "logging.config" ,即获得日志组件的配置文件。一般情况下,我们无需配置。因为根据不同的日志系统,Spring Boot 按如下 "约定规则" 组织配置文件名加载日志配置文件:

日志框架	配置文件
Logback	logback-spring.xml, logback-spring.groovy, logback.xml, logback.groovy
Log4j	log4j-spring.properties, log4j-spring.xml, log4j.properties, log4j.xml
Log4j2	log4j2-spring.xml, log4j2.xml
JDK (Java Util Logging)	logging.properties

- <3> 和 <4> 处,调用 LoggingSystem#initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,初始化 LoggingSystem 日志系统。详细解析,可以先看看 「3.3 initialize」。
- <3> 和 <4> 处,差异点在于后者多了 ResourceUtils.getURL(logConfig).openStream().close() 代码块,看着有点奇怪哟?它的作用是,尝试去加载 logConfig 对应的配置文件,看看是否真的存在~

## 2.5.3 initializeFinalLoggingLevels

loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.apache.catalina");
loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.eclipse.jetty");

loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.hibernate.tool.hbm2ddl");
LOG LEVEL LOGGERS = Collections.unmodifiableMap(loggers);

ex.printStack(race(System.err);

#initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) 方法,初始化最终的 Spring Boot Logging 级别。代码如下:

```
private void initializeFinalLoggingLevels(ConfigurableEnvironment environment, LoggingSystem system) {

if (this.springBootLogging != null) {
    initializeLogLevel(system, this.springBootLogging);
}

setLogLevels(system, environment);
}

• <1> 处,如果 springBootLogging 非空,则调用 #initializeLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, LogLevel level) 方法,设置日志级别。代码如下:
private static final MapkLogLevel, List<String>> LOG_LEVEL_LOGGERS;

static {
    MultiValueMapkLogLevel, String> loggers = new LinkedMultiValueMapk>();
    loggers.add(LogLevel.DEBUG, "sql");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.DEBUG, "meb");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.DEBUG, "org.springframework.boot");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.springframework");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.springframework");
    loggers.add(LogLevel.TRACE, "org.springframework");
```

```
protected void initializeLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, LogLevel level) {
          List<String> loggers = LOG_LEVEL_LOGGERS.get(level);
          if (loggers != null) {
                 for (String logger : loggers) {
                        system.setLogLevel(logger, level);
        • 遍历的 loggers , 是 LOG_LEVEL_LOGGERS 中对应的 level 的值。
        • 调用 LoggingSystem#setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,设置指定 loggerName 的日志级别。详细解析,见 「3.4 setLogLevel」。
• <2> 处,调用 #setLogLevels(LoggingSystem system, Environment environment) 方法,设置 environment 中配置的日志级别。代码如下:
   private static final ConfigurationPropertyName LOGGING_LEVEL = ConfigurationPropertyName.of("logging.level");
   private static final ConfigurationPropertyName LOGGING_GROUP = ConfigurationPropertyName.of("logging.group");
   private static final Bindable<Map<String, String>> STRING_STRING_MAP = Bindable.mapOf(String.class, String.class);
   private static final Bindable<Map<String, String[]>> STRING_STRINGS_MAP = Bindable.mapOf(String.class, String[].class);
   protected void setLogLevels(LoggingSystem system, Environment environment) {
      if (!(environment instanceof ConfigurableEnvironment)) {
          return;
       Binder binder = Binder.get(environment);
      Map<String, String[]> groups = getGroups();
      binder.bind(LOGGING_GROUP, STRING_STRINGS_MAP.withExistingValue(groups));
       Map<String, String> levels = binder.bind(LOGGING_LEVEL, STRING_STRING_MAP).orElseGet(Collections::emptyMap);
      levels.forEach((name, level) -> {
          String[] groupedNames = groups.get(name);
          if (ObjectUtils.isEmpty(groupedNames)) {
             setLogLevel(system, name, level);
          } else {
             setLogLevel(system, groupedNames, level);
      });
        • <1> 处,获得日志分组的集合。
                 • <1.1> 处,调用 #getGroups()方法,获得默认的日志分组集合。代码如下:
                     private static final Map<String, List<String>> DEFAULT_GROUP_LOGGERS;
                     static {
                            MultiValueMap<String, String> loggers = new LinkedMultiValueMap<>();
                            loggers.add("web", "org.springframework.core.codec");
                            loggers.add("web", "org.springframework.http");
                            loggers.add("web", "org.springframework.web");
                            loggers.add("web", "org.springframework.boot.actuate.endpoint.web");
                            loggers.add("web", "org.springframework.boot.web.servlet.ServletContextInitializerBeans");
                            loggers.add("sql", "org.springframework.jdbc.core");
                            loggers.add("sql", "org.hibernate.SQL");
                            DEFAULT_GROUP_LOGGERS = Collections.unmodifiableMap(loggers);
                     private Map<String, String[]> getGroups() {
                            Map<String, String[]> groups = new LinkedHashMap<>();
                            DEFAULT_GROUP_LOGGERS.forEach(
                                          (name, loggers) -> groups.put(name, StringUtils.toStringArray(loggers)));
                            return groups;
                           • 实际上,就是把我们日常配置的 loggerName 进行了分组。默认情况下,内置了 sql 、 web 分组。
                  • <1.2> 处,从 environment 中读取 logging.group 配置的日志分组。举个例子,在配置文件里增加 logging.group.demo=xxx.Dog,yyy.Cat 。
        • <2> 处,从 environment 中读取 logging.level 配置的日志分组。举两个例子,在配置文件里添加:
                  logging.level.web=INFO

    logging.level.xxx.Dog=INFO

        • <3> 处,遍历 levels 集合,逐个设置日志级别。涉及的方法,代码如下:
```

```
private void setLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, String[] names, String level) {
    for (String name : names) {
        setLogLevel(system, name, level);
    }
}

private void setLogLevel(LoggingSystem system, String name, String level) {
    try {
        name = name.equalsIgnoreCase(LoggingSystem.ROOT_LOGGER_NAME) ? null : name;
        system.setLogLevel(name, coerceLogLevel(level));
    } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
        this.logger.error("Cannot set level '" + level + "' for '" + name + "'");
    }
}

private LogLevel coerceLogLevel(String level) {
    String trimmedLevel = level.trim();
    if ("false".equalsIgnoreCase(trimmedLevel)) {
        return LogLevel.OFF;
    }
    return LogLevel.valueOf(trimmedLevel.toUpperCase(Locale.ENGLISH));
}

    L'较简单,胖友瞅瞅~
```

