

Spring基础 - Spring简单例子引入Spring要点

上文中我们简单介绍了Spring和Spring Framework的组件,那么这些Spring Framework组件是如何配合工作的呢?本文主要承接上文,向你展示Spring Framework组件的典型应用场景和基于这个场景设计出的简单案例,并以此引出Spring的核心要点,比如IOC和AOP等;在此基础上还引入了不同的配置方式,如XML,Java配置和注解方式的差异。@pdai

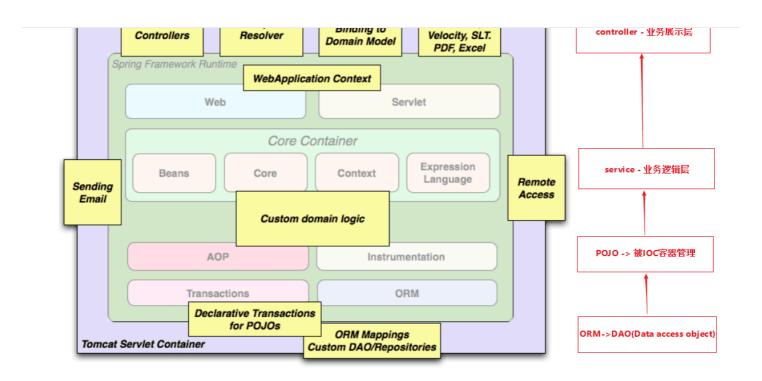
- Spring基础 Spring简单例子引入Spring要点
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 - 面向切面 AOP
 - 。 Spring框架设计如何逐步简化开发的
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 - 注解配置方式改造
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Spring框架如何应用

上文中,我们展示了Spring和Spring Framework的组件,这里对于开发者来说有几个问题:

- 1. 首先,对于Spring进阶,直接去看IOC和AOP,存在一个断层,所以需要整体上构建对Spring框架认知上进一步深入,这样才能构建知识体系。
- 2. 其次,很多开发者入门都是从Spring Boot开始的,他对Spring整体框架底层,以及发展历史不是很了解;特别是对于一些老旧项目维护和底层bug分析没有全局观。
- 3. 再者,Spring代表的是一种框架设计理念,需要全局上理解Spring Framework组件是如何配合工作的,需要理解它设计的初衷和未来趋势。

如下是官方在解释Spring框架的常用场景的图

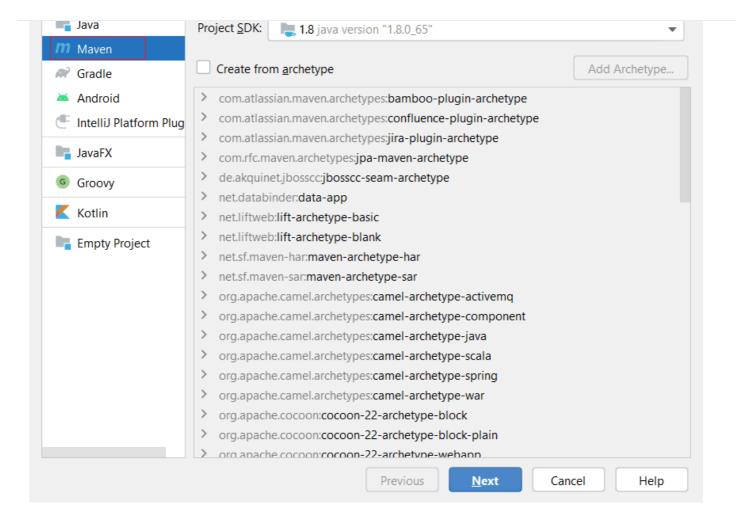


我加上一些注释后,是比较好理解的;引入这个图,重要的原因是为后面设计一个案例帮助你构建认知。

设计一个Spring的Hello World

结合上面的使用场景,设计一个查询用户的案例的两个需求,来看Spring框架帮我们简化了什么开发工作:

- 1. 查询用户数据 来看DAO+POJO-> Service 的初始化和装载。
- 2. 给所有Service的查询方法记录日志
- 创建一个Maven的Java项目



