# MyBatis的解析和运行原理

## 构建SqlSessionFactory过程

SqlSessionFactory提供创建MyBatis的核心接口SqlSession。MyBatis采用构造模式去创建SqlSessionFactory,我们可以通过SqlSessionFactoryBuilder去构建。

- 第一步,通过XMLConfigBuilder解析配置的XML文件,读出配置参数,并将读取的数据存入这个Configuration类中。
- 第二步,使用Configuration对象去创建SqlSessionFactory。

SqlSessionFactoryBuilder的源码:

```
public class SqlSessionFactoryBuilder {
 public SqlSessionFactory build(InputStream inputStream, String environment,
Properties properties) {
   try {
    XMLConfigBuilder parser = new XMLConfigBuilder(inputStream, environment,
properties);
    // XMLConfigBuilder解析配置的XML文件,构建Configuration
    return build(parser.parse());
   } catch (Exception e) {
    throw ExceptionFactory.wrapException("Error building SqlSession.", e);
   } finally {
    ErrorContext.instance().reset();
    try {
     inputStream.close();
    } catch (IOException e) {
     // Intentionally ignore. Prefer previous error.
    }
   }
 }
 // 使用Configuration对象去创建SqlSessionFactory
 public SqlSessionFactory build(Configuration config) {
   // SqlSessionFactory是一个接口,为此MyBatis提供了一个默认实现类
   return new DefaultSqlSessionFactory(config);
 }
}
```

## 构建Configuration

在XMLConfigBuilder中,MyBatis会读出所有XML配置的信息,然后将这些信息保存到Configuration类的单例中。

#### 它会做如下初始化:

- properties全局参数
- setting设置
- typeAliases别名
- typeHandler类型处理器
- ObjectFactory对象
- plugin插件
- environment环境
- DatabaseIdProvider数据库标识

```
Mapper映射器
XMLConfigBuilder的源码:
public class XMLConfigBuilder extends BaseBuilder {
 public Configuration parse() {
   if (parsed) {
    throw new BuilderException("Each XMLConfigBuilder can only be used once.");
   }
   parsed = true;
   // 解析配置文件,设置Configuration
   parseConfiguration(parser.evalNode("/configuration"));
   return configuration;
  }
 private void parseConfiguration(XNode root) {
  // 读出MyBatis配置文件中的configuration下的各个子标签元素
  // 把全部信息保存到Configuration类的单例中
  try {
   //issue #117 read properties first
   propertiesElement(root.evalNode("properties"));
   Properties settings = settingsAsProperties(root.evalNode("settings"));
   loadCustomVfs(settings);
   typeAliasesElement(root.evalNode("typeAliases"));
   pluginElement(root.evalNode("plugins"));
   objectFactoryElement(root.evalNode("objectFactory"));
   objectWrapperFactoryElement(root.evalNode("objectWrapperFactory"));
   reflectorFactoryElement(root.evalNode("reflectorFactory"));
   settingsElement(settings);
   // read it after objectFactory and objectWrapperFactory issue #631
   environmentsElement(root.evalNode("environments"));
   databaseIdProviderElement(root.evalNode("databaseIdProvider"));
   typeHandlerElement(root.evalNode("typeHandlers"));
   // 设置mapper映射器
   mapperElement(root.evalNode("mappers"));
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {
   throw new BuilderException("Error parsing SQL Mapper Configuration. Cause: "
+ e, e);
 }
}
```