### 2.5.4 registerShutdownHookIfNecessary

#registerShutdownHookIfNecessary(Environment environment, LoggingSystem loggingSystem) 方法,注册 ShutdownHook 。代码如下:

• <x> 处,所注册的 ShutdownHook ,通过调用 LoggingSystem#getShutdownHandler() 方法,进行获得。详细解析,见 「3.5 getShutdownHandler」。

# 2.6 onApplicationPreparedEvent

• 将创建的 LoggingSystem 对象,注册到 Spring 容器中。

## 2.7 onContextClosedEvent

```
#onContextClosedEvent() 方法,代码如下:

private void onContextClosedEvent() {
    if (this.loggingSystem != null) {
        this.loggingSystem.cleanUp();
    }
}

• 调用 LoggingSystem#cleanUp() 方法,执行清理。详细解析,见 「3.6 cleanUp」 中。
```

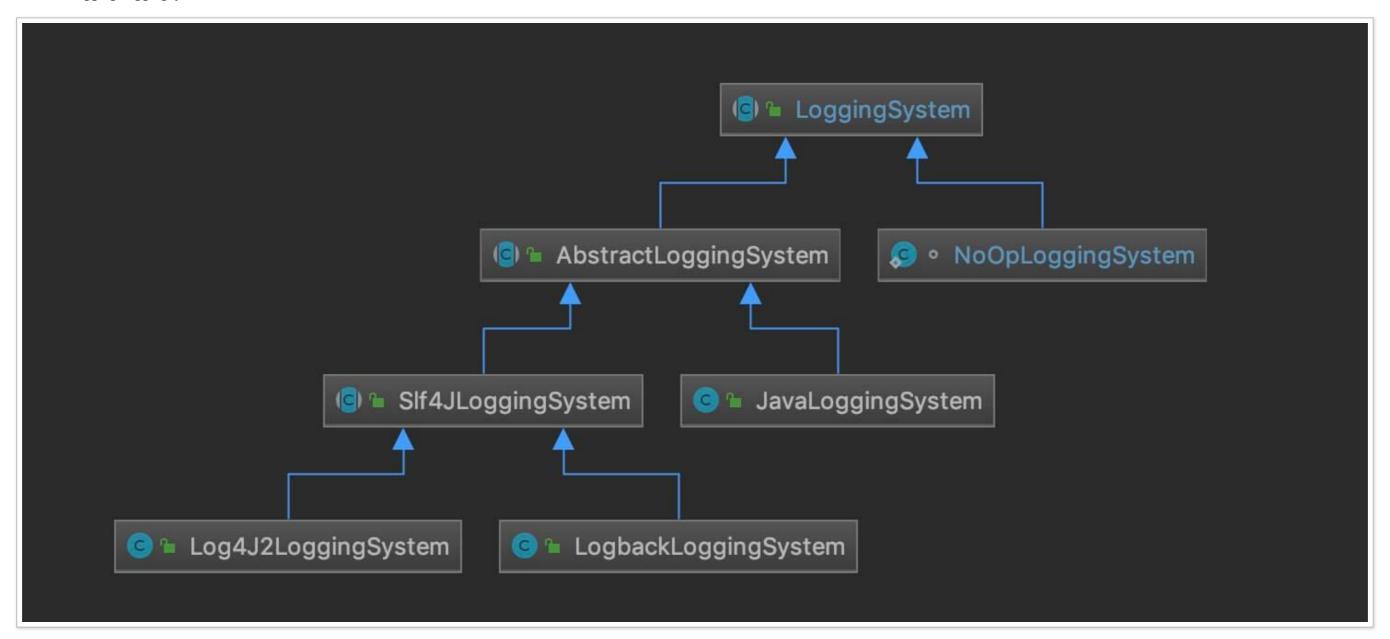
# 2.8 onApplicationFailedEvent

```
#onApplicationFailedEvent() 方法,代码如下:

private void onApplicationFailedEvent() {
    if (this.loggingSystem != null) {
        this.loggingSystem.cleanUp();
    }
}
```

至此,我们需要来看看 LoggingSystem 的实现类。具体的,可以跳到 「7. LoggingSystem 的实现类」 中。

org.springframework.boot.logging.LoggingSystem ,日志系统抽象类。每个日志框架,都会对应一个实现类。如下图所示:



LoggingSystem 实现类

```
#get(ClassLoader classLoader) 方法,创建(获得) LoggingSystem 对象。代码如下:
    public static final String SYSTEM_PROPERTY = LoggingSystem.class.getName();
    public static final String NONE = "none";
    private static final Map<String, String> SYSTEMS;
    static {
            Map<String, String> systems = new LinkedHashMap<>();
           systems.put("ch.qos.logback.core.Appender", "org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.LogbackLoggingSystem");
           systems.put("org.apache.logging.log4j.core.impl.Log4jContextFactory", "org.springframework.boot.logging.log4j2.Log4J2LoggingSystem");
            systems.put("java.util.logging.LogManager", "org.springframework.boot.logging.java.JavaLoggingSystem");
           SYSTEMS = Collections.unmodifiableMap(systems);
    public static LoggingSystem get(ClassLoader classLoader) {
        String loggingSystem = System.getProperty(SYSTEM_PROPERTY);
        if (StringUtils.hasLength(loggingSystem)) {
           if (NONE.equals(loggingSystem)) {
               return new NoOpLoggingSystem();
           return get(classLoader, loggingSystem);
        return SYSTEMS.entrySet().stream()
               .filter((entry) -> ClassUtils.isPresent(entry.getKey(), classLoader))
               .map((entry) -> get(classLoader, entry.getValue())).findFirst()
               .orElseThrow(() -> new IllegalStateException("No suitable logging system located"));
   • <1> 处,从系统参数 org.springframework.boot.logging.LoggingSystem 获得 loggingSystem 类型。
   • <2> 处,如果非空,说明配置了。
            • <2.1> 处,如果是 none ,则创建 NoOpLoggingSystem 对象。
            • <2.2> 处,调用 #get(ClassLoader classLoader, String loggingSystemClass) 方法,获得 loggingSystem 对应的 LoggingSystem 类,进行创建对象。代码如下:
                private static LoggingSystem get(ClassLoader classLoader, String loggingSystemClass) {
                       try {
                              Class<?> systemClass = ClassUtils.forName(loggingSystemClass, classLoader);
                              return (LoggingSystem) systemClass.getConstructor(ClassLoader.class).newInstance(classLoader);
                       } catch (Exception ex) {
                              throw new IllegalStateException(ex);
                      • systemClass 中的 VALUES , 就是 loggingSystem 对应的类。
   • <3> 处,如果为空,说明未配置,则顺序查找 systems 中的类。如果存在指定类,则创建该类。
3.2 beforeInitialize
```

