# 41 注解 @Aspect 是如何工作的?

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如果说我比别人看得要远一点,**那是因为我站在团人的肩上。Q:211861754 +V: Andvaclu** 

# 背景

面试官: 如何针对某个包下的所有类的方法打印日志?

面试者: 可以使用 Spring AOP 的 @Aspect 注解实现,底层由 JDK 动态代理和 CGLib 字节码生产代理实现。

面试官追问: @Aspect 注解是如何工作的?

面试者:



# Spring AOP @Aspect 注解示例

要拦截的目标

```
package com.davidwang456.test;
public class HelloService {
  public void sayHello(String world) {
    System.out.println("hello "+ world);
  }
}
```

#### 拦截逻辑

```
package com.davidwang456.test;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;
import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;
@Aspect
public class LogAspect {
    @Before("execution(* sayHello(..))")
    public void beforeHello() {
        System.out.println("how are you!");
    }
}
```

## 配置 @Aspect 注解生效

<aop:aspectj-autoproxy />起作用。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns_xsi="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
xmlns_aop="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop"
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s
```

测试类: 实现 @Aspect 的功能有 3 种方式:

- 一种方式是使用 XML 配置,利用配置 <aop:aspecti-autoproxy /> 生效注解;
- 一种方式是使用 Java config 方式,使用注解 @EnableAspectJAutoProxy 配置;
- 一种方式是直接利用代码 AspectJProxyFactory (或者 ProxyFactory/ProxyFactoryBean) 生成代理。

本篇采用 XML 配置方式,代码如下:

```
package com.davidwang456.test;
import org.springframework.aop.aspectj.annotation.AspectJProxyFactory;
import org.springframework.context.ApplicationContext;
import org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext;
public class AspectTest {
@SuppressWarnings("resource")
public static void main(String[] args) {
ApplicationContext context= new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext("com/davidwang456/test/spring.xml");
 HelloService hello=context.getBean(HelloService.class);
hello.sayHello("world !");
public static void factory1() {
HelloService target=new HelloService();
 AspectJProxyFactory factory=new AspectJProxyFactory();
 factory.setTarget(target);
 factory.addAspect(LogAspect.class);
HelloService proxy=factory.getProxy();
proxy.sayHello("world !");
```

运行程序,控制台输出:

```
how are you!
hello world!
```

# Spring AOP @Aspect注解原理分析;311861754 <aop:aspectj-autoproxy/>定义 +V: Andvaclu

spring.xml 配置文件中,http://www.springframework.org/schema/aop/spring-aop-3.0.xsd 规范了 <aop:aspectj-autoproxy /> 的定义,如下所示:

```
<wsd:element name="aspectj-autoproxy">
<xsd:annotation>
<sad documentation source="java:org.springframework.aop.aspectj.annotation.AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator">
<![CDATA[ Enables the use of the @AspectJ style of Spring AOP. ]]>
</xsd:documentation>
</mmd:annotation>
<xsd:complexType>
< xsd:sequence>
<wsd:element name="include" type="includeType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
< state annotation >
<>sd:documentation>
<![CDATA[ Indicates that only @AspectJ beans with names matched by the (regex) pattern will be considered as defining aspects to use for Spring auto
proxying. ]]>
</xsd:documentation>
</r>

annotation>
</xsd:element>
</msd:sequence>
<wsd:attribute name="proxy-target-class" type="xsd:boolean" default="false">
<msd:annotation>
didocumentation>
<![CDATA[ Are class-based (CGLIB) proxies to be created? By default, standard Java interface-based proxies are created. ]]>
</xsd:documentation>
</r>
//sad:annotation>
</msd:attribute>
<wsd:attribute name="expose-proxy" type="xsd:boolean" default="false">
<xsd:annotation>
<\sdd:documentation>
<![CDATA[ Indicate that the proxy should be exposed by the AOP framework as a ThreadLocal for retrieval via the AopContext class. Off by default, i.e. n
o guarantees that AopContext access will work. ]]>
</xsd:documentation>
</msd:annotation>
</xsd:attribute>
</xsd:complexType>
                                      更多资源请+q:311861754
</xsd:element>
                                      +v: Andvaclu
```

从上面可以看到在配置

<aop:aspectj-autoproxy

/>

时,org.springframework.aop.aspectj.annotation.AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 会使 @Aspect 生效。我们来 debug 到内部程序看看。

#### <aop:aspectj-autoproxy /> 解析

AopNamespaceHandler 解析 <aop:aspectj-autoproxy /> , 注册了 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator。