#### 映射器的内部组成

```
XMLMapperBuilder负责对配置文件中的Mapper映射器进行解析,其中在
configurationElement方法中可以看出来,会分别对配置文件中的parameterMap、
resultMap、sql、select insert update delete元素进行解析。
public class XMLMapperBuilder extends BaseBuilder {
 public void parse() {
  if (!configuration.isResourceLoaded(resource)) {
   // 解析配置文件中的mapper映射器
   configurationElement(parser.evalNode("/mapper"));
   configuration.addLoadedResource(resource);
   bindMapperForNamespace();
  }
  parsePendingResultMaps();
  parsePendingCacheRefs();
  parsePendingStatements();
 }
 private void configurationElement(XNode context) {
  try {
   String namespace = context.getStringAttribute("namespace");
   if (namespace == null || namespace.equals("")) {
    throw new BuilderException("Mapper's namespace cannot be empty");
   builderAssistant.setCurrentNamespace(namespace);
   cacheRefElement(context.evalNode("cache-ref"));
   cacheElement(context.evalNode("cache"));
   // 解析我们配置的parameterMap元素
   parameterMapElement(context.evalNodes("/mapper/parameterMap"));
   // 解析我们配置的resultMap元素
   resultMapElements(context.evalNodes("/mapper/resultMap"));
   // 解析我们配置的sql元素
   sqlElement(context.evalNodes("/mapper/sql"));
   //解析我们配置的select、insert、update、delete元素
   buildStatementFromContext(context.evalNodes("select|insert|update|delete"));
  } catch (Exception e) {
   throw new BuilderException("Error parsing Mapper XML. Cause: " + e, e);
  }
```

```
在方法buildStatementFromContext()中,会根据配置信息创建一个MappedStatement对象。
MappedStatement,它保存映射器的一个节点(select|insert|update|delete)。包括许多我
们配置的SQL、SQL的id、缓存信息、resultMap、parameterType、resultType、
languageDriver等重要配置内容。
public final class MappedStatement {
 private Configuration configuration;
 private String id;
 private StatementType statementType;
 private ResultSetType resultSetType;
 private SqlSource sqlSource;
 private Cache cache;
 private ParameterMap parameterMap;
 private List<ResultMap> resultMaps;
 private boolean flushCacheRequired;
 private boolean useCache;
 private SqlCommandType sqlCommandType;
 private KeyGenerator keyGenerator;
 private String databaseId;
 private LanguageDriver lang;
 .....
Sq1Source, 它是提供BoundSq1对象的地方,它是MappedStatement的一个属性。
public interface SqlSource {
 BoundSql getBoundSql(Object parameterObject);
}
BoundSq1,它是建立SQL和参数的地方。
public class BoundSql {
 private final String sql;
 private final List < Parameter Mapping > parameter Mappings;
 private final Object parameterObject;
 private final Map < String, Object > additional Parameters;
 private final MetaObject metaParameters;
```

# SqlSession运行过程

}

SqlSession是一个接口,在MyBatis中有一个默认实现DefaultSqlSession。我们构建 SqlSessionFactory就可以轻易地拿到SqlSession了。通过SqlSession,我们拿到Mapper, 之后可以做查询、插入、更新、删除的方法。

UserMapper userMapper = sqlSession.getMapper(UserMapper.class);

其实getMapper()方法拿到的mapper是通过Java动态代理实现的。从getMapper()方法逐级往下看,可以发现在MapperRegistry类的getMapper()方法中会拿到一个MapperProxyFactory的对象,最后是通过MapperProxyFactory对象去生成一个Mapper的。

```
public class DefaultSqlSession implements SqlSession {
 @Override
 public <T> T getMapper(Class<T> type) {
  return configuration. <T>getMapper(type, this);
 }
}
public class Configuration {
 public <T> T getMapper(Class<T> type, SqlSession sqlSession) {
  return mapperRegistry.getMapper(type, sqlSession);
 }
}
public class MapperRegistry {
 public <T> T getMapper(Class<T> type, SqlSession sqlSession) {
  final MapperProxyFactory<T> mapperProxyFactory = (MapperProxyFactory<T>)
knownMappers.get(type);
  if (mapperProxyFactory == null) {
   throw new BindingException("Type " + type + " is not known to the
MapperRegistry.");
  }
  try {
   return mapperProxyFactory.newInstance(sqlSession);
  } catch (Exception e) {
   throw new BindingException("Error getting mapper instance. Cause: " + e, e);
  }
 }
}
```