#beforeInitialize() 抽象方法,初始化的前置方法。代码如下: public abstract void beforeInitialize();

## 3.3 initialize

#initialize() 方法, 初始化。代码如下:

```
public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
}
```

- 目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。
- 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

# 3.4 setLogLevel

#setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,设置指定 loggerName 的日志级别。代码如下:

```
public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {
         throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Unable to set log level");
}
```

- 目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。
- 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

# 3.5 getShutdownHandler

#getShutdownHandler() 方法,获得 ShutdownHook 的 Runnable 对象。代码如下:

```
public Runnable getShutdownHandler() {
    return null;
}
```

- 目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。
- 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

# 3.6 cleanUp

```
#cleanUp() 方法,清理。代码如下:
```

•

public void cleanUp() {

• 目前是个空方法,需要子类来实现。

• 我们先不着急看子类的实现,等后面继续看。

org.springframework.boot.logging.LoggingSystemProperties , LoggingSystem 的配置类。

# 4.1 构造方法

```
private final Environment environment;

public LoggingSystemProperties(Environment environment) {
         Assert.notNull(environment, "Environment must not be null");
         this.environment = environment;
}
```

# 4.2 apply

```
#apply() 方法,解析 environment 的配置变量到系统属性中。代码如下:
     public void apply() {
         apply(null);
     public void apply(LogFile logFile) {
        PropertyResolver resolver = getPropertyResolver();
        setSystemProperty(resolver, EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD, "exception-conversion-word");
         setSystemProperty(PID_KEY, new ApplicationPid().toString());
         setSystemProperty(resolver, CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN, "pattern.console");
         setSystemProperty(resolver, FILE_LOG_PATTERN, "pattern.file");
        setSystemProperty(resolver, FILE_MAX_HISTORY, "file.max-history");
         setSystemProperty(resolver, FILE_MAX_SIZE, "file.max-size");
         setSystemProperty(resolver, LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN, "pattern.level");
         setSystemProperty(resolver, LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN, "pattern.dateformat");
        if (logFile != null) {
             logFile.applyToSystemProperties();
    • <1> 处,调用 #getPropertyResolver() 方法,获得 PropertyResolver 对象。代码如下:
       private PropertyResolver getPropertyResolver() {
               if (this.environment instanceof ConfigurableEnvironment) {
                      PropertySourcesPropertyResolver resolver = new PropertySourcesPropertyResolver(((ConfigurableEnvironment) this.environment).getPropertySources());
                      resolver.setIgnoreUnresolvableNestedPlaceholders(true);
                       return resolver;
               return this.environment;
    • <2> 处,调用 #setSystemProperty(PropertyResolver resolver, String systemPropertyName, String propertyName) 方法,解析配置文件到系统属性中。代码如下:
       public static final String PID_KEY = "PID";
       public static final String EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD = "LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD";
       public static final String LOG_FILE = "LOG_FILE";
       public static final String LOG_PATH = "LOG_PATH";
       public static final String FILE_LOG_PATTERN = "FILE_LOG_PATTERN";
       public static final String FILE_MAX_HISTORY = "LOG_FILE_MAX_HISTORY";
       public static final String FILE_MAX_SIZE = "LOG_FILE_MAX_SIZE";
       public static final String LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN = "LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN";
       public static final String LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN = "LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN";
       private void setSystemProperty(PropertyResolver resolver, String systemPropertyName, String propertyName) {
               setSystemProperty(systemPropertyName, resolver.getProperty("logging." + propertyName));
       private void setSystemProperty(String name, String value) {
               if (System.getProperty(name) == null && value != null) {
                      System.setProperty(name, value);
             • <X> 处,读取的是 environment 中的 logging. 开头的配置属性。
org.springframework.boot.logging.LogFile , 日志文件。
5.1 构造方法
     private final String file;
```

```
private final String path;
```

# **5.2 applyToSystemProperties**

```
#applyToSystemProperties() 方法,应用 file 、 path 到系统属性。代码如下:
     public static final String FILE_NAME_PROPERTY = "logging.file.name";
     public static final String FILE_PATH_PROPERTY = "logging.file.path";
     public void applyToSystemProperties() {
            applyTo(System.getProperties());
     public void applyTo(Properties properties) {
            put(properties, LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_PATH, this.path);
            put(properties, LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_FILE, toString());
    • #toString() 方法,返回文件名。代码如下:
       @Override
       public String toString() {
              if (StringUtils.hasLength(this.file)) {
                      return this.file;
              return new File(this.path, "spring.log").getPath();
    • #put(Properties properties, String key, String value) 方法,添加属性值到系统属性。代码如下:
       private void put(Properties properties, String key, String value) {
              if (StringUtils.hasLength(value)) {
                      properties.put(key, value);
5.3 get
#get(PropertyResolver propertyResolver) 方法,获得 (创建) LogFile 对象。代码如下:
     public static LogFile get(PropertyResolver propertyResolver) {
            String file = getLogFileProperty(propertyResolver, FILE_NAME_PROPERTY);
            String path = getLogFileProperty(propertyResolver, FILE_PATH_PROPERTY);
            if (StringUtils.hasLength(file) || StringUtils.hasLength(path)) {
                   return new LogFile(file, path);
            return null;
    • <1> 处,调用 #getLogFileProperty(PropertyResolver propertyResolver, String propertyName, String deprecatedPropertyName) 方法,获得 file 和 path 属性。代码如下:
       private static String getLogFileProperty(PropertyResolver propertyResolver, String propertyName, String deprecatedPropertyName) {
              String property = propertyResolver.getProperty(propertyName);
              if (property != null) {
                      return property;
              return propertyResolver.getProperty(deprecatedPropertyName);
    • <2> 处, 创建 LogFile 对象。
org.springframework.boot.logging.LogLevel , Spring Boot 日志枚举类。代码如下:
     public enum LogLevel {
            TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, OFF
```

