介绍:

在没有lombok之前,我们写一个实体类,除了定义基本的属性之外,其他如无参构造方法、有参构造方法、setter/getter、toString、甚至equals、hashCode方法等,以及如果要操作Builder模式的话还需要自己手动编写大篇幅的代码去实现,枯燥,编码量大,还容易出现拼写错误。有了lombok之后,通过在类或属性上添加几个注解,就可以让编辑器在代码编译时帮我们自动生成相应的setter/getter/构造方法等,即提高了开发效率,又提升了代码的可读性(这里我们不和record做比较)。

一句话总结: lombok是一个java库,通过引入lombok,添加相应的注解,可以简化java代码的编写,提高工作效率。

使用: (以IntelliJ IDEA中的使用为例)

环境: java+maven+Intellij IDEA

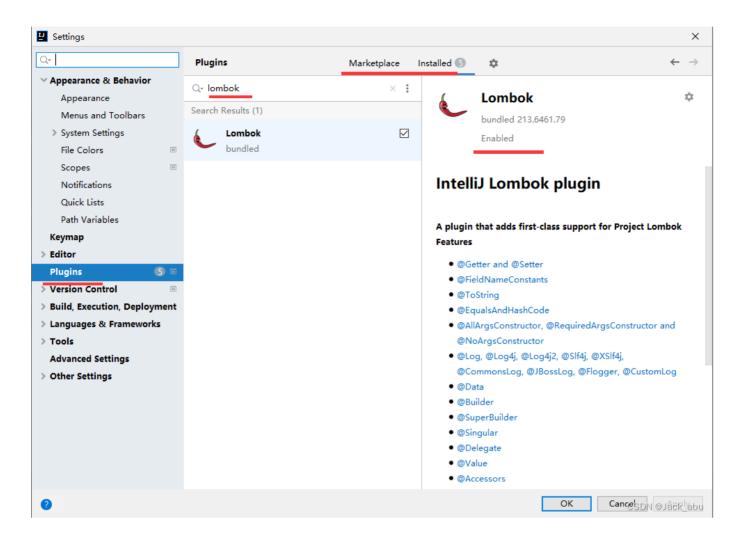
一、在pom.xml文件中添加lombok依赖:

maven仓库传送门: 查看mvnrepository中的lombok

二、在IDEA中安装lombok插件

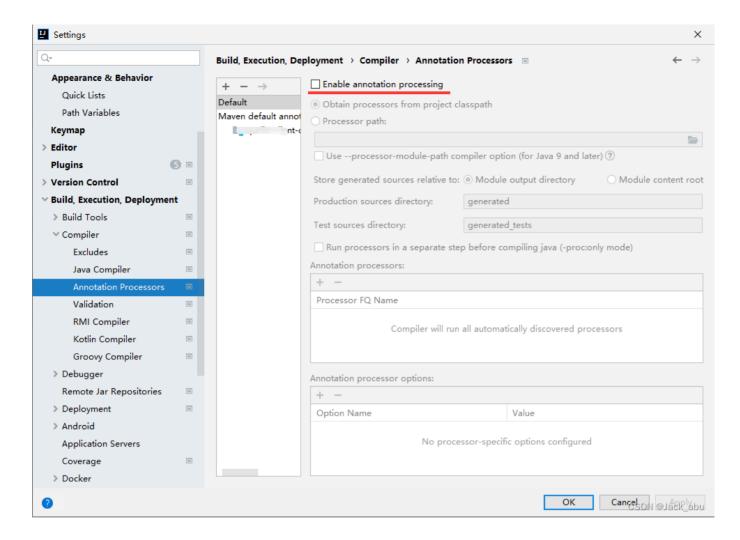
在IDE中使用Iombok使用还需要安装相应的插件并启用。

打开file-settings在左侧找到plugins,未安装情况下在MarketPlace中搜索lombok进行安装,安装后再次打开可以Installed标签中找到它并启用。



如遇编译时出错,大概率为没有将注解处理器设置为enable状态,打开file-settings中,依次点击:

Build,Execution,Deployment-Compiler-Annotation Processors,勾选Enable annotation processing



使用示例:

不使用lombok的情况:

```
public class Student implements java.io.Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
   private String name;
   private Integer age;
   private double score;
   public Student() {
    public Student(String name, Integer age, double score) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.score = score;
   public String getName() {
        return name;
   public void setName(String name) {
       this.name = name;
   public Integer getAge() {
        return age;
    public void setAge(Integer age) {
       this.age = age;
   public double getScore() {
        return score;
    public void setScore(double score) {
        this.score = score;
   @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Student{" +
                "name='" + name + '\'' +
                ", age=" + age +
                ", score=" + score +
                '}';
    }
   @Override
   public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (this == o) return true;
        if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;
        Student student = (Student) o;
        return Double.compare(student.score, score) == 0 && Objects.equals(name,
```

```
student.name) && Objects.equals(age, student.age);
}

@Override
public int hashCode() {
    return Objects.hash(name, age, score);
}
}
```

使用lombok的情况:

```
@Data
public class Student implements java.io.Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    private String name;
    private Integer age;
    private double score;
}
```

可以看到代码明显简洁了不少,大大提升开发效率。

@Data注解说明:

```
/**
* Generates getters for all fields, a useful toString method, and hashCode and equals
implementations that check
* all non-transient fields. Will also generate setters for all non-final fields, as
well as a constructor.
 * 
 * Equivalent to {@code @Getter @Setter @RequiredArgsConstructor @ToString
@EqualsAndHashCode}.
* 
* Complete documentation is found at <a
href="https://projectlombok.org/features/Data">the project lombok features page for
@Data</a>.
* @see Getter
 * @see Setter
 * @see RequiredArgsConstructor
 * @see ToString
 * @see EqualsAndHashCode
 * @see lombok.Value
 */
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)
public @interface Data {
    * If you specify a static constructor name, then the generated constructor will
be private, and
    * instead a static factory method is created that other classes can use to create
instances.
    * We suggest the name: "of", like so:
    * 
         public @Data(staticConstructor = "of") class Point { final int x, y; }
     * 
    * Default: No static constructor, instead the normal constructor is public.
    * @return Name of static 'constructor' method to generate (blank = generate a
normal constructor).
   String staticConstructor() default "";
}
```

从注释javadoc中可以看出,它会为所有字段生成getter,setter方法,一个有用的toString方法,hashCode方法,equals方法,还有构造方法。

通过添加

```
@Accessors(chain = true)
```

可以实现setXXX方法的链式调用

A container for settings for the generation of getters and setters.

Complete documentation is found at the project lombok features page for @Accessors ...

Using this annotation does nothing by itself; an annotation that makes lombok generate getters and setters, such as lombok.Setter or lombok.Data is also required.

```
@Target({ElementType.TYPE, ElementType.FIELD})
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)
public @interface Accessors {
```

If true, accessors will be named after the field and not include a get or set prefix. If true and chain is omitted, chain defaults to true. **default: false**

Returns: Whether or not to make fluent methods (named fieldName(), not for example setFieldName).

boolean fluent() default false;

If true, setters return this instead of void. **default: false**, unless fluent=true, then **default: true**Returns: Whether or not setters should return themselves (chaining) or void (no chaining).

boolean chain() default false;

If present, only fields with any of the stated prefixes are given the getter/setter treatment. Note that a prefix only counts if the next character is NOT a lowercase character or the last letter of the prefix is not a letter (for instance an underscore). If multiple fields all turn into the same name when the prefix is stripped, an error will be generated.