#### 映射器的动态代理

Mapper映射是通过动态代理实现的,MapperProxyFactory用来生成动态代理对象。

```
public class MapperProxyFactory<T> {
 protected T newInstance(MapperProxy<T> mapperProxy) {
   // 动态代理
   return (T) Proxy.newProxyInstance(mapperInterface.getClassLoader(), new
Class[] { mapperInterface }, mapperProxy);
 public T newInstance(SqlSession sqlSession) {
   final MapperProxy<T> mapperProxy = new MapperProxy<T>(sqlSession,
mapperInterface, methodCache);
   return newInstance(mapperProxy);
}
在MapperProxyFactory的newInstance方法中可以看到有一个MapperProxy对象,
MapperProxy实现InvocationHandler接口(动态代理需要实现这一接口)的代理方法
invoke(), 这invoke()方法实现对被代理类的方法进行拦截。
而在invoke()方法中,MapperMethod对象会执行Mapper接口的查询或其他方法。
public class MapperProxy<T> implements InvocationHandler, Serializable {
 @Override
 public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method method, Object[] args) throws
Throwable {
  try {
    // 先判断是否一个类,在这里Mapper显然是一个接口
   if (Object.class.equals(method.getDeclaringClass())) {
    return method.invoke(this, args);
    // 判断是不是接口默认实现方法
   } else if (isDefaultMethod(method)) {
    return invokeDefaultMethod(proxy, method, args);
  } catch (Throwable t) {
   throw ExceptionUtil.unwrapThrowable(t);
  }
  // 缓存中取出MapperMethod,不存在的话,则根据Configuration初始化一个
  final MapperMethod mapperMethod = cachedMapperMethod(method);
  // 执行Mapper接口的查询或其他方法
  return mapperMethod.execute(sqlSession, args);
}
private MapperMethod cachedMapperMethod(Method method) {
  MapperMethod mapperMethod = methodCache.get(method);
  if (mapperMethod == null) {
   mapperMethod = new MapperMethod(mapperInterface, method,
sqlSession.getConfiguration());
   methodCache.put(method, mapperMethod);
```

```
}
  return mapperMethod;
 }
}
MapperMethod采用命令模式运行,并根据上下文跳转。MapperMethod在构造器初始化时会根
据Configuration和Mapper的Method方法解析为SqlCommand命令。之后在execute方法,根据
Sq1Command的Type进行跳转。然后采用命令模式,Sq1Session通过Sq1Command执行插入、更
新、查询、选择等方法。
public MapperMethod(Class<?> mapperInterface, Method method, Configuration
config) {
  // 根据Configuration和Mapper的Method方法解析为SqlCommand
  this.command = new SqlCommand(config, mapperInterface, method);
  this.method = new MethodSignature(config, mapperInterface, method);
}
public Object execute(SqlSession sqlSession, Object[] args) {
  Object result;
  // 根据Type进行跳转,通过sqlSession执行相关的操作
  switch (command.getType()) {
   case INSERT: {
    Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
    result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.insert(command.getName(), param));
    break;
   }
   case UPDATE: {
    Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
    result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.update(command.getName(), param));
    break;
   }
   case DELETE: {
    Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
    result = rowCountResult(sqlSession.delete(command.getName(), param));
    break;
   }
   case SELECT:
    if (method.returnsVoid() && method.hasResultHandler()) {
     executeWithResultHandler(sqlSession, args);
     result = null;
    } else if (method.returnsMany()) {
     result = executeForMany(sqlSession, args);
    } else if (method.returnsMap()) {
     result = executeForMap(sqlSession, args);
    } else if (method.returnsCursor()) {
     result = executeForCursor(sqlSession, args);
```

```
} else {
      Object param = method.convertArgsToSqlCommandParam(args);
      result = sqlSession.selectOne(command.getName(), param);
    break;
   case FLUSH:
    result = sqlSession.flushStatements();
    break;
   default:
    throw new BindingException("Unknown execution method for: " +
command.getName());
  if (result == null && method.getReturnType().isPrimitive() &&
!method.returnsVoid()) {
   throw new BindingException("Mapper method '" + command.getName()
      + " attempted to return null from a method with a primitive return type (" +
method.getReturnType() + ").");
  return result;
}
```

看到这里,应该大概知道了MyBatis为什么只用Mapper接口便能够运行SQL,因为映射器的 XML文件的命名空间namespace对应的便是这个接口的全路径,那么它根据全路径和方法名便 能够绑定起来,通过动态代理技术,让这个接口跑起来。而后采用命令模式,最后还是使用 SqlSession接口的方法使得它能够执行查询,有了这层封装我们便可以使用这个接口编程。 不过还是可以看到,最后插入、更新、删除、查询操作还是会回到SqlSession中进行处理。

# Sqlsession下的四大对象

我们已经知道了映射器其实就是一个动态代理对象,进入到了MapperMethod的execute方法。它经过简单判断就是进入了SqlSession的删除、更新、插入、选择等方法。sqlSession执行一个查询操作。可以看到是通过一个executor来执行的。