每个日志框架,都有其日志级别。通过 LogLevel 枚举类,和它们映射。

# 7.1 NoOpLoggingSystem

NoOpLoggingSystem ,是 LoggingSystem 的内部静态类,继承 LoggingSystem 类,空操作的 LoggingSystem 实现类,用于禁用日志系统的时候。代码如下:

```
static class NoOpLoggingSystem extends LoggingSystem {
    @Override
    public void beforeInitialize() {
    }
    @Override
    public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {
    }
    @Override
    public List<LoggerConfiguration> getLoggerConfigurations() {
        return Collections.emptyList();
    }
    @Override
    public LoggerConfiguration getLoggerConfiguration(String loggerName) {
        return null;
    }
}
```

# 7.2 AbstractLoggingSystem

org.springframework.boot.logging.AbstractLoggingSystem , 继承 LoggingSystem 抽象类,是 LoggingSystem 的抽象基类。

## 7.2.1 构造方法

```
private final ClassLoader classLoader;

public AbstractLoggingSystem(ClassLoader classLoader) {
     this.classLoader = classLoader;
}
```

#### 7.2.2 initialize

实现 #initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,提供模板化的初始化逻辑。代码如下:

```
@Override
public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
    if (StringUtils.hasLength(configLocation)) {
        initializeWithSpecificConfig(initializationContext, configLocation, logFile);
        return;
    }
    initializeWithConventions(initializationContext, logFile);
}
```

- <1> 处,有自定义的配置文件,则调用 #initializeWithSpecificConfig(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用指定配置文件进行初始化。详细解析,见 「7.2.2.1 initializeWithSpecificConfig」。
- <2> 处,无自定义的配置文件,则调用 #initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用约定配置文件进行初始化。详细解析,见 7.2.2.2 initializeWithConventions 。

### 7.2.2.1 initializeWithSpecificConfig

```
#initializeWithSpecificConfig(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用指定配置文件进行初始化。代码如下:
     private void initializeWithSpecificConfig(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
        configLocation = SystemPropertyUtils.resolvePlaceholders(configLocation);
        loadConfiguration(initializationContext, configLocation, logFile);
    • <1> 处,获得配置文件(可能有占位符)。
    • <2> 处,调用 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile)) 抽象方法,加载配置文件。代码如下:
       protected abstract void loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile);
7.2.2.2 initializeWithConventions
#initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,使用约定配置文件进行初始化。代码如下:
     private void initializeWithConventions(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {
        String config = getSelfInitializationConfig();
        if (config != null && logFile == null) {
            reinitialize(initializationContext);
            return;
        if (config == null) {
            config = getSpringInitializationConfig();
        if (config != null) {
            loadConfiguration(initializationContext, config, logFile);
            return;
        loadDefaults(initializationContext, logFile);
    • <1> 处,调用 #getSelfInitializationConfig() 方法,获得约定配置文件。代码如下:
       protected String getSelfInitializationConfig() {
               return findConfig(getStandardConfigLocations());
       protected abstract String[] getStandardConfigLocations();
       private String findConfig(String[] locations) {
           for (String location : locations) {
              ClassPathResource resource = new ClassPathResource(location, this.classLoader);
              if (resource.exists()) {
                  return "classpath:" + location;
           return null;
             • #getStandardConfigLocations() 抽象方法,获得约定的配置文件。例如说:LogbackLoggingSystem 返回的是 "logback-test.groovy" 、 "logback-test.xml" 、 "logback.groovy" 、 "logback.groovy" 、 "logback.groovy" 、
   • <2> 处,如果获取到,结果 logFile 为空,则调用 #reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) 方法,重新初始化。代码如下:
       protected void reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) {
```

• 一般情况下, logFile 非空~

protected String getSpringInitializationConfig() {

return findConfig(getSpringConfigLocations());

• <3> 处,如果获取不到,则调用 #getSpringInitializationConfig() 方法,尝试获得约定配置文件 (带 -spring 后缀)。代码如下:

```
protected String[] getSpringConfigLocations() {
    String[] locations = getStandardConfigLocations();
    for (int i = 0; i < locations.length; i++) {
        String extension = StringUtils.getFilenameExtension(locations[i]);

        locations[i] = locations[i].substring(0, locations[i].length() - extension.length() - 1)
        + "-spring." + extension;
}

return locations;

• 例如说: LogbackLoggingSystem 返回的是 "logback-test-spring.groovy" 、 "logback-test-spring.xml" 、 "logback-spring.groovy" 、 "logback-spr
```

- <4> 处,如果获取到,则调用 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile)) 抽象方法,加载配置文件。
- <5> 处,如果获取不到,则调用 #loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 抽象方法,加载默认配置。代码如下:

  protected abstract void loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile);

### 7.2.3 LogLevels

LogLevels ,是 AbstractLoggingSystem 的内部静态类,用于 Spring Boot LogLevel 和日志框架的 LogLevel 做映射。代码如下:

```
protected static class LogLevels<T> {
       private final Map<LogLevel, T> systemToNative;
       private final Map<T, LogLevel> nativeToSystem;
       public LogLevels() {
               this.systemToNative = new EnumMap<>(LogLevel.class);
               this.nativeToSystem = new HashMap<>();
       public void map(LogLevel system, T nativeLevel) {
               if (!this.systemToNative.containsKey(system)) {
                       this.systemToNative.put(system, nativeLevel);
               if (!this.nativeToSystem.containsKey(nativeLevel)) {
                       this.nativeToSystem.put(nativeLevel, system);
       public LogLevel convertNativeToSystem(T level) {
               return this.nativeToSystem.get(level);
       public T convertSystemToNative(LogLevel level) {
               return this.systemToNative.get(level);
       public Set<LogLevel> getSupported() {
               return new LinkedHashSet<>(this.nativeToSystem.values());
```