Returns: If you are in the habit of prefixing your fields (for example, you name them fFieldName, specify such prefixes here).

```
String[] prefix() default {};
}
```

CSDN @Jack abu

从注解中可以看出, 当chain的值设置为true时, setters的返回值会用this替代void。

常用注解: (按字面意思理解即可)

@NoArgsConstrutor: 无参构造方法;

@RequiredArgsConstructor:有参构造方法,使用了@NonNull约束的属性;

@AllArgsContructor: 全参构造方法;

@Data: setter/getter,tostring,hashcode,equals,requiredArgsConstructor

@Setter,@Getter:setter/getter

@Accessors(chain=true): settter的链式调用

@Builder: 将类转变为建造者模式

@EqualsAndHashCode: 生成equals和hashCode方法

@Slf4j: 生成一个log变量, 生private static final修饰, 配合日志框架使用;

工作原理分析:

知道lombok是什么了,也知道它怎么用,那它究竟是怎么实现的呢?来分析分析它的工作原理! lombok的使用是注解,那么它的实现也离不开注解。

idk1.5在引入注解时,也提供了两种注解解析方式: 运行时解析 和 编译时解析。

运行时解析: @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)

(Retention: 保留, RetentionPolicy: 保留策略, 不同和策略表示注解能保留的时间)

RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME:表示注解将被编译器记录在class文件中,并且在运行时被VM保留,通过反射机制也就可以拿到这个注解了。

Annotations are to be recorded in the class file by the compiler and retained by the VM at run time, so they may be read reflectively.

See Also: reflect.AnnotatedElement

RUNTIME CSDN @Jack_abu

java.lang.reflect.AnnotatedElement:一个接口, Class,Field,Method,Constructor,Package等等都实现了这个接口。AnnotatedElement接口中有下面这几个方法获取注解信息:

AnnotatedElement (m) (a) getAnnotation(Class<T>): T (m) (a) getAnnotations(): Annotation[] (m) (a) getAnnotationsByType(Class<T>): T[] (m) (a) getDeclaredAnnotation(Class<T>): T (m) (a) getDeclaredAnnotations(): Annotation[] (m) (a) getDeclaredAnnotationsByType(Class<T>): T[] (m) (a) isAnnotationPresent(Class<? extends Annotation>): boolean @Jack_abu

通过get[Declared]Annotation方法便可获取到对应的注解信息。

编译时解析:

编译时解析有两种机制:APT(Annotation Process Tool)和Pluggable Annotation Processing API,APT由于在jdk7中已被标记为废弃且在jdk8中已删除,所以重点看看Pluggable Annotation Processing API。

Pluggable Annotation Processing API:

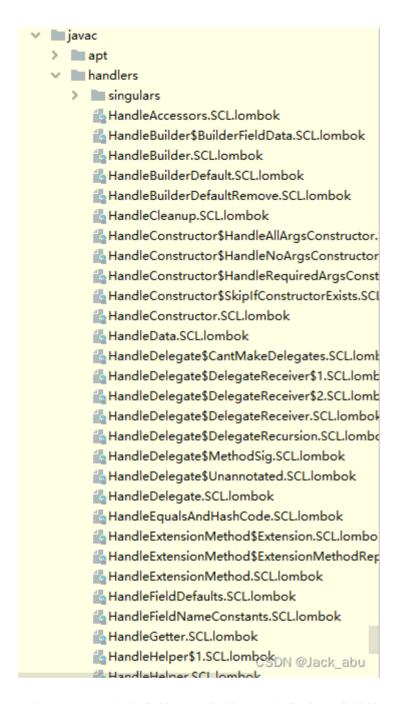
Since JDK1.6,从jdk6开始加入,替代apt,解决javac无法使用apt的问题,javac在执行时会调用实现了此API的程序,我们也就可以在这个过程中对编译器做一些增强处理。

.java文件-->javac(解析与填充符号表->注解处理->分析与字节码生成->生成二进制class文件)-->.class文件-->vm-->0101...

lombok本质上就是一个实现了JSR 269: Pluggable Annotation Processing API (编译期的注解处理器)的程序,在iavac的过程中做如下的处理:

- 1、通过javac对源码进行分析,生成一棵抽象语法树AST(编程语言源代码的抽象语法结构的树状表示,树的每个节点表示源代码中出现的构造。语法是"抽象的",因为它不表示源代码的确切文本,而是表示其语法结构);
- 2、运行过程中调用实现了JSR 269: Pluggable Annotation Processing API (编译期的注解处理器)的lombok程序;
- 3、lombok程序对AST进行处理,找到由@Data注解所在类对应的语法树,并增加setter,getter等相应的树节点;
- 4、javac根据修改的AST生成字节码文件(.class)。