```
public class AopNamespaceHandler extends NamespaceHandlerSupport {

/**

* Register the {@link BeanDefinitionParser BeanDefinitionParsers} for the

* '{@code config}', '{@code spring-configured}', '{@code aspectj-autoproxy}'

* and '{@code scoped-proxy}' tags.

*/

@Override

public void init() {

// In 2.0 XSD as well as in 2.1 XSD.

registerBeanDefinitionParser("config", new ConfigBeanDefinitionParser());

registerBeanDefinitionParser("aspectj-autoproxy", new AspectJAutoProxyBeanDefinitionParser());

registerBeanDefinitionDecorator("scoped-proxy", new ScopedProxyBeanDefinitionDecorator());

// Only in 2.0 XSD: moved to context namespace as of 2.1

registerBeanDefinitionParser("spring-configured", new SpringConfiguredBeanDefinitionParser());
}
```

AopNamespaceUtils.registerAspectJAnnotationAutoProxyCreatorIfNecessary() AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator,如下所示:

```
@Override
@Nullable
public BeanDefinition parse(Element element, ParserContext parserContext) {
    Aop Name space Utils. {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (parser Context, \ element); {\tt register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary} (pars
    extendBeanDefinition(element, parserContext);
    return null
```

的

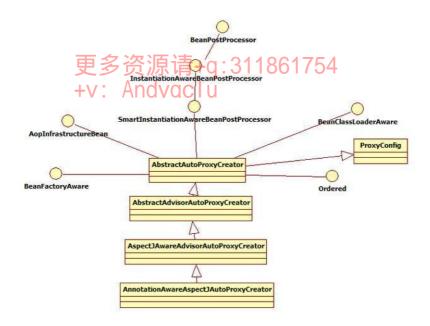
## 调用实现类:

```
public\ static\ Bean Definition\ register Aspect JAnnotation Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary (Bean Definition Registry\ registry\ Object\ source)\ \{position Auto Proxy Creator If Necessary (Bean Definition Registry\ registry
                                         return\ register Or Escalate Apc As Required (Annotation Aware Aspect JAuto Proxy Creator. class, and the control of the con
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  registry, source);
```

那 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 如何发现 Aspect 注解,并做处理的呢?

## AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator发现Aspect注解原理

首先看看 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 是什么? 它的继承关系如下:



从上图可以发现,AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 是一个 BeanPostProcessor,它叫后置处理器,作用 是在 Bean 对象在实例化和依赖注入完毕后,在显示调用初始化方法的前后添加我们自己的逻辑。注意是 Bean 实 例化完毕后及依赖注入完成后触发的。AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 的 isInfrastructureClass 判断是 否有 @Aspect 注解,如下所示:

```
@Override
protected boolean isInfrastructureClass(Class<?> beanClass) {

// Previously we setProxyTargetClass(true) in the constructor, but that has too

// broad an impact. Instead we now override isInfrastructureClass to avoid proxying

// aspects. I'm not entirely happy with that as there is no good reason not

// to advise aspects, except that it causes advice invocation to go through a

// proxy, and if the aspect implements e.g the Ordered interface it will be

// proxied by that interface and fail at runtime as the advice method is not

// defined on the interface. We could potentially relax the restriction about

// not advising aspects in the future.

return (super.isInfrastructureClass(beanClass) ||

(this.aspectJAdvisorFactory!= null && this.aspectJAdvisorFactory.isAspect(beanClass)));