# 7.3 Slf4JLoggingSystem

org.springframework.boot.logging.Slf4JLoggingSystem ,继承 AbstractLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 Slf4J 的 LoggingSystem 的抽象基类。

#### 7.3.1 beforeInitialize

```
@Override
     public void beforeInitialize() {
        super.beforeInitialize();
        configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
   • 因为艿艿没有特别完整的了解过日志框架,所以下面的解释,更多凭的是 "直觉"! 如果有错误的地方,给艿艿星球留言哈~
   • <1> 处,调用 #configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法,配置 JUL 的桥接处理器。详细解析,见 「7.3.1.1 configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler」。
7.3.1.1 configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler
#configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法,配置 JUL 的桥接处理器。代码如下:
     private void configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() {
           if (isBridgeJulIntoSlf4j()) {
               removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
               SLF4JBridgeHandler.install();
       } catch (Throwable ex) {
   • <1> 处,调用 #isBridgeJulIntoSlf4j() 方法,判断 JUL 是否桥接到 SLF4J 了。代码如下:
       private static final String BRIDGE_HANDLER = "org.slf4j.bridge.SLF4JBridgeHandler";
       protected final boolean isBridgeJulIntoSlf4j() {
             return isBridgeHandlerAvailable()
                 && isJulUsingASingleConsoleHandlerAtMost();
       protected final boolean isBridgeHandlerAvailable() {
             return ClassUtils.isPresent(BRIDGE_HANDLER, getClassLoader());
       private boolean isJulUsingASingleConsoleHandlerAtMost() {
             Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
             Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
             return handlers.length == 0
                           || (handlers.length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof ConsoleHandler);
            • 第一个方法,调用后面的两个方法判断~
   • <2> 处,调用 #removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() 方法,移除 JUL 桥接处理器。代码如下:
       private void removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler() {
             try {
                    removeDefaultRootHandler();
                    SLF4JBridgeHandler.uninstall();
             } catch (Throwable ex) {
       private void removeDefaultRootHandler() {
             try {
                    Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
                    Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
                    if (handlers.length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof ConsoleHandler) {
                           rootLogger.removeHandler(handlers[0]);
```

} catch (Throwable ex) {

}
• 移除 JUL 的 ConsoleHandler,卸载 SLF4JBridgeHandler。

• <3> 处,会重新安装 SLF4JBridgeHandler。

## 7.3.2 cleanUp

```
重写 #cleanUp() 方法,代码如下:

@Override
public void cleanUp() {

    if (isBridgeHandlerAvailable()) {

        removeJdkLoggingBridgeHandler();
    }
}
```

### 7.3.3 loadConfiguration

重写 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

- 调用 #applySystemProperties(Environment environment, LogFile logFile) 方法,应用 environment 和 logFile 的属性,到系统属性种。在 「4.2 apply」 中,已经详细解析。
- 不过有一点,搞不懂,为什么这么实现。

# 7.4 LogbackLoggingSystem

org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.LogbackLoggingSystem , 继承 SIf4JLoggingSystem 抽象类, 基于 Logback 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

### 7.4.1 beforeInitialize

重写 #beforeInitialize() 方法,代码如下:

```
+ "the classpath. Either remove Logback or the competing "
                                                   + "implementation (%s loaded from %s). If you are using "
                                                   + "WebLogic you will need to add 'org.slf4j' to "
                                                   + "prefer-application-packages in WEB-INF/weblogic.xml",
                                     factory.getClass(), getLocation(factory)));
          return (LoggerContext) factory;
• <1.2> 处,调用 #isAlreadyInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,判断如果已经初始化过,则直接返回。代码如下:
   private boolean isAlreadyInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
          return loggerContext.getObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName()) != null;
• <2> 处,调用父方法。
• <3> 处,添加 FILTER 到 loggerContext 其中。代码如下:
   private static final TurboFilter FILTER = new TurboFilter() {
          @Override
          public FilterReply decide(Marker marker, ch.qos.logback.classic.Logger logger,
                        Level level, String format, Object[] params, Throwable t) {
                 return FilterReply.DENY;
   };
        • 因为此时,Logback 并未初始化好,所以全部返回 FilterReply.DENY 。即,先不打印日志。
```

#### 7.4.2 getStandardConfigLocations

实现 #getStandardConfigLocations() 方法,获得约定的配置文件的数组。代码如下:

```
@Override
protected String[] getStandardConfigLocations() {
       return new String[] { "logback-test.groovy", "logback-test.xml", "logback.groovy",
                       "logback.xml" };
```

#### 7.4.3 initialize

重写 #initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

```
private static final String CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY = "logback.configurationFile";
@Override
public void initialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String configLocation, LogFile logFile) {
   LoggerContext loggerContext = getLoggerContext();
    if (isAlreadyInitialized(loggerContext)) {
       return;
   super.initialize(initializationContext, configLocation, logFile);
   loggerContext.getTurboFilterList().remove(FILTER);
   markAsInitialized(loggerContext);
   if (StringUtils.hasText(System.getProperty(CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY))) {
        getLogger(LogbackLoggingSystem.class.getName()).warn("Ignoring '" + CONFIGURATION_FILE_PROPERTY + "' system property. " + "Please use 'logging.config' instead.");
```

- <1> 处,如果已经初始化,则返回。
- <2> 处,调用父方法,进行初始化。

```
• <3> 处,从 loggerContext 中,移除 FILTER 。 🐯 如果不移除,就一直打印不出日志列。
```

```
• <4> 处,调用 #markAsInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,标记已经初始化。代码如下:
   private void markAsInitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
          loggerContext.putObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName(), new Object());
```