• 引入Spring框架的POM依赖,以及查看这些依赖之间的关系

```
xml
       <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1
2
       cproject xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
3
                xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4
                xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5
           <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
           <groupId>tech.pdai
7
8
           <artifactId>001-spring-framework-demo-helloworld-xml</artifactId>
9
           <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT
10
11
           cproperties>
12
               <maven.compiler.source>8</maven.compiler.source>
13
               <maven.compiler.target>8</maven.compiler.target>
14
               <spring.version>5.3.9</spring.version>
15
               <aspectjweaver.version>1.9.6</aspectjweaver.version>
16
           </properties>
17
18
           <dependencies>
19
               <dependency>
20
                   <groupId>org.springframework
21
                   <artifactId>spring-context</artifactId>
22
                   <version>${spring.version}</version>
23
               </dependency>
24
               <dependency>
25
                   <groupId>org.springframework
                   <artifactId>spring-core</artifactId>
26
27
                   <version>${spring.version}</version>
28
               </dependency>
29
```

```
<version>${spring.version}
33
              </dependency>
34
              <dependency>
35
                  <groupId>org.aspectj/groupId>
36
                  <artifactId>aspectjweaver</artifactId>
37
                  <version>${aspectjweaver.version}
38
              </dependency>
39
          </dependencies>
40
41
       </project>
```

```
aspectjweaver: 1.9.6 [compile]

spring-beans: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-core: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-context: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-beans: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-beans: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-beans: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-beans: 5.3.9 [compile]

spring-core: 5.3.9 [compile]
```

• POJO - User

```
java
1
       package tech.pdai.springframework.entity;
2
3
4
        * @author pdai
5
6
       public class User {
7
8
9
             * user's name.
10
            private String name;
11
12
13
            /**
            * user's age.
14
             */
15
16
            private int age;
17
18
             * init.
19
20
21
             * @param name name
22
             * @param age age
23
24
            public User(String name, int age) {
25
                this.name = name;
26
                this.age = age;
27
28
```

```
32
33
           public void setName(String name) {
34
               this.name = name;
35
36
37
           public int getAge() {
38
               return age;
39
40
41
           public void setAge(int age) {
42
               this.age = age;
43
       }
```

• DAO 获取 POJO, UserDaoServiceImpl (mock 数据)

```
java
1
       package tech.pdai.springframework.dao;
2
3
       import java.util.Collections;
4
       import java.util.List;
5
6
       import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
7
8
9
        * @author pdai
10
11
       public class UserDaoImpl {
12
           /**
13
14
            * init.
15
           public UserDaoImpl() {
16
17
18
19
            * mocked to find user list.
20
21
22
            * @return user list
23
24
            public List<User> findUserList() {
25
               return Collections.singletonList(new User("pdai", 18));
26
27
       }
```

并增加daos.xml

```
xml
1
       <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
       <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
3
              xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4
              xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
5
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
           <bean id="userDao" class="tech.pdai.springframework.dao.UserDaoImpl">
6
7
               <!-- additional collaborators and configuration for this bean go here -->
8
9
           <!-- more bean definitions for data access objects go here -->
10
       </beans>
```

```
java
1
       package tech.pdai.springframework.service;
2
3
       import java.util.List;
4
5
       import tech.pdai.springframework.dao.UserDaoImpl;
6
       import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
7
8
9
        * @author pdai
10
11
       public class UserServiceImpl {
12
13
14
            * user dao impl.
15
16
            private UserDaoImpl userDao;
17
            /**
18
            * init.
19
20
21
            public UserServiceImpl() {
22
            }
23
24
            /**
25
            * find user list.
26
            * @return user list
27
28
29
            public List<User> findUserList() {
30
               return this.userDao.findUserList();
31
            }
32
33
            * set dao.
34
35
36
            * @param userDao user dao
37
            public void setUserDao(UserDaoImpl userDao) {
38
39
               this.userDao = userDao;
40
41
       }
```

并增加services.xml

```
xml
1
        <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2
        <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
3
              xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4
              xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
5
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">
6
           <!-- services -->
7
           <bean id="userService" class="tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl">
8
               roperty name="userDao" ref="userDao"/>
9
               <!-- additional collaborators and configuration for this bean go here -->
10
11
           <!-- more bean definitions for services go here -->
12
       </beans>
```

• 拦截所有service中的方法,并输出记录

```
3
       import java.lang.reflect.Method;
4
5
       import org.aspectj.lang.ProceedingJoinPoint;
6
        import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Around;
       import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
8
       import org.aspectj.lang.reflect.MethodSignature;
9
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.EnableAspectJAutoProxy;
10
       /**
11
        * @author pdai
12
13
14
       @Aspect
15
       public class LogAspect {
16
           /**
17
            * aspect for every methods under service package.
18
19
20
           @Around("execution(* tech.pdai.springframework.service.*.*(..))")
21
           public Object businessService(ProceedingJoinPoint pjp) throws Throwable {
22
               // get attribute through annotation
23
               Method method = ((MethodSignature) pjp.getSignature()).getMethod();
24
               System.out.println("execute method: " + method.getName());
25
26
               // continue to process
27
               return pjp.proceed();
28
29
30
```