在lombok源码中,则是在HandlerXXX中实现的,如HandlerGetter.handler()



(引入lombok的优点就不用多说了,缺点嘛,感觉就是构造器的重载上支持的不够好)

神奇操作(骚操作):

(主要是几个注解,也是从别的大佬那里看来的,自己再总结归纳下,巩固巩固,源文链接已贴在文章末尾)

onXXX

如: onConstrutor,onMethod,onParam

使用方式:

jdk7:

```
@RequiredArgsConstructor(onConstructor=@__({@AnnotationsGoHere}))}
```

idk8:

```
 @ Required Args Constructor ( \textbf{on} \textbf{Constructor} \_= \{ @ Annotations Gohere \}) \} \ // \ note \ the \ underscore \ after \ \{ @ code \ on Constructor \}
```

以onConstructor为例,表示在生成构造方法时,在构造方法上会使用的注解

```
/**
 * Any annotations listed here are put on the generated constructor.
 * The syntax for this feature depends on JDK version (nothing we can do about that;
it's to work around javac bugs).<br/>
 * up to JDK7:<br/>
 * {@code @RequiredArgsConstructor(onConstructor=@__({@AnnotationsGoHere}))}<br/>
 * from JDK8:<br/>
 * {@code @RequiredArgsConstructor(onConstructor_={@AnnotationsGohere})} // note the underscore after {@code onConstructor}.
 *
 * @return List of annotations to apply to the generated constructor.
 */
AnyAnnotation[] onConstructor() default {};
```

如:在spring相关的注解中(如@Service,@Controller,@Component等),使用@RequiredArgsConstructor(onContructor=@_(@Autowired))的示例如下:

MyService.java

```
@Service
@RequiredArgsConstructor(onConstructor = @__(@Autowired))
public class MyService {
    private final UserService userService;//想要被lombok注入,这里必须是final修饰
}
```

生成的 MyService.class

```
@Service
public class MyService {
   private final UserService userService;

@Autowired
   public MyService(UserService userService) {
      this.userService = userService;
   }
}
```

@Delegate: 不用写重复代码,直接使用其他类的方法

如: 类A有一个方法叫sayHi(String name)和sayBye(String name),如果想要类B也能用sayHi和sayBye方法,只要让类B有拥有一个类A的属性,并在这个属性上加上@Delegate注解,在类B中就可以直接调用类A中的方法(不是通过a.xxx的方法调用,而是直接调用sayHi和sayHello)。

代码示例:

```
-class A {
14
             (F) V
             public String sayHi(String name) {
15
                 return "Hi, " + name;
16
             }
17
             (P) V
             public String sayBye(String name) {
18
                 return "Bye, " + name;
19
20
             }
      <u>|</u> | } }
21
22
      class B {
             @Delegate
23
             private A a = new A();
24
25
             (B) V
             public static void main(String[] args) {
26
                 B b = new B();
27
                 b.s
28
                 mysayBye(String name)
                                                                         String
29
                 my sayHi(String name)
                                                                   CSDN @ Laterianu
30
```