• <5> 处,如果配置了 "logback.configurationFile" ,则打印日志。

loggerContext.addListener(levelChangePropagator);

#### 7.4.3.1 loadConfiguration

```
实现 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:
      @Override
      protected void loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) {
          super.loadConfiguration(initializationContext, location, logFile);
          LoggerContext loggerContext = getLoggerContext();
          stopAndReset(loggerContext);
          try {
              configureByResourceUrl(initializationContext, loggerContext, ResourceUtils.getURL(location));
          } catch (Exception ex) {
              throw new IllegalStateException("Could not initialize Logback logging from " + location, ex);
          List<Status> statuses = loggerContext.getStatusManager().getCopyOfStatusList();
          StringBuilder errors = new StringBuilder();
          for (Status status : statuses) {
              if (status.getLevel() == Status.ERROR) {
                 errors.append((errors.length() > 0) ? String.format("%n") : "");
                  errors.append(status.toString());
          if (errors.length() > 0) {
              throw new IllegalStateException(String.format("Logback configuration error detected: %n%s", errors));
     • <1> 处,调用父方法。
     • <2> 处,调用 #stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,重置。代码如下:
        private void stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
            loggerContext.stop();
            loggerContext.reset();
            if (isBridgeHandlerInstalled()) {
                addLevelChangePropagator(loggerContext);
        private boolean isBridgeHandlerInstalled() {
            if (!isBridgeHandlerAvailable()) {
                return false;
            java.util.logging.Logger rootLogger = LogManager.getLogManager().getLogger("");
            Handler[] handlers = rootLogger.getHandlers();
            return handlers.length == 1 && handlers[0] instanceof SLF4JBridgeHandler;
        private void addLevelChangePropagator(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
            LevelChangePropagator levelChangePropagator = new LevelChangePropagator();
            levelChangePropagator.setResetJUL(true);
             levelChangePropagator.setContext(loggerContext);
```

• 通过阅读 https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/ask/174323 文章,我们能弄懂这里为什么要使用 LevelChangePropagator ,以及 「7.3.1.1 configureJdkLoggingBridgeHandler」 处的原因。 • <3> 处,调用 #configureByResourceUrl(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LoggerContext loggerContext, URL url) 方法,读取配置文件,并进行配置。代码如下: private void configureByResourceUrl(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LoggerContext loggerContext, URL url) throws JoranException { if (url.toString().endsWith("xml")) { JoranConfigurator configurator = new SpringBootJoranConfigurator(initializationContext); configurator.setContext(loggerContext); configurator.doConfigure(url); } else { new ContextInitializer(loggerContext).configureByResource(url); • <x> 处,如果是 Logback xml 配置格式,则使用 SpringBootJoranConfigurator 类。 • 至此, Logback 配置文件, 就已经被读完落。 • <4> 处,判断是否发生错误。如果有,则抛出 IllegalStateException 异常。 7.4.3.1.1 SpringBootJoranConfigurator org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.SpringBootJoranConfigurator ,继承 JoranConfigurator 类,增加 Spring Boot 自定义的标签。代码如下: class SpringBootJoranConfigurator extends JoranConfigurator { private LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext;  ${\tt SpringBootJoranConfigurator(LoggingInitializationContext\ initializationContext)\ \{ to the context of the$ this.initializationContext = initializationContext; @Override public void addInstanceRules(RuleStore rs) { super.addInstanceRules(rs); Environment environment = this.initializationContext.getEnvironment(); rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("configuration/springProperty"), new SpringPropertyAction(environment)); rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("\*/springProfile"), new SpringProfileAction(environment)); rs.addRule(new ElementSelector("\*/springProfile/\*"), new NOPAction()); • 不了解的胖友,可以先看看 《SpringBoot 中 logback.xml 使用 application.yml 中属性》 文章。 org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.SpringProfileAction , 处理 <springProfile /> 标签。 org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.SpringPropertyAction , 处理 <springProperty/> 标签。 7.4.3.2 reinitialize 实现 #reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) 方法,代码如下: @Override protected void reinitialize(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext) { getLoggerContext().reset(); getLoggerContext().getStatusManager().clear(); loadConfiguration(initializationContext, getSelfInitializationConfig(), null); • <1> 处, 重置。

• <2> 处,清空 Status Manager。

• <3> 处,调用 #loadConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, String location, LogFile logFile) 方法,加载配置。此时,使用的是约定的 Logback 配置文件。

#### 7.4.3.3 loadDefaults

实现 #loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) 方法,代码如下:

```
@Override
protected void loadDefaults(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {

LoggerContext context = getLoggerContext();
stopAndReset(context);

LogbackConfigurator configurator = new LogbackConfigurator(context);

Environment environment = initializationContext.getEnvironment();
context.putProperty(LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN, environment.resolvePlaceholders("${logging.pattern.level:${LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN:%5p}}"));
context.putProperty(LoggingSystemProperties.LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN, environment.resolvePlaceholders("${logging.pattern.dateformat:${LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN:yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS}}"));
new DefaultLogbackConfiguration(initializationContext, logFile).apply(configurator);
context.setPackagingDataEnabled(true);
}
```

- <1> 处,调用 #stopAndReset(LoggerContext loggerContext) 方法,重置。
- <2> 处,创建 LogbackConfigurator 对象。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.1 LogbackConfigurator」。
- <3> 处,从 environment 读取变量,设置到 context 中。
- <4> 处,创建 DefaultLogbackConfiguration 对象,后调用 DefaultLogbackConfiguration#apply(LogbackConfigurator) 方法,设置到 configurator 中。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.2 DefaultLogbackConfiguration」。
- <5> 处,调用 LoggerContext#setPackagingDataEnabled(boolean packagingDataEnabled) 方法,设置日志文件,按天滚动。

#### 7.4.3.3.1 LogbackConfigurator

org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.LogbackConfigurator , Logback 配置器,提供一些工具方法,方便配置 Logback。

因为 LogbackConfigurator 提供的方法,都是被 DefaultLogbackConfiguration 所调用。所以我们先跳到 「7.4.3.3.2 DefaultLogbackConfiguration」 中。