并增加aspects.xml

```
xml
        <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
1
2
        <beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"</pre>
3
              xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4
              xmlns:aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
5
              xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
6
               xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
7
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
8
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop
9
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop.xsd
10
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
11
        http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
12
13
14
           <context:component-scan base-package="tech.pdai.springframework" />
15
16
           <aop:aspectj-autoproxy/>
17
18
           <bean id="logAspect" class="tech.pdai.springframework.aspect.LogAspect">
19
               <!-- configure properties of aspect here as normal -->
20
           </hean>
            <!-- more bean definitions for data access objects go here -->
21
22
        </beans>
```

• 组装App

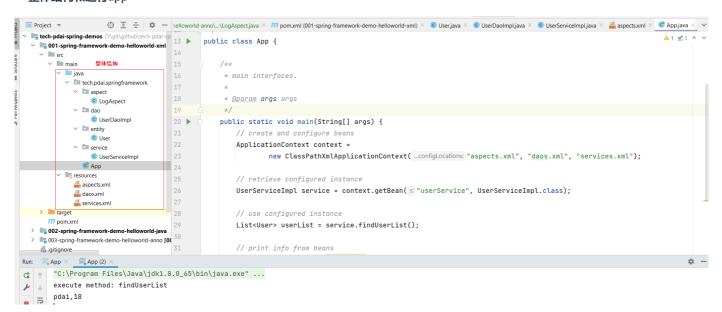
```
package tech.pdai.springframework;

package tech.pdai.springframework;

import java.util.List;
```

```
import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
8
       import tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl;
9
10
11
        * @author pdai
12
13
       public class App {
14
15
16
            * main interfaces.
17
18
            * @param args args
19
20
           public static void main(String[] args) {
21
               // create and configure beans
22
               ApplicationContext context =
23
                       new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("aspects.xml", "daos.xml", "services.xml");
24
25
               // retrieve configured instance
26
               UserServiceImpl service = context.getBean("userService", UserServiceImpl.class);
27
28
               // use configured instance
29
               List<User> userList = service.findUserList();
30
31
               // print info from beans
32
               userList.forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getName() + "," + a.getAge()));
33
34
       }
```

• 整体结构和运行app



这个例子体现了Spring的哪些核心要点

那么Spring框架帮助我们做什么,它体现了什么哪些要点呢?

控制反转 - IOC

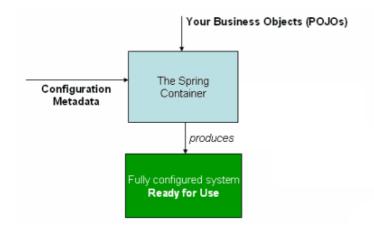
• 如果没有Spring框架,我们需要自己创建User/Dao/Service等,比如:

```
1  UserDaoImpl userDao = new UserDaoImpl();
2  UserSericeImpl userService = new UserServiceImpl();
3  userService.setUserDao(userDao);
4  List<User> userList = userService.findUserList();
```

• 有了Spring框架,可以将原有Bean的创建工作转给框架,需要用时从Bean的容器中获取即可,这样便简化了开发工作

Bean的创建和使用分离了。

```
java
1
       // create and configure beans
2
       ApplicationContext context =
3
               new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("aspects.xml", "daos.xml", "services.xml");
4
5
       // retrieve configured instance
6
       UserServiceImpl service = context.getBean("userService", UserServiceImpl.class);
7
8
       // use configured instance
9
       List<User> userList = service.findUserList();
```



更进一步, 你便能理解为何会有如下的知识点了:

- 1. Spring框架管理这些Bean的创建工作,即由用户管理Bean转变为框架管理Bean,这个就叫控制反转 Inversion of Control (IoC)
- 2. Spring 框架托管创建的Bean放在哪里呢? 这便是IoC Container;
- 3. Spring 框架为了更好让用户配置Bean,必然会引入不同方式来配置Bean?这便是xml配置,Java配置,注解配置等支持
- 4. Spring 框架既然接管了Bean的生成,必然需要管理整个Bean的生命周期等;
- 5. 应用程序代码从loc Container中获取依赖的Bean,注入到应用程序中,这个过程叫 **依赖注入(Dependency Injection,DI)**; 所以说控制 反转是通过依赖注入实现的,其实它们是同一个概念的不同角度描述。通俗来说就是**IoC是设计思想,DI是实现方式**
- 6. 在依赖注入时,有哪些方式呢?这就是构造器方式,@Autowired, @Resource, @Qualifier... 同时Bean之间存在依赖(可能存在先后顺序)问题,以及**循环依赖问题**等)