其实SqlSession中的Executor执行器负责调度StatementHandler、ParameterHandler、ResultHandler等来执行相关的SQL。

- StatementHandler: 使用数据库的Statement (PrepareStatement)执行操作
- ParameterHandler: 用于SQL对参数的处理
- ResultHandler: 进行最后数据集 (ResultSet)的封装返回处理

Sqlsession其实是一个接口,它有一个DefaultSqlSession的默认实现类。

```
public class DefaultSqlSession implements SqlSession {
 private final Configuration configuration;
 // Executor执行器,负责调度SQL的执行
 private final Executor executor;
 .....
 @Override
 public <E> List<E> selectList(String statement, Object parameter, RowBounds
rowBounds) {
  try {
   MappedStatement ms = configuration.getMappedStatement(statement);
   // 通过executor执行查询操作
   return executor.query(ms, wrapCollection(parameter), rowBounds,
Executor.NO RESULT HANDLER);
  } catch (Exception e) {
   throw ExceptionFactory.wrapException("Error querying database. Cause: " + e,
e);
  } finally {
   ErrorContext.instance().reset();
  }
}
```

## Executor执行器

执行器起到了至关重要的作用,它是一个真正执行Java和数据库交互的东西。在MyBatis中存在三种执行器,我们可以在MyBatis的配置文件中进行选择。

SIMPLE, 简易执行器 REUSE, 是一种执行器重用预处理语句 BATCH, 执行器重用语句和批量更新, 她是针对批量专用的执行器

它们都提供了查询和更新方法,以及相关的事务方法。

Executor是通过Configuration类创建的, MyBatis将根据配置类型去确定你需要创建三种执行器中的哪一种。

```
public class Configuration {
    .....
    public Executor newExecutor(Transaction transaction, ExecutorType
executorType) {
    executorType = executorType == null ? defaultExecutorType : executorType;
    executorType = executorType == null ? ExecutorType.SIMPLE : executorType;
    Executor executor;
    if (ExecutorType.BATCH == executorType) {
        executor = new BatchExecutor(this, transaction);
    }
}
```

```
} else if (ExecutorType.REUSE == executorType) {
   executor = new ReuseExecutor(this, transaction);
  } else {
   executor = new SimpleExecutor(this, transaction);
  }
  if (cacheEnabled) {
   executor = new CachingExecutor(executor);
  // MyBatis插件,构建一层层的动态代理对象
  // 在调度真实的方法之前执行配置插件的代码
  executor = (Executor) interceptorChain.pluginAll(executor);
  return executor;
}
显然MyBatis根据Configuration来构建StatementHandler,然后使用prepareStatement方
法,对SQL编译并对参数进行初始化,resultHandler再组装查询结果返回给调用者来完成一
次查询。
public class SimpleExecutor extends BaseExecutor {
  @Override
  public <E> List<E> doQuery(MappedStatement ms, Object parameter,
RowBounds rowBounds, ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql boundSql) throws
SQLException {
    Statement stmt = null;
    try {
      Configuration configuration = ms.getConfiguration();
      // 根据Configuration来构建StatementHandler
      StatementHandler handler = configuration.newStatementHandler(wrapper,
ms, parameter, rowBounds, resultHandler, boundSql);
      // 对SQL编译并对参数进行初始化
      stmt = prepareStatement(handler, ms.getStatementLog());
      // 组装查询结果返回给调用者
      return handler. < E > query(stmt, resultHandler);
    } finally {
      closeStatement(stmt);
    }
  }
 private Statement prepareStatement(StatementHandler handler, Log
statementLog) throws SQLException {
  Statement stmt;
  Connection connection = getConnection(statementLog);
  // 进行预编译和基础设置
  stmt = handler.prepare(connection, transaction.getTimeout());
```

```
// 设置参数
handler.parameterize(stmt);
return stmt;
}
```