#### 7.4.3.3.1.1 conversionRule

#conversionRule(String conversionWord, Class<? extends Converter> converterClass) 方法,添加转换规则。代码如下:

```
public void conversionRule(String conversionWord, Class<? extends Converter> converterClass) {
    Assert.hasLength(conversionWord, "Conversion word must not be empty");
    Assert.notNull(converterClass, "Converter class must not be null");

Map<String, String> registry = (Map<String, String>) this.context.getObject(CoreConstants.PATTERN_RULE_REGISTRY);

if (registry == null) {
    registry = new HashMap<>();
    this.context.putObject(CoreConstants.PATTERN_RULE_REGISTRY, registry);
}

registry.put(conversionWord, converterClass.getName());
```

- 比较简单, 胖友自己瞅瞅。
- 目前有三个转换规则, 分别是:
  - org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.ColorConverter , 实现 ANSI 颜色转换器。
  - org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.ExtendedWhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter , 在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。
  - org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.ExtendedWhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter , 在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。

- org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.WhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter , 在异常堆栈的打印过程中添加一些空格。【同上】
- 就不详细解析啦, 胖友自己瞅瞅就明白列。

#### 7.4.3.3.1.2 logger

```
#logger(String name, Level level) 方法,添加 Logger。代码如下:
     public void logger(String name, Level level) {
        logger(name, level, true);
     public void logger(String name, Level level, boolean additive) {
        logger(name, level, additive, null);
     public void logger(String name, Level level, boolean additive, Appender<ILoggingEvent> appender) {
        Logger logger = this.context.getLogger(name);
        if (level != null) {
            logger.setLevel(level);
        logger.setAdditive(additive);
        if (appender != null) {
            logger.addAppender(appender);
7.4.3.3.1.3 appender
#appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) 方法,启动 Appender。代码如下:
     public void appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) {
            appender.setName(name);
            start(appender);
     public void start(LifeCycle lifeCycle) {
        if (lifeCycle instanceof ContextAware) {
             ((ContextAware) lifeCycle).setContext(this.context);
        lifeCycle.start();
7.4.3.3.1.4 root
#root(Level level, Appender<ILoggingEvent>... appenders) 方法,设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger 。代码如下:
     public final void root(Level level, Appender<ILoggingEvent>... appenders) {
        Logger logger = this.context.getLogger(org.slf4j.Logger.ROOT_LOGGER_NAME);
        if (level != null) {
            logger.setLevel(level);
         for (Appender<ILoggingEvent> appender : appenders) {
             logger.addAppender(appender);
```

#### 7.4.3.3.2 DefaultLogbackConfiguration

org.springframework.boot.logging.logback.DefaultLogbackConfiguration , 默认的 Logback 配置类。代码如下:

相当于代码生成 logback.xml 的效果。

#### 7.4.3.3.2.1 构造方法

22.1、 加 调田 LaghackConfigurator#s

```
private final PropertyResolver patterns;
     private final LogFile logFile;
     DefaultLogbackConfiguration(LoggingInitializationContext initializationContext, LogFile logFile) {
         this.patterns = getPatternsResolver(initializationContext.getEnvironment());
         this.logFile = logFile;
     private PropertyResolver getPatternsResolver(Environment environment) {
         if (environment == null) {
             return new PropertySourcesPropertyResolver(null);
         if (environment instanceof ConfigurableEnvironment) {
             PropertySourcesPropertyResolver resolver = new PropertySourcesPropertyResolver(((ConfigurableEnvironment).getPropertySources());
             resolver.setIgnoreUnresolvableNestedPlaceholders(true);
             return resolver;
         return environment;
7.4.3.3.2.2 apply
#apply(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,应用配置。代码如下:
     public void apply(LogbackConfigurator config) {
         synchronized (config.getConfigurationLock()) {
             base(config);
             Appender<ILoggingEvent> consoleAppender = consoleAppender(config);
             if (this.logFile != null) {
                Appender<ILoggingEvent> fileAppender = fileAppender(config, this.logFile.toString());
                config.root(Level.INFO, consoleAppender, fileAppender);
            } else {
                 config.root(Level.INFO, consoleAppender);
    • <1> 处,锁。代码如下:
       private LoggerContext context;
       public Object getConfigurationLock() {
               return this.context.getConfigurationLock();
    • <2> 处,调用 #base(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,设置基础属性。代码如下:
       private void base(LogbackConfigurator config) {
               config.conversionRule("clr", ColorConverter.class);
               config.conversionRule("wex", WhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter.class);
               config.conversionRule("wEx", ExtendedWhitespaceThrowableProxyConverter.class);
               config.logger("org.apache.catalina.startup.DigesterFactory", Level.ERROR);
               config.logger("org.apache.catalina.util.LifecycleBase", Level.ERROR);
               config.logger("org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol", Level.WARN);
               config.logger("org.apache.sshd.common.util.SecurityUtils", Level.WARN);
               config.logger("org.apache.tomcat.util.net.NioSelectorPool", Level.WARN);
               config.logger("org.eclipse.jetty.util.component.AbstractLifeCycle", Level.ERROR);
               config.logger("org.hibernate.validator.internal.util.Version", Level.WARN);
```