这边引入我们后续的相关文章: Spring基础 - Spring之控制反转(IOC)

面向切面 - AOP

来看第二个需求:给Service所有方法调用添加日志(调用方法时),本质上是解耦问题;

```
1  /**
2  * find user list.
3  *
4  * @return user list
5  */
6  public List<User> findUserList() {
7    System.out.println("execute method findUserList");
8    return this.userDao.findUserList();
9  }
```

• 有了Spring框架,通过@Aspect注解 定义了切面,这个切面中定义了拦截所有service中的方法,并记录日志; 可以明显看到,框架将日志记录和业务需求的代码解耦了,不再是侵入式的了

```
java
1
2
       * aspect for every methods under service package.
3
4
       @Around("execution(* tech.pdai.springframework.service.*.*(..))")
5
       public Object businessService(ProceedingJoinPoint pjp) throws Throwable {
6
           // get attribute through annotation
           Method method = ((MethodSignature) pjp.getSignature()).getMethod();
7
8
           System.out.println("execute method: " + method.getName());
9
10
           // continue to process
11
           return pjp.proceed();
12
       }
```

更进一步, 你便能理解为何会有如下的知识点了:

- 1. Spring 框架通过定义切面, 通过拦截切点实现了不同业务模块的解耦,这个就叫面向切面编程 Aspect Oriented Programming (AOP)
- 2. 为什么@Aspect注解使用的是aspectj的jar包呢?这就引出了**Aspect4J和Spring AOP的历史渊源**,只有理解了Aspect4J和Spring的渊源才能理解有些注解上的兼容设计
- 3. 如何支持**更多拦截方式**来实现解耦, 以满足更多场景需求呢? 这就是@Around, @Pointcut... 等的设计
- 4. 那么Spring框架又是如何实现AOP的呢?这就引入**代理技术,分静态代理和动态代理**,动态代理又包含JDK代理和CGLIB代理等

这边引入我们后续的相关文章: Spring基础 - Spring之面向切面编程(AOP)

Spring框架设计如何逐步简化开发的

通过上述的框架介绍和例子,已经初步知道了Spring设计的两个大的要点:IOC和AOP;从框架的设计角度而言,更为重要的是简化开发,比如提供更为便捷的配置Bean的方式,直至0配置(即约定大于配置)。这里我将通过Spring历史版本的发展,和SpringBoot的推出等,来帮你理解Spring框架是如何逐步简化开发的。

Java 配置方式改造

在前文的例子中, 通过xml配置方式实现的,这种方式实际上比较麻烦; 我通过Java配置进行改造:

- User, UserDaoImpl, UserServiceImpl, LogAspect不用改
- 将原通过.xml配置转换为Java配置

```
package tech.pdai.springframework.config;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
```

```
8
       import tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl;
9
10
11
        * @author pdai
12
13
       @EnableAspectJAutoProxv
14
       @Configuration
15
       public class BeansConfig {
16
17
18
            * @return user dao
19
20
           @Bean("userDao")
21
           public UserDaoImpl userDao() {
22
               return new UserDaoImpl();
23
24
25
26
            * @return user service
27
28
           @Bean("userService")
29
           public UserServiceImpl userService() {
30
               UserServiceImpl userService = new UserServiceImpl();
31
               userService.setUserDao(userDao());
32
               return userService;
33
34
35
36
            * @return log aspect
37
38
           @Bean("logAspect")
39
           public LogAspect logAspect() {
40
               return new LogAspect();
41
42
```

• 在App中加载BeansConfig的配置

```
java
1
       package tech.pdai.springframework;
2
3
       import java.util.List;
4
5
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.AnnotationConfigApplicationContext;
6
       import tech.pdai.springframework.config.BeansConfig;
7
       import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
8
       import tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl;
9
10
        * @author pdai
11
12
13
       public class App {
14
15
16
            * main interfaces.
17
            * @param args args
18
19
20
           public static void main(String[] args) {
21
               // create and configure beans
22
               AnnotationConfigApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(BeansConfig.class);
23
```

```
// use configured instance
List<User> userList = service.findUserList();

// print info from beans
userList.forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getName() + "," + a.getAge()));
}

}
```

• 整体结构和运行app



注解配置方式改造

更进一步,Java 5开始提供注解支持,Spring 2.5 开始完全支持基于注解的配置并且也支持JSR250 注解。在Spring后续的版本发展倾向于通过注解和Java配置结合使用.