**@Cleanup: **自动管理输入输出流等各种需要释放的资源,默认调用close方法

使用方式如:

```
@Cleanup InputStream is = new FileInputStream("some/file.ext");
```

看看Cleanup注解的定义:

```
/**
* Ensures the variable declaration that you annotate will be cleaned up by calling
its close method, regardless
 * of what happens. Implemented by wrapping all statements following the local
variable declaration to the
* end of your scope into a try block that, as a finally action, closes the resource.
 * 
* Complete documentation is found at <a
href="https://projectlombok.org/features/Cleanup">the project lombok features page for
@Cleanup</a>.
* 
 * Example:
 * 
 * public void copyFile(String in, String out) throws IOException {
      @Cleanup FileInputStream inStream = new FileInputStream(in);
      @Cleanup FileOutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(out);
      byte[] b = new byte[65536];
      while (true) {
          int r = inStream.read(b);
          if (r == -1) break;
          outStream.write(b, 0, r);
 * }
* 
 * Will generate:
 * 
 * public void copyFile(String in, String out) throws IOException {
      @Cleanup FileInputStream inStream = new FileInputStream(in);
      try {
          @Cleanup FileOutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(out);
          try {
              byte[] b = new byte[65536];
              while (true) {
                  int r = inStream.read(b);
                  if (r == -1) break;
                  outStream.write(b, 0, r);
              }
          } finally {
              if (outStream != null) outStream.close();
      } finally {
          if (inStream != null) inStream.close();
* }
* 
 */
@Target(ElementType.LOCAL_VARIABLE)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)
public @interface Cleanup {
```

```
/** @return The name of the method that cleans up the resource. By default,
'close'. The method must not have any parameters. */
    String value() default "close";
}
```

通过javadoc中的说明,便一目了然,在会try-finally的finally代码块中执行value指定的方法。value的值默认为"close",所以,如果释放资源的方法并非close()则通过value值指定即可。

@Singular: 让集合类型的字段更容易维护;

@Builder: 让类支持链式构造,注意:只生前当前类的字段和参数,对继承的字段不做处理;

@Singular与@Builder的组合:

@With:创建一个当前对象的副本,更改某些属性的值

With注解定义:

Put on any field to make lombok build a 'with' - a withX method which produces a clone of this object (except for 1 field which gets a new value).

Complete documentation is found at the project lombok features page for @With A.

Example:

```
private @With final int foo;

will generate:
    public SELF_TYPE withFoo(int foo) {
        return this.foo == foo ? this : new SELF_TYPE(otherField1, otherField2, foo);
    }
```

This annotation can also be applied to a class, in which case it'll be as if all non-static fields that don't already have a With annotation have the annotation.

使用示例:

```
@With
@AllArgsConstructor
@Data
class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
}

Person person = new Person("张三",18);
Person person1 = person.withName("李四");//person对象的副本, name属性改成了李四, age=18
System.out.println(person1.getAge());//18
```

工作中遇到的一些坑: (请绕行)

一、使用@Data注解生成的equals方法,默认只判断了当前类的属性是否相等,而忽略了父类的属性,从而使两个明显不相等的对象通过equals尽判断为相等。这个坑,在一些去重的场景中很容易踩到,如:set,map中,都是通过equals进行比较进行去除重复的。

示例如:

```
@Data
class Child {
    private int age;
}

@With
@Builder
@Data
class Person extends Child {
    private String name;
}

Person p1 = new Person("张三");
    p1.setAge(18);
    Person p2 = new Person("张三");
    p2.setAge(20);
    System.out.println(p1.equals(p2));//这里居然输出了true
```

解决方式:

使用@EnqualsAndHashCode并显示指定canSuper=true,这样就会调用父类的equals

```
@EqualsAndHashCode(callSuper = true)
```

不过,这种解决方式,要在所有类中去查找添加,费时费力,容易造成遗漏,可以添加一个 lombok.config配置文件,内容写为:

```
lombok.equalsAndHashCode.callSuper=call
```

那么在项目中所有用到@Data注解的类中在生成代码时都会自动加上@EqualsAndHashCode(callSuper=true),从而在全局上解决问题。

二、lombok对于第一个字母小写第二个字母大写的属性,生成的setter/getter方法,与mybatis获取属性的方法容易造成冲突。如sName属性,生成getSName,setSName,但在mybatis中并不能正确的解析到对应的属性名称为sName,原因见下面的源码中的注释。