ortorclass) 方注 沃加娃挽抑则 详细解析 🏻 「7/3311 conversionRule」

```
• <2.2> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#logger(String name, Level level) 方法,默认的 logger 。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.1.2 logger」 。
• <3> 处,调用 #consoleAppender(LogbackConfigurator config) 方法,创建 console Appender 对象。代码如下:
   private static final String CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN = "%clr(%d{${LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN:-yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS}}){faint} "
                  + "%clr(${LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN:-%5p}) %clr(${PID:- }){magenta} %clr(---){faint} "
                  + "%clr([%15.15t]){faint} %clr(%-40.40logger{39}){cyan} "
                  + "%clr(:){faint} %m%n${LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD:-%wEx}";
   private Appender<ILoggingEvent> consoleAppender(LogbackConfigurator config) {
           ConsoleAppender<ILoggingEvent> appender = new ConsoleAppender<>();
           PatternLayoutEncoder encoder = new PatternLayoutEncoder();
          String logPattern = this.patterns.getProperty("logging.pattern.console", CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN);
           encoder.set Pattern (Option Helper.subst Vars (log Pattern, config.get Context ()));\\
           config.start(encoder);
           appender.setEncoder(encoder);
           config.appender("CONSOLE", appender);
           return appender;
         • <X> 处,从 environment 中,读取 "logging.pattern.console" 作为格式。如果找不到,使用 CONSOLE_LOG_PATTERN 。
         • <Y> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#appender(String name, Appender<?> appender) 方法,启动 Appender 。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.1.3 appender」 。
• <4> 处,如果 logFile 非空,则调用 #fileAppender(LogbackConfigurator config, String logFile) 方法,创建 file Appender。代码如下:
   private static final String FILE_LOG_PATTERN = "%d{${LOG_DATEFORMAT_PATTERN:-yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS}} "
   + "${LOG_LEVEL_PATTERN:-%5p} ${PID:- } --- [%t] %-40.40logger{39} : %m%n${LOG_EXCEPTION_CONVERSION_WORD:-%wEx}";
    private static final String MAX_FILE_SIZE = "10MB";
    private Appender<ILoggingEvent> fileAppender(LogbackConfigurator config, String logFile) {
           RollingFileAppender<ILoggingEvent> appender = new RollingFileAppender<>();
           PatternLayoutEncoder encoder = new PatternLayoutEncoder();
           String logPattern = this.patterns.getProperty("logging.pattern.file", FILE_LOG_PATTERN);
           encoder.setPattern(OptionHelper.substVars(logPattern, config.getContext()));
           appender.setEncoder(encoder);
           config.start(encoder);
           appender.setFile(logFile);
           setRollingPolicy(appender, config, logFile);
           config.appender("FILE", appender);
           return appender;
    private void setRollingPolicy(RollingFileAppender<ILoggingEvent> appender, LogbackConfigurator config, String logFile) {
          SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<ILoggingEvent> rollingPolicy = new SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<>();
           rollingPolicy.setFileNamePattern(logFile + ".%d{yyyy-MM-dd}.%i.gz");
           setMaxFileSize(rollingPolicy, this.patterns.getProperty("logging.file.max-size", MAX_FILE_SIZE));
           rollingPolicy.setMaxHistory(this.patterns.getProperty("logging.file.max-history", Integer.class, CoreConstants.UNBOUND_HISTORY));
           appender.setRollingPolicy(rollingPolicy);
           rollingPolicy.setParent(appender);
           config.start(rollingPolicy);
    private void setMaxFileSize(SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy<ILoggingEvent> rollingPolicy, String maxFileSize) {
                   rollingPolicy.setMaxFileSize(FileSize.valueOf(maxFileSize));
           } catch (NoSuchMethodError ex) {
                   Method method = ReflectionUtils.findMethod(SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy.class, "setMaxFileSize", String.class);
                   ReflectionUtils.invokeMethod(method, rollingPolicy, maxFileSize);
```

• <5> 处,调用 LogbackConfigurator#root(Level level, Appender<ILoggingEvent>... appenders) 方法,设置 appender 到 ROOT Logger 。详细解析,见 「7.4.3.3.1.4 root」 。

## 7.4.4 setLogLevel

实现 #setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) 方法,代码如下:

```
private static final LogLevels<Level> LEVELS = new LogLevels<>();
static {
```

```
LEVELS.map(LogLevel.TRACE, Level.TRACE);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.TRACE, Level.ALL);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.DEBUG, Level.DEBUG);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.INFO, Level.INFO);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.WARN, Level.WARN);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.ERROR, Level.ERROR);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.FATAL, Level.ERROR);
             LEVELS.map(LogLevel.OFF, Level.OFF);
      @Override
      public void setLogLevel(String loggerName, LogLevel level) {
             ch.qos.logback.classic.Logger logger = getLogger(loggerName);
             if (logger != null) {
                    logger.setLevel(LEVELS.convertSystemToNative(level));
     • <1> 处,调用 #getLogger(String name) 方法,获得 Logger 对象。代码如下:
        private ch.qos.logback.classic.Logger getLogger(String name) {
               LoggerContext factory = getLoggerContext();
               if (StringUtils.isEmpty(name) || ROOT_LOGGER_NAME.equals(name)) {
                       name = Logger.ROOT_LOGGER_NAME;
               return factory.getLogger(name);
     • <2> 处,设置日志级别。
7.4.4 cleanUp
重写 #cleanUp() 方法,代码如下:
      @Override
      public void cleanUp() {
             LoggerContext context = getLoggerContext();
             markAsUninitialized(context);
```

```
super.cleanUp();
       context.getStatusManager().clear();
       context.getTurboFilterList().remove(FILTER);
private void markAsUninitialized(LoggerContext loggerContext) {
       loggerContext.removeObject(LoggingSystem.class.getName());
```

## 7.4.5 getShutdownHandler

实现 #getShutdownHandler() 方法,代码如下:

```
@Override
public Runnable getShutdownHandler() {
       return new ShutdownHandler();
private final class ShutdownHandler implements Runnable \{
       @Override
       public void run() {
               getLoggerContext().stop();
```

## 7.5 Log4J2LoggingSystem

org.springframework.boot.logging.log4j2.Log4J2LoggingSystem ,继承 SIf4JLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 Log4J2 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

就暂时不解析了,基本类似。感兴趣的胖友,可以看看 《spring boot 源码解析 28-Log4J2LoggingSystem》。

# 7.6 JavaLoggingSystem

org.springframework.boot.logging.java.JavaLoggingSystem ,继承 AbstractLoggingSystem 抽象类,基于 JUL 的 LoggingSystem 实现类。

就暂时不解析了,基本类似。感兴趣的胖友,可以看看 《spring boot 源码解析 27-JavaLoggingSystem 及 LoggingSystem 生命周期详解》 的 「LoggingSystem」 部分。

Spring Boot 的文章,基本都短不了~咋说呢?虽然长了一些吧,总体还是比较简单和顺畅的。

#### 参考和推荐如下文章:

- 一个努力的码农 《spring boot 源码解析 29-LogbackLoggingSystem》
- oldflame-Jm 《Spring boot 源码分析 log 日志系统 (6) 》