### StatementHandler数据库会话器

StatementHandler就是专门处理数据库会话的。

```
创建StatementHandler:
public class Configuration {
    ......
    public StatementHandler newStatementHandler(Executor executor,
    MappedStatement mappedStatement, Object parameterObject, RowBounds
    rowBounds, ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql boundSql) {
        StatementHandler statementHandler = new
        RoutingStatementHandler(executor, mappedStatement, parameterObject,
        rowBounds, resultHandler, boundSql);
        // MyBatis插件, 生成一层层的动态代理对象
        statementHandler = (StatementHandler)
    interceptorChain.pluginAll(statementHandler);
        return statementHandler;
    }
}
```

RoutingStatementHandler其实不是我们真实的服务对象,它是通过适配模式找到对应的 StatementHandler来执行。

StatementHandler分为三种:

- SimleStatementHandler
- PrepareStatementHandler
- CallableStatementHandler

在初始化RoutingStatementHandler对象的时候它会根据上下文环境来决定创建哪个StatementHandler对象。

public class RoutingStatementHandler implements StatementHandler {

```
private final StatementHandler delegate;

public RoutingStatementHandler(Executor executor, MappedStatement ms,
Object parameter, RowBounds rowBounds, ResultHandler resultHandler, BoundSql
boundSql) {
   switch (ms.getStatementType()) {
```

```
case STATEMENT:
    delegate = new SimpleStatementHandler(executor, ms, parameter, rowBounds,
resultHandler, boundSql);
    break:
   case PREPARED:
    delegate = new PreparedStatementHandler(executor, ms, parameter,
rowBounds, resultHandler, boundSql);
    break:
   case CALLABLE:
    delegate = new CallableStatementHandler(executor, ms, parameter,
rowBounds, resultHandler, boundSql);
    break:
   default:
    throw new ExecutorException("Unknown statement type: " +
ms.getStatementType());
  }
}
}
数据库会话器定义了一个对象的适配器delegate,它是一个StatementHandler接口对象,构
造器根据配置来适配对应的StatementHandler对象。它的作用是给实现类对象的使用提供一
个统一、简易的使用适配器。此为对象的适配模式,可以让我们使用现有的类和方法对外提
供服务,也可以根据实际的需求对外屏蔽一些方法,甚至加入新的服务。
在执行器Executor执行查询操作的时候,我们看到PreparedStatementHandler的三个方法:
prepare、parameterize和query。
public abstract class BaseStatementHandler implements StatementHandler {
  @Override
  public Statement prepare(Connection connection, Integer transactionTimeout)
throws SQLException {
    ErrorContext.instance().sql(boundSql.getSql());
    Statement statement = null;
    try {
      // 对SQL进行了预编译
      statement = instantiateStatement(connection);
      setStatementTimeout(statement, transactionTimeout);
      setFetchSize(statement);
      return statement;
    } catch (SQLException e) {
      closeStatement(statement);
    throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      closeStatement(statement);
```

```
throw new ExecutorException("Error preparing statement. Cause: " + e, e);
  }
}
}
public class PreparedStatementHandler extends BaseStatementHandler {
  @Override
  public void parameterize(Statement statement) throws SQLException {
    // 设置参数
    parameterHandler.setParameters((PreparedStatement) statement);
  }
  @Override
  protected Statement instantiateStatement(Connection connection) throws
SQLException {
    String sql = boundSql.getSql();
    if (mappedStatement.getKeyGenerator() instanceof Jdbc3KeyGenerator) {
    String[] keyColumnNames = mappedStatement.getKeyColumns();
    if (keyColumnNames == null) {
       return connection.prepareStatement(sql,
PreparedStatement.RETURN GENERATED KEYS);
    } else {
       return connection.prepareStatement(sql, keyColumnNames);
    } else if (mappedStatement.getResultSetType() != null) {
       return connection.prepareStatement(sql,
mappedStatement.getResultSetType().getValue(), ResultSet.CONCUR READ ONLY);
    } else {
       return connection.prepareStatement(sql);
    }
  }
  @Override
  public <E> List<E> query(Statement statement, ResultHandler resultHandler)
throws SQLException {
    PreparedStatement ps = (PreparedStatement) statement;
    // 执行SQL
    ps.execute();
    // resultSetHandler封装结果返回
    return resultSetHandler.<E> handleResultSets(ps);
  }
}
```

一条查询SQL的执行过程,Executor会先调用StatementHandler的prepare()方法预编译SQL 语句,同时设置一些基本运行的参数。然后用parameterize()方法启动ParameterHandler设

置参数,完成预编译,跟着就是执行查询。