如:在mybatis(本文为3.5.6)中通过set/get方法获取属性名的源码如下:

```
/**
     Copyright 2009-2019 the original author or authors.
     Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 *
     you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
     You may obtain a copy of the License at
        http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
     Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
     distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
     WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
     See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 *
     limitations under the License.
 */
package org.apache.ibatis.reflection.property;
import java.util.Locale;
import org.apache.ibatis.reflection.ReflectionException;
/**
 * @author Clinton Begin
public final class PropertyNamer {
  private PropertyNamer() {
   // Prevent Instantiation of Static Class
  }
 public static String methodToProperty(String name) {
   if (name.startsWith("is")) {
     name = name.substring(2);
   } else if (name.startsWith("get") || name.startsWith("set")) {
     name = name.substring(3);
     throw new ReflectionException("Error parsing property name '" + name + "'.
Didn't start with 'is', 'get' or 'set'.");
   //这里是重点
   //如果属性长度为1,如private int x; public int getX(), name属性就是x
   //如果属性长度大于1,此时还会判断第二个字母是否为大写,如果不是大写的情况下,才会对第一
个字母转换为小写处理,如果我们的属性叫: sName,那会getSName就不会被转把sName这个正确的属性
   if (name.length() == 1 || (name.length() > 1 &&
!Character.isUpperCase(name.charAt(1)))) {
     name = name.substring(0, 1).toLowerCase(Locale.ENGLISH) + name.substring(1);
   return name;
```

```
public static boolean isProperty(String name) {
    return isGetter(name) || isSetter(name);
}

public static boolean isGetter(String name) {
    return (name.startsWith("get") && name.length() > 3) || (name.startsWith("is") &&
name.length() > 2);
}

public static boolean isSetter(String name) {
    return name.startsWith("set") && name.length() > 3;
}

}
```

踩坑的重点见代码中的中文注释部分,规避方式也就是尽量避免这种命名方式吧!!!

三、@Accessors(chain=true)与excel导出工具(如easyexcel)在使用中遇到的坑

首先,说下@Accessors(chain=true)注解,当实体类被此注解标记时,我们在调用这个实体类的setXXX方法就可以使用链式调用了,因为它setXXX当chaine=true返回的是this而非void。

在easyexcel中,是通过cglib做为反射工具包的。

cglib中则使用rt.jar中的Introspector这个类的方法来获取get和set方法进一步获取属性的, Introspector类中的实现,在判断setXXX方法加了一个判断返回值是否为Void的条件,此时,返回 this的setXXX方法将会被过滤。。。

解雇方案:不用@Accessors(chain=true)...

四、@Builder默认值的坑

在lombok1.18.4版本之前,字段属性上的默认值,通过build构建出来的对象并没有赋值。

如:

```
@Data
@Builder
@Accessors(chain = true)
public class Student implements java.io.Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    private String name = "张三";//默认值设为张三
    private Integer age;
    private double score;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = Student.builder().build();
        System.out.println(student);
    }
}
```

输出:

这与预期的不符啊, name居然不是"张三"

解决方案1:在name属件上添加@Builder.Default注解

```
@Builder.Default
private String name = "张三";//默认值设为张三
```

输出:

解决方案2: 在@Builder注解中增加toBuilder=true

```
@Data
@Builder(toBuilder = true)
@Accessors(chain = true)
public class Student implements java.io.Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

    private String name = "张三";//默认值设为张三
    private Integer age;
    private double score;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = Student.builder().build();
        System.out.println(student);
    }
}
```

输出:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_311\bin\java.exe" ...
Student(name=null, age=null, score=0.0)
```

Process finished with exit code 0

CSDN @Jack abu

问题并没有解决!!!

调整main方法:

```
Student student = new Student();
System.out.println(student);

Student student1 = new Student().toBuilder().build();
System.out.println(student1);
```

输出:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_311\bin\java.exe" ...
Student(name=张三, age=null, score=0.0)
Student(name=张三, age=null, score=0.0)
```

Process finished with exit code 0

CSDN @Jack_abu

这次是正常的,说明我们必须先进行实例化(new Student())才能构造(build()),否则默认值还是不生效!!

五、当@Data和@Builder结合使用的时候,要注意,总会有些方法不会自动生成,这个就留着慢慢踩吧,发现要用的时候没有生成再去单独添加相应的注解:(

本文中引参及参考过的一些链接:

lombok官网

盘点Lombok的几个骚操作