• BeanConfig 不再需要Java配置

```
java
1
       package tech.pdai.springframework.config;
2
3
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScan;
4
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.ComponentScans;
5
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
6
       import org.springframework.context.annotation.EnableAspectJAutoProxy;
7
8
9
        * @author pdai
10
11
       @Configuration
12
       @EnableAspectJAutoProxy
13
       public class BeansConfig {
14
15
       }
```

• UserDaoImpl 增加了 @Repository注解

```
3
         */
4
       @Repository
5
       public class UserDaoImpl {
6
7
8
            ^{st} mocked to find user list.
9
10
            * @return user list
            */
11
12
           public List<User> findUserList() {
13
               return Collections.singletonList(new User("pdai", 18));
14
           }
15
       }
```

• UserServiceImpl 增加了@Service 注解,并通过@Autowired注入userDao.

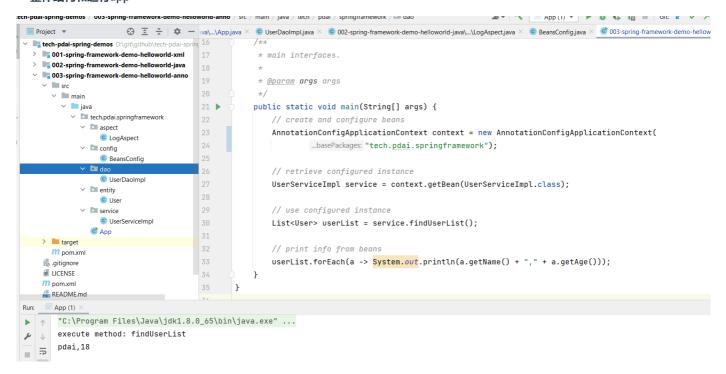
```
java
        /**
1
2
        * @author pdai
3
        */
       @Service
4
5
       public class UserServiceImpl {
6
7
8
            * user dao impl.
9
10
           @Autowired
11
           private UserDaoImpl userDao;
12
13
            * find user list.
14
15
            * @return user list
16
17
18
           public List<User> findUserList() {
19
               return userDao.findUserList();
20
21
22
```

• 在App中扫描tech.pdai.springframework包

```
java
1
        package tech.pdai.springframework;
2
3
        import java.util.List;
4
5
        import\ org. spring framework. context. annotation. Annotation Config Application Context;
6
        import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
7
        import tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl;
8
9
        /**
        * @author pdai
10
11
12
        public class App {
13
14
15
             * main interfaces.
16
             * @param args args
17
18
```

```
22
                        "tech.pdai.springframework");
23
24
               // retrieve configured instance
25
               UserServiceImpl service = context.getBean(UserServiceImpl.class);
26
27
               // use configured instance
28
               List<User> userList = service.findUserList();
29
30
               // print info from beans
31
               userList.forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getName() + "," + a.getAge()));
32
33
       }
```

• 整体结构和运行app



SpringBoot托管配置

Springboot实际上通过约定大于配置的方式,使用xx-starter统一的对Bean进行默认初始化,用户只需要很少的配置就可以进行开发了。 这个因为很多开发者都是从SpringBoot开始着手开发的,所以这个比较好理解。我们需要的是将知识点都串联起来,构筑认知体系。

结合Spring历史版本和SpringBoot看发展

最后结合Spring历史版本总结下它的发展:

(这样是不是能够帮助你在整体上构建了知识体系的认知了呢?)



PS: 相关代码, 可以通过这里 [1]直接查看

```
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  Q
                                                                                                                                                                                                       import java.util.List;

✓ java/tech/pdai/springframework

                                                                                                                                                                                                        import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
import tech.pdai.springframework.entity.User;
import tech.pdai.springframework.service.UserServiceImpl;
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    LogAspect.java

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⑤ UserDaolmpl.java
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    UserDaoimpijava
    entity
    Userjava
    service
    UserServiceImpljava

B
                                                                                                                                                                                                         public class App {
● App.java
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    /**

* main interfaces.
                        pom.xml
> 002-spring-framework-demo-helloworld-java
> 003-spring-framework-demo-helloworld-anno
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    pom.xml

README.md
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               // retrieve configured instance
UserServiceImpl service = context.getBean("userService", UserServiceImpl.class);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  // use configured instance
List<User> userList = service.findUserList();
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    // print info from beans userList.forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.getName() + "," + a.getAge()));
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> GitHub & main + \infty \infty 0 \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinit}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texitex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\title}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tetx{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\
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♡ 我要纠错

← Spring基础 - Spring和Spring框架组成

Spring基础 - Spring核心之控制反转(IOC) →

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