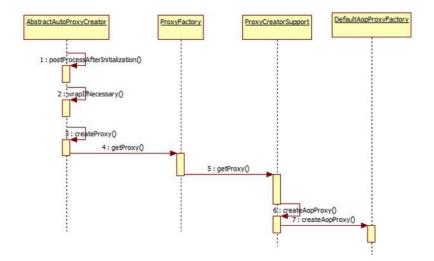
}
```

# AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator生成代理类的过程

可以通过debug程序内部,打印出生成代理的调用链:

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调用序号:	调用序号: 1 调用类和方法 com.davidwang456.test.AspectTest\$main						
调用序号: 2 调用类和方法 org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext\$ <init></init>							
调用序号: 3 调用类和方法 org.springframework.context.support.ClassPathXmlApplicationContext\$ <init></init>							
调用序号: 4 调用类和方法 org.springframework.context.support.AbstractApplicationContext\$refresh							
调	用	序	号		:	5 调用类和方法	
org. spring framework. context. support. Abstract Application Context \$finish Bean Factory Initialization							
调	用	序	묵		:	6 调用类和方法	
org. spring framework. be ans. factory. support. Default Listable Bean Factory \$preInstantiate Singletons							
调用序号: 7 调用类和方法 org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory\$getBean							
调用序号: 8 调用类和方法 org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory\$doGetBean							
调	用	序	号		:	9调用类和方法	
org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultSingletonBeanRegistry\$getSingleton							
调	用	序	号	:	1	0 调用类和方法	
org.spring	framework.bean	s.factory.suppo	ort.AbstractBeanF	actory\$\$Lam	bda\$9/1978869	058\$getObject	
调用序号: 11 调用类和方法 org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractBeanFactory\$lambda\$0							
调	用	序	号	:	1	2 调用类和方法	
org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory\$createBean							
调	用	序	号	:	1	3 调用类和方法	
org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory\$doCreateBean							
调	用	序	号	:	1	4 调用类和方法	
org.springframework.beans.factory.support.AbstractAutowireCapableBeanFactory\$initializeBean							
调	用	+序: Ar	ndv&clu	:	1	5 调用类和方法	
org. spring framework. be an s. factory. support. Abstract Autowire Capable Bean Factory \$ apply Bean Post Processor							
sAfterInitia	alization						
调	用	序	号	:	1	6 调用类和方法	
org. spring framework. a op. framework. autoproxy. Abstract AutoProxyCreator \$postProcess After Initialization							
调	用	序	号	:	1	7 调用类和方法	
org.springframework.aop.framework.autoproxy.AbstractAutoProxyCreator\$wrapIfNecessary							
调	用	序	号	:	1	8 调用类和方法	
org.springframework.aop.framework.autoproxy.AbstractAutoProxyCreator\$createProxy							
调用序号: 19 调用类和方法 org.springframework.aop.framework.ProxyFactory\$getProxy							
调用序号: 20 调用类和方法 org.springframework.aop.framework.ProxyCreatorSupport\$createAopProxy							
调用序号: 21 调用类和方法 org.springframework.aop.framework.DefaultAopProxyFactory\$createAopProxy							



## DefaultAopProxyFactory#createAopProxy() 方法

代理生成默认使用 JDK 自带的代理,使用 CGLIG 的三种情况:

- ProxyConfig 中的 optimize 标识被置为 true;
- ProxyConfig 中的 proxyTargetClass 标识被置为 true;
- 目标类没有可用的代理接口即目标类没有实现接口。

# 总结

实现 @Aspect 的功能有 3 种方式:

- 一种方式是使用 XML 配置,利用配置 <aop:aspectj-autoproxy /> 生效注解;
- 一种方式是使用 java config 方式,使用注解 EnableAspectJAutoProxy 配置;
- 一种方式是直接利用代码 AspectJProxyFactory (或者ProxyFactory/ProxyFactoryBean) 生成代理。

前两种方式都是通过 BeanPostProcessor 的实现类 AnnotationAwareAspectJAutoProxyCreator 完成的,第三种是硬编码形式的。正在的逻辑在父类 AbstractAutoProxyCreator 实现,在 postProcessBeforeInstantiation 方法发现 Aspect 注解,在 postProcessAfterInitialization 方法中创建代理实例。

代理生成默认使用 JDK 自带的代理,使用 CGLIG 的三种情况:

- ProxyConfig 中的 optimize 标识被置为 true;
- ProxyConfig 中的 proxyTargetClass 标识被置为 true;
- 目标类没有可用的代理接口即目标类没有实现接口。